

A
Compleat History
OF
EUROPE:
OR, A
VIEW of the AFFAIRS thereof,
CIVIL and MILITARY,
FOR
The YEAR 1706.

CONTAINING
All the Publick and Secret TRANSACTIONS
therein; The several STEPS taken by *France*, for
an Universal Monarchy, and to Enslave her Neigh-
bours; The Wars in *Italy*, *Poland*, *Germany*, *Ne-*
therlands, *Spain*; &c.

Intermix'd with
Great Variety of Original PAPERS, LETTERS,
MEMOIRS, TREATIES, &c. Several of which
never before made Publick.

WITH
The REMARKABLES of the Year; including
particularly the LIVES of several Eminent Per-
sons, both at Home and Abroad, that Died therein.

Illustrated with MAPS.

To be Continued Annually.

L O N D O N :

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A
Complete History
OF
W. Musgrave
OF
THE

View of the Army and Navy
CIVIL AND MILITARY
OF
THE



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THE PREFACE.

THE Year 1706. will be for ever Memorable, as well upon Account of the Grand Things transacted at Home, as of the Stupendious Actions of the Field Abroad, which, I believe, no Age can parallel, and the Memory whereof Time shall never obliterate.

'Tis not my Business here to enter upon a Detail of the Particulars ; the Uniting of the Two Kingdoms of England and Seotland, that has been a Work so long and so often attempted and desired, was, it seems, by the Designation of Divine Providence reserved for this Year of the most Glorious Reign of Her Majesty, which, though not compleatly and thoroughly brought to Perfection within the Compass of it ; yet we have brought it to such a For-

A 2 ward.

The PREFACE.

wardness, that leaves no Room to doubt of the Success of it. The Articles, and other Proceedings, consisting of Conferences, Speeches, Debates, Protestations, &c. are for the most part inserted in their full length, and our Endeavours have been to omit nothing that is worthy to be Recorded, for the Benefit of the Candid Reader, and of Posterity.

Abroad, scarce ever two Sieges were undertaken by the Enemy with a more visible Prospect of Success; and to do him Justice, he had taken his Measures so wisely and opportunely, that the more immediate Assistance of Heaven appear'd to be necessary to Disconcert them. In saying this, I hope no Body will think I design to derogate in the least from the Fame of those Glorious Instruments employed in the Relief of the two Distressed Cities: Two such Battles were fought, which both in themselves, and in the Consequences of them, are Matchless in History; and perhaps so is the unhappy Turn our Affairs took in Spain, after such surprizingly happy Beginning,

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in relation to which the Reader will meet with some Things that are New and Uncommon to him.

I shall say nothing here of the other Transactions ; neither shall I as much as mention the many Strong Places and Countries that the Confederate Arms have Conquer'd this Campaign ; this, with other Matters, will be all found in their proper Places : I shall only observe a Mistake committed about the Siege of Menin, which yet, 'tis hoped, may be pardonable, because the latter Account being fuller than the other, it was in some measure necessary it should be inserted.

This having been a Year of so much Action and Business in all Parts of Europe, I could not conveniently have Room to put in an Account of the Great Families, and the Lists Military and Civil, as usual ; but the New and Present States of England having been but lately Publish'd, there is the less need of them. It's a hard Matter indeed to please every Body ; some are for the Lists ; others judge Acts of Parlia-

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Parliament, and the like things, are more useful : With these last I have complied this time, and given them some Acts that were omitted in the Two last Volumes. Some there are again, who think I do not make Reflections enough ; others blame me for making any at all : I have generally steered between both, and been so unhappy, it may be, as to please neither : Though I must own, that I find the Generality of People pleased in the main with the Undertaking, by the Success it has met with in the World.

As to the Remarkables of the Year, I have endeavour'd, from time to time, notwithstanding repeated Discouragements, to Improve them, and especially the Lives of Eminent Persons ; and though I believe I have not come short in this, yet I have in my Wishes : For there are some few, that I have long expected, yet wanting, and others imperfect. And lest any should take Exception at some few things in the Remarkables, that for either Matter or Form may not please them, I was obliged to put them
in,

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in, as they were sent me, without any Additions or Alterations: I wish others were as Communicative (tho' under such Limitations) and that they would be pleased to direct their Letters for Mr. Jones, to be left at the Black-Boy Coffee-House in Ave-Marie-Lane, London. The Appendix, besides the Acts of Parliament already mentioned, contains some other useful things that could not well be left out; tho' there is an Excursion made for one or two of them, into the new Year.

The Volume for last Year was render'd more compleat by a Copper Cut of the Lines in Flanders, and by a new and very exact Map of Spain and Portugal: It was not thought proper to insert the same in this: However we have given you the Plan of the famous Battle of Ramelies, which made way for the Reduction of the greatest Part of the Spanish Netherlands; a new Map of Italy, by which may be discerned the glorious March of Prince Eugene for the Relief of Turin, and One of the
King-

THE PREFACE.

Kingdom of France, all done by Her-
man Moll, Geographer.

In convenient I should take notice,
That besides the Annual Volumes,
whereof this is the Sixth, there are
Five Volumes more that in order of time
do precede them, commencing from the
Year 1600, and perfecting the last Cen-
tury: They contain such variety of Addi-
ons, both Military and Civil, with the
Characters of Statesmen, Soldiers, Scho-
lars and others, that were famous either
at home or Abroad in the last Age, that
it cannot be expected I should descend to
any Particulars in this Place.

A Compleat History of EUROPE,
 OF
 EUROPE,
 FOR
 The YEAR 1706, &c.

THE Duke of Marlborough, now dignify'd with the Title of Prince of Milderheim in Swabia, arriving happily in England on the 30th of December last Year, and the House of Commons, having Adjourn'd themselves from the 21st of the same Month, to the 7th of January in the New Year; as soon as they Met, they Resolved, That the Thanks of their House should be given to His Grace, for his Great Services perform'd to Her Majesty, and the Nation, in the last Campaign, and for his Prudent Negotiations with Her Majesty's Allies, and appointed a Committee for that Purpose: Who having Attended His Grace, His Grace said, 'He was so sensible of the great Honour that was done him by this Message, that he could not have the least Concern at the Reflections of any private Malice, while he had the Satisfaction of finding his Faithful Endeavours to Serve the Queen, and the Kingdom, so favourably Accepted by the House of Commons'

January.

1705.

1706.

The Commons give the Duke of Marlborough Thanks.

7.

His Grace's Answer.

January.
 Votes a-
 bout the
 Supply.
 8.

The next Day the Commons *Resolved*, ' That to-
 wards the Supply Granted to Her Majesty, a Tax
 should be laid upon all Grants of Lands, Tenements,
 Hereditaments, and Pensions, made since the 6th
 Day of February 1684; That the said Tax should
 be a Fifth-Part of the Value of the Grant, at the
 time of the Grant made: That the Duties upon
 Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, Granted by an
 Act of the First Year of Her Majesty's Reign, and
 continued by several subsequent Acts till the 24th
 of June 1706, should be further continued from the
 23d of June 1706, until the 24th of June 1707:
 And that a further Duty should be laid upon all
 Low-Wines, or Spirits of the first Extraction, made,
 or drawn from any Foreign Materials, or any
 Mixture with Foreign Materials: And Order'd a
 Bill to be brought in upon the said *Resolutions*.

On the 21th of the same Month, the Commons
Voted, ' That the Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cin-
 ders, which, by an Act of the First Year of Her
 Majesty's Reign, Intituled, *An Act for further Con-
 tinuing the Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cinders*,
 were to continue until the 15th Day of May 1708,
 (Charcoal made of Wood being always excepted)
 should be further continued from the 14th Day of
 May 1708, until the 30th Day of September 1710.

The
 Queen's
 Message
 to the
 Commons
 about the
 Authors
 of the Me-
 morial.

The same Day, Mr. Secretary *Harley* acquainted
 the House, ' That Her Majesty, in pursuance of the
 Address of both Houses, [which is to be seen, p. 24.
 of the *Annual History* for 1705.] put out a *Proclama-
 tion*, in which was ' an Encouragement for Dis-
 covery of the Author or Authors of the *Memorial of
 the Church of England*, &c. the Printer of which
 Book being now in Custody, and other Persons be-
 ing Examined, in whose Depositions there appear'd
 the Names of some Members of this House: Her
 Majesty's Tendernefs for any thing which had the
 Appearance of the Privileges of this House, had
 enclin'd her to Command him to acquaint the
 House therewith, before She directed any further
 Proceedings in the said Examination. Thereupon
 the Commons Order'd the Serjeant to go with the
 Mace into *Westminster-Hall*, the *Court of Requests*, and
 Places adjacent, and summon the Members there to
 attend

attend the Service of the House. The Serjeant being return'd, the House Resolved, 'That an Humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, returning the Thanks of that House, for Her Gracious Message that Day, and Her Tender Regard to the Privileges of that House; and to desire, that She would be pleased to give Order for a further Examination into the Authors of the Libel mention'd in the said Message. Which Address being presented accordingly, Her Majesty was pleas'd to Answer, *That She was glad to find this House express so much Resentment against the Libel mention'd in her Message, and took very kindly the Confidence this House reposed in Her, which She would make the best Use of, for the Advantage of the Publick.*

January.
Their
Address
about it.

The
Queen's
Answer.

It must be observ'd, That on the 15th of January, David Edwards, Printer of the Memorial, who had a long time absconded, and was left without any Support by that Party that had employ'd him, was, by his own Consent, taken into Custody of a Messenger, upon a Promise in Writing, from Mr. Secretary Harley, 'That he should have his Pardon, provided he Discover'd the Author or Authors of that Pamphlet. Three Days after, being Examined before the same Secretary, he pretended he could fix it upon three Gentlemen, Members of the House of Commons, viz. Mr. P———ly, Mr. W———d, and Sir H———M———; and related, That a Woman in a Mask, with another barefaced, brought the Manuscript to him, and made a Bargain with him to have 250 Printed Copies for it; which he deliver'd to four Porters sent to him by the Persons concern'd. But though the Woman that came to Edwards without a Mask, and some of the Porters, were found out and taken up, yet it was impossible to carry on the Discovery any farther. Which gave occasion to a Member of the House of Commons (Mr. P———ly) to say, 'That it was not usual to Accuse Members of their House, of being concern'd in any thing to the prejudice of the Government, without naming their Names.

Edwards's
Discovery.

Edwards was continu'd in Custody a great while, in Expectation (I presume) that the Discovery

January


might at last be fully made out; but he was at length discharged, and the real Authors of the Memorial are to this day unknown.

27.

The Season of the Year being such as cannot admit of much Action in the Field, we will, however, survey the other Parts of Europe, and first make the best of our Way to *Portugal*: There we find *Sir John Leake* arrived the 27th at *Lisbon*, having been Thirteen Weeks in his Passage from *Barcelona*, and brought in with him several Prizes, one of them richly laden: He met with the three Ships that went out with Provisions for him near that Place, and sent them forward to meet the *Dutch Squadron* under the Command of *Baron Wassenae*r, which he had left in the *Streights*, judging that by that time Provisions would begin to grow scarce with them. As to Affairs here by Land, there were great Preparations made for an early Campaign; but far greater ones in *Spain*, by the Duke of *Anjou*, with his Grand-father's Assistance, effectually to dispossess King *Charles* of his great Acquisitions last Year; while the *Austrian*, on his part, was not wanting in soliciting his Allies to send him speedy Succours; for besides the Letters he writ to the Queen of *Great-Britain* and the *States-General*, immediately after the taking of *Barcelona*, His Majesty, in the Month of *November*, made use of the *Marquess de Guiscard*, (who having conferr'd with Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Savoy*, did, after incredible Hazards and Difficulties, repair to *Barcelona*) to send the following Letter to Her *Britannick Majesty*.

1705.

Madam, my Sister,

The King
 of Spain's
 Letter to
 the Queen
 of Eng-
 land.

I Am so sensible of the great Obligations I owe Your Majesty, that I can assure You, nothing makes me wish so passionately to see my Self placed on the Throne of my Ancestors, as that I may thereby be in a Condition to give Your Majesty, by my most humble Services, Proofs of an Acknowledgment truly Royal, and worthy of You. *Catalonia*, from whence my Lord *Peterborough's* Courage and Conduct has driven Your Majesty's Enemies, is, of all the Provinces of this Kingdom, that which can most facilitate to me the Conquest
 of

January

of the Whole. It is inhabited by a numerous People, full of Courage, and very well affected to My House. However, Madam, I cannot but foresee, that the Duke of Anjou, and Lewis XIVth, will not leave me long quiet in it; and what Efforts soever I may persuade the Country to make, it will be very difficult, long to resist those of my Enemies. Therefore, Madam, I find My Self, with great Regret, oblig'd to have Recourse again to Your Majesty's Generosity, and beg of you to grant Me new Supplies of Men and Money. But, Madam, as I wish nothing more than to see an End of those Charges and Troubles to which I put Your Majesty, I have apply'd My Self to examine strictly the greatest Advantages that may redound from the Conquest of Catalonia, in order to acquaint Your Majesty with it. Wherefore, I give My Self the Honour to tell you, That I find, even by all the Advices I have received from France, that one of the greatest Troubles it gives that King, is, that the Example of the Catalans, has inspired all the neighbouring Provinces, bordering on this Country, with great Dispositions to an Insurrection.

The Marquess de Guiscard, who during these Proceedings is arriv'd here, having been presented to Me, has still confirm'd me more in this Opinion, by the Knowledge he has given Me of the Affairs he has transacted in those Provinces, and of the Intelligence he has there. And having besides acquainted Me, That he received, almost two Years ago, Commissions from the late Emperor, My most honoured Father; and that even Your Majesty was graciously pleas'd to entrust him with your Ships and Troops, in order to make some Attempts upon Languedoc; I thought, in following the very Schemes of Your Majesty, and the Emperor My Father, I could not refuse him My Protection, and to pray Your Majesty to grant him yours; being persuaded, there is no fitter Person than he, in several respects, to render this Enterprize successful. All the Inhabitants of this Province wish it passionately, and will vigorously second him. My Lord Peterborough, and Mr. Cram seem to be of the same Opinion, and I doubt not but they will give them-

January. 'themselves the Honour to Inform Your Majesty
' more amply about it, &c.

King Charles wrote a Letter to the same Purpose
to the States-General.

The hearty Inclinations of Her Majesty, and the
States General, for Promoting the Common Cause,
is so well known to all the World, that there is no
need to insist upon it here; but the Remoteness both
of England and Holland, especially from the North-
East Parts of Spain, was such as could not possibly
admit of giving His Catholick Majesty speedy Sup-
port: However, Providence and the Affections of
the *Valencians*, appear'd signally in his Favour.

We have, in the Close of our History for last Year,
only touch'd upon the Declaration of the *Valencians*:
We shall now be more particular, in respect to that,
and other Matters that were not then come to our
Knowledge.

Denia, &c.
submits
to King
Charles,
Dec. 1705.

Denia was the first Place of *Valencia* that Declar'd
for him: Don *Raphael Nebor*, who Commanded a
Regiment in the Service of the Duke of *Anjou*, came
to that Town in the Beginning of December, with his
whole Regiment, consisting of 400 Horse, and 150
others, most of them Natives of *Denia*, whom he
had seemingly surpriz'd in the Suburbs of *Oliva*, but
who had indeed beforehand signify'd they were
dispos'd to join with him: He was receiv'd into the
Place with great Joy by General Don *Juan Basset*,
j. *Ramos*, the Governor. On the 11th of December,
Basset and *Nebor* March'd together to *Xabea*, a little
Town Garrison'd by 400 *Biscainers*, and carry'd it by
Assault. On the 13th, they possess'd themselves
of *Oliva* with like good fortune. The News of
which being carry'd to *Gandia*, situate but a League
from *Oliva*, the Duke of *Gandia*, who was in it, im-
mediately fled to *Valencia*: And the same Night,
Basset and *Nebor*, having Intelligence of his Flight,
march'd to *Gandia*, and enter'd it without Re-
sistance.

Next Day, *Basset* and *Nebor* made themselves
Masters of *Algira*: The Viceroy of *Valencia* had de-
tach'd three Troops of Horse to guard it, and with
them several Mules loaded with Ammunition, as also

two Auditors to give necessary Orders; but *Bassie* and *Nebot* having Intelligence of it, detach'd Don *Alexander Nebot* with 50 Horse to attack them in their March; which he did with so great Valour, that the Enemy were immediately broken, and put to flight, and were pursued quite to the Gates of *Valencia*. A great number of Gentlemen came in to the two fore-mention'd brave Leaders at *Alzira*, and amongst the rest, some of the principal Persons of the Town of *Xativa*, who were very urgent with them to March thither; but they judg'd it more adviseable rather to march directly to the City of *Valencia*, where they had secret Intelligence they should be well receiv'd. Accordingly on the 15th they began their March, which was made in the Night, with great Silence, and all possible Expedition; so that the next Morning the Troops were before the Gate of *St. Vincent*, in Number 1000 Horse, and 500 Foot, Regular Troops, besides a much greater Number of Armed Peasants. They sent in a Trumpeter, to summon the Magistrates to Surrender to their Lawful Sovereign King *Charles III.* And while the Viceroy and the Common-Council were consulting about it, they set Men at work to lodge themselves behind the Convent of *St. Augustine*, near the Gate towards the Sea, and their Forces advanc'd by degrees to the very Walls of the City. This was but just done, when the Marquis de *Villa Garcia*, the Viceroy, sent out one of his Servants to tell them, That he would not yield up the Place, and to warn them to retire: But they reply'd, They would stand their Ground. As soon as the Inhabitants of the City were appriz'd of this, they desir'd to Capitulate for themselves, and Hostages were exchanged on both Sides. In the mean time, Captain Don *Alexander Nebot*, full of Impatience, put himself at the Head of a Troop, having the Picture of King *Charles III.* in one Hand, and his Sword in the other, and rode towards the Gate, crying out, *Long live King Charles*, as did those who follow'd him; and notwithstanding the Count of *Carles* call'd out to them from the Wall to have a little Patience, above 200 Men advanc'd with Hatchets and Barrels of Powder to break open or blow up the Gate,

January.

Valencia
reduced
to King
Charles's
Obedi-
ence,
Dec. 1765

January.

M. Basset and Nebot seeing things go thus, commanded 500 Men to force their Way in at the Gate call'd *Quart*, and others to attempt the like at those call'd the *Sea-Gate* and the *Royal Gate*; ordering them at the same time to invest the Viceroy's Palace adjoining to the last mention'd Gate; which was executed so happily, that the Viceroy himself was taken Prisoner in it. Things being brought to this pass, the Magistrates sent their Secretary with the Keys of their City, and caus'd all their Gates to be thrown open, without asking any Terms of Capitulation.

Dec. 30.
1705.

The Earl
of Peter-
borough
Marches
to Valen-
cia.

What Usage soever His Excellency the Earl of *Peterborough* received from the Ministers, for his unparallel'd Service to the Common Cause in these Parts, none was so forward and zealous as His Lordship, to preserve and improve the Catholick King's Interest in *Valencia*; in order to which, there was a Council of War held on the 30th of *December*, wherein it was Resolved, The General, who had caus'd some Troops to March before, should set out from *Barcelona* for *Tortosa*: And next day, Intelligence came, that the Enemy being reinforced to 2000 Men, had actually laid Siege to *San Matteo*. Order was given, on the 1st of *January*, That the 3000 Men of Regular Troops, and the Militia that were in the Parts adjacent to *San Matteo*, should without delay join my Lord *Peterborough*, who was advanced from *Tortosa* into those Parts, and that they should obey his Orders. The Regiment of *Aumada* was likewise Order'd to March. About which time, Lieutenant General *Cunningham*, considering that the Town of *Fraga*, which had been twice possess'd by our Men in the compass of two Months, was not in a Condition to endure a Siege, and that the Enemy was advancing with 8 or 10000 Men; he abandon'd it, and retir'd with the Garrison to *Lerida*. In the mean time, the Earl of *Peterborough* was, on the 4th, receiv'd at *Tortosa* by the Magistrates, the Burghers being under Arms, saluted with a triple discharge of Cannon and Musquers, and conducted to the Bishop's Palace. On the 6th, he caus'd three *English* Regiments to march before; and the 7th, he march'd with the *English* Horse, the Regiment of Don *Joseph Nebot*, and the Militia commanded

manded by the Chiefs of the Province, and well Disciplin'd. The 8th he arriv'd at *Trachena*, within two Leagues of *San Matteo*. The Besieg'd had already set their Mines to work under the Wall of that Place; but through the Inexperience of the Workmen, the Mine sprung backwards, and bury'd 40 Men in its Ruins: Upon which, and on the Intelligence of the Approach of our Troops, the Enemy rais'd the Siege, and retir'd two Leagues to *Penesal*. Don *Juan*, the Governor made a Sally upon the Rear, and kill'd 'em about 300 Men.

January
The Earl
of Peter-
borough
Relieves
*San Ma-
teo*.

His Excellency having thus happily reliev'd *San Matteo*, and soon after having Intelligence that the Enemy were advanc'd into the Neighbourhood of *Valencia*, about *Murvielro*, to the Number of 3000 Foot, and 500 Horse, he was resolv'd neither to sleep, Night nor Day, as I may say, till he reliev'd those brave and Loyal People. In the mean time, Colonel *Wills*, in a Letter to his Excellency, gave him an Account of a considerable Action that happen'd between Lieutenant-General *Cunningham* and the Chevalier *d'Asfeld*, at *St. Estevan de Litera*, to this Purpose:

‘ That on the 22d of *January*, Lieutenant-General *Cunningham* receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had pass'd the River *Cinca*, in order to Attack the Dragoons at *Tamarite*: Whereupon he immediately order'd Colonel *Wills* to March with 300 Grenadiers, and the like number of Fusileers. That Colonel *Wills* arriv'd at *Tamarite* at One in the Morning, where he had Advice that the Enemy had re-pass'd the River, and retir'd to *Balbastroi*. That on the 23d, Lieutenant-General *Cunningham* and Colonel *Palm* join'd Colonel *Wills* with some more Troops: And next Day, Col. *Wills* March'd to *St. Estevan de Litera* with 400 Foot, and 30 Dragoons, and sent 200 Dutch he had under his Command to *Benosar*. That on the 26th, the Chevalier *d'Asfeld* March'd to attack Colonel *Wills* with 9 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and 9 Battalions of Foot, all French: That Colonel *Wills* drew out his small Number, and attack'd their Advanc'd Guard, and beat them back to their Body

A Fight
in Spain,
between
Lieute-
nant Ge-
neral *Cun-
ningham*
and the
French.

January.

Body, and the Enemy retreated in great Confusion
 to *Fons* and *Almana*, Colonel *Wills* following them
 a League. That at Night, Lieutenant-General
Cunningham and Colonel *Palm* join'd Colonel *Wills*
 with the rest of the Troops: And next Day, the
Chevalier d'Asfeld advanc'd with his aforesaid
 Troops to attack them at *St. Estevan de Listera*;
 but they drew out and posted their Foot on a Hill
 towards which the Enemy's Foot were Marching:
 About Eight a Clock they were fully Engag'd,
 and the Enemy push'd two Companies of our Gre-
 nadiers; but Major *Buston* march'd up with some
 Platoons, and beat them back again: At which
 time Lieutenant-General *Cunningham* receiv'd a Shot
 through his Belly, and was carry'd off. That
 Colonel *Wills* having then the Command, con-
 tinu'd the Battle till Three in the Afternoon.
 That the Enemy employ'd a great part of their
 Forces to drive them off the Hill, but they kept
 their Ground there. That the Troops fought with
 extraordinary Bravery on both Sides, so that the
 Muzzles of their Pieces met. That Major *Buston*
 receiv'd four Stabs in his Body with their Bayonets.
 That too great a Character of Colonel *Palm* cou'd
 not be given, since he assisted Colonel *Wills*, not
 only as a Brave Man, but as an Expert Soldier;
 he receiv'd two Shots in his Belly. That the
 Officers and Soldiers in general behav'd themselves
 well. That we had several Officers Kill'd and
 Wounded, took a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Lieu-
 tenant of Dragoons, Prisoners. That we had no
 more Prisoners taken, and that there was no Quarter
 given on either Side to the Soldiers. That about
 Three, the Enemy retreated to *Fons* and *Almana*.
 Colonel *Wills* continued till Five on the Field of
 Battle, and then march'd to *Bellaguer*, where Lieu-
 tenant-General *Cunningham* died of his Wounds.
 That the Enemy's Regiments were *Bolfort's* Horse,
Berry's Horse, *Montmain's* Dragoons, *Sillery's* three
 Battalions, three Battalions of the Regiment
de l'Isle de France, and three Battalions of that *de la*
Couronne: In all about 4000 Men. That our De-
 tachment consisted of between 11 and 1200 Men.
 The Enemy had about 400 Men Kill'd, and
 we

we 150; though they wou'd have the Advantage *January.*
to be on their Side.

In the mean time, His Excellency the Earl of *Peterborough*, having omitted nothing that Man was capable to do in his Circumstances, for his March to the Relief of *Valencia*; I can meet with no better Account of the glorious Execution of it, than the following Letter from thence, bearing Date the 6th of *February*; though I take the Matter to have been transacted in *January*, and therefore insert it here.

'TIS likely you have had the News of the *Valencia*
'Revolt of the Kingdom *Valencia*, through Reliev'd
'*France*: The first Occasion of it, was, the Decla- by the
'ration of a Regiment of Horse, Commanded by the Earl of
'Colonel *Nebot*, a Family that have distinguish'd *Peterbo-*
'themselves, by their Services for the House of *rough.*
'*Austria*. From the time he had the first Notice
'of it, my Lord *Peterborough* us'd his utmost En-
'deavours to preserve this Kingdom in the Interest
'of King *Charles*: In the first place, he oblig'd the
'Enemy, with a handful of Men, to raise the Siege
'of *San Matteo*: We pursued the Enemy, who were
'much superiour to us, both in Horse and Foot, as
'far as *Alboca*, when it was high time for us to
'secure our Retreat: and accordingly we March'd
'with our Flying Camp to *Benicarlo* and *Vinenos*.
'At the same time, my Lord *Peterborough* advanc'd
'in Person, with a small Party of 50 Dragoons,
'within 5 Leagues of this City; and causing Or-
'ders to be dispers'd for the Country to bring him
'in Bread and Forage, he made the Enemy believe
'he had his Army with him: By that Stratagem,
'and a very expeditious March, he took above 600
'Horses; with which he recruited his Horse, and
'form'd a Regiment of Dragoons of my Lord
'*Barrimore's* Regiment of Foot. That Regiment
'was form'd very opportunely, the Country being
'level, and the Enemy much too strong for us in
'Horse: It gave that happy Turn to our Affairs,
'that, by degrees, we found our selves in a Condition
'to attempt the Succour and Relief of this Impor-
'tant

January.

‘rant Place. My Lord drew together 10 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and 4 Battalions of Foot, Regular Troops, besides 3000 Militia at *Almanara*. From thence we march’d to *Morvedre*, where Brigadier *Maboni* lay with 400 of the Enemy’s Horse: The Town and Castle are an old Fortification, secur’d by a River which we had to pass, and were capable of making some Resistance: But Brigadier *Maboni* thought fit to Deliver up the Town and Castle, and to withdraw his Troops. The next Day we hasten’d our March to this City, and enter’d it without Opposition, though the Enemy lay within a League of it with 3000 Horse, and as many Foot. I never in my Life saw People express so much Joy on any Occasion, as the *Valencians* did that Day. The new Regiment of Dragoons is given to Colonel *Pierce*; the remaining Officers of my Lord *Barrimore*’s Regiment are sent over to recruit the Regiment.

The State
of the Im-
perial and
French
Armies in
Italy.

Things happily succeeding thus in *Valencia*, under the Direction of the Earl of *Peterborough*, we shall proceed to *Italy*, wherethe *French* and *Imperial* Armies in *Lombardy* being separated on both Sides, the *Imperialists* seem’d to be streighten’d and uneasie in their Quarters. ’Tis true, that the *French* were retir’d out of the *Brescian*, in which Province however they still kept Possession of *Palazzuolo*, *Carpendole* on the *Chiese*, and *Desenzano* on the Lake of *Guarda*. The *Imperialists* had put four Regiments into *Montechiaro*, because that Post is the most expos’d; and the rest of the Infantry were Canton’d below the Mountains, in *Santa Eufemia*, *Rexato*, *Virli*, *Bidizzoli*, and other Places adjacent. Their Horse was at *Montechiaro*, *Calcinato*, *Castagnedole*, whence they went to Forage in the level Country beyond the *Mela*, towards *Mottella*, near to *Quinzano* and the *Oglio*, but cou’d penetrate no farther, because the Duke of *Vendosme* had pent them up on three sides, by a Line that began at the Lake of *Iseo*, and extended along the *Oglio* to *Bardolano*, an Important Post, which he continu’d to fortifie, and where he had caus’d two Bridges to be laid. From *Bardolano* the Line extended to *Ustiano* and *Caneto*; and for the greater Security on that side,

side, he had put Troops into *Pra-Alboino* and *Gambara* in the *Brescian*. From the Mouth of the *Chiese*, the Line ran along the River to *Desenzano*, where it ended. *Vendosme* had likewise caused the Passages on the *Mincio* to be secured, as also *Valeggio* on this side of that River, and *Bardolino* and *Lazise* on this side of the Lake of *Guarda*.

The 8th Instant, the Duke of *Vendosme*, having fortify'd some other Posts, sent a Detachment of 800 Men, with four Pieces of Cannon, to fortifie themselves over-against *Castel-Baldo*: Another Detachment of Foot took Possession of *Villabuona*: And a third Party advancing to *Tor-Marchesana* on the other side of the *Adige*, cut down the Wooden-Bridge, by which there was a Passage out of the *Polesines* into the *Paduan*.

On the other hand, Prince *Eugene*, on the 4th, set out for *Vienna*, leaving the Command of the Army in the *Brescian* to General *Ravenclau a Dane*: But before his Departure having order'd a Bridge to be made over the *Adige*, at *Ponton*, below *Verona*, over which 250 Men were to pass, to intrench themselves on that side; the Duke of *Vendosme*, upon Intelligence, order'd the Count *de Medavy* to break it down, or to fight the Enemy if they had pass'd it. The Count drew together for that Purpose 2000 Horse and Dragoons, and 4000 Foot, at *Valeggio*: But he was hardly got to *Castel-Nuovo* on the *Tione*, when he was inform'd the *Germans* having Notice of his March, had themselves broken down their Bridge.

Vendosme having in this manner secured all his Posts (to do him Justice) with excellent Conduct and Management, we shall not at present follow him in his Journey to the Court of *France*; but observe, That the Duke of *Berwick*, last Year, having proceeded in the Siege of the Castle of *Nice* belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, the taking of which, would prevent Relief from being brought to His Royal Highness by Sea, a Breach was made in the Curtain on the 29th, so wide, that about 30 Men a-breast could mount it; so that now the Marquis *de Carail* the Governor, seeing most of the Works ruin'd, and the Breaches so large and practicable that the Place might be carry'd by Assault, beat a Parley the 4th of

January.

Dec. 1705.

January. of *January*; and the Capitulation was Agreed the same Day. The 5th the Garrison march'd out, in Number 800 Men, the Sick and Wounded included, with 6 Pieces of Cannon and 2 Mortars, and were conducted to *Saorgio*. In the Place were found 110 Pieces of Cannon of several Bores, with Ammunition and Provisions proportionable.

Montmelian Sur-
render'd
to the
French,
and De-
molish'd.
Dec. 11.
1705.

We omitted, in our last Year's *History*, to take Notice, That Fort *Montmelian*, which had been Block'd up a long time by a Body of the *French* King's Troops, was Surrender'd the 11th of *December*, for want of Provisions; and the Garrison March'd out the 17th with Arms and Baggage, but without two Pieces of Cannon for which they had stipulated, the *French* refusing to perform that Article. In the Place were found 39 Pieces of Brass-Cannon, and 14 of Iron, 2 Mortars, with store of Ammunition, but no more than 3 Barrels of Meal, and hardly any other Provisions. The *French* afterwards Demolish'd the Place.

Indeed, things went but very indifferently on with the Allies in *Italy* all the last Campaign, the *French* being, upon the Matter, Gainers every-where; and what Advantage soever we might imagine Prince *Eugene* had got by the Battle of *Cassano*, by which some will have the Siege of *Turin* to have been at least protracted, 'tis certain he lost Ground; and it had been morally impossible the *Imperial* Army should be recruited and reinforc'd for another Campaign, had it not been for the Generosity of the *English* Nation, who advanc'd 250000 *l.* for that purpose, on the Security of the Emperor's Revenues in *Silesia*. For which Loan, Her Majesty was pleas'd to Issue out her Letters-Patents, and the same ran thus:

February. *A* N N E, By the Grace of God, of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our Good Brother, the Emperor of *Germany*, hath represented unto Us, That he finds it highly Necessary, for the more Vigorous and Effectual Carrying on the War against the *French* King in *Italy*, that a Considerable Additional Reinforcement of Men be made: And for enabling

February.

' enabling his Army to Act Vigorously against the
 ' French Forces, and for the Effectual Relief of the
 ' Duke of Savoy; A Supply of Money, not less than
 ' Two hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, should be
 ' provided with all possible Expedition, and sent to
 ' Prince Eugene of Savoy, General and Commander in
 ' Chief of all the Forces of Our said Good Brother, and
 ' Our Allies employ'd in those Parts. And His *Impe-*
 ' rial Majesty having likewise given Us to understand,
 ' That he is willing to give undoubted Security
 ' for the said Sum, by Engaging his Lands, Rents
 ' and Revenues whatsoever, within the Province of
 ' *Silesia*, and also the Security of the States of that
 ' Province, to such Persons as shall be willing to
 ' Advance the said Sum of Two hundred and fifty
 ' thousand Pounds Sterling, at an Interest after the
 ' Rate of Eight Pounds *per Centum per Annum*: And
 ' hath therefore given Authority and Instructions
 ' to his Minister residing in *England*, to propose the
 ' Borrowing thereof from any of Our Loving Sub-
 ' jects within this Our Kingdom, upon the said Se-
 ' curity, and upon Condition to be Re-paid the
 ' Principal-Money that shall be Lent, and the Interest
 ' that shall grow due thereupon, at such Times, and
 ' in such Manner, as are specified and contained in
 ' a Book for taking Subscriptions for Lending the
 ' said Moneys. And whereas, We, together with
 ' the States-General of the *United Provinces*, have
 ' Resolv'd, and Agreed, to furnish the said Ad-
 ' ditional Forces, and a Considerable Sum of Money,
 ' for the Assistance of His *Imperial* Majesty in *Italy*, as
 ' aforesaid: And whereas, for making the said Forces
 ' Useful, to the great End they are design'd, the
 ' aforesaid Sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand
 ' Pounds being absolutely necessary, We are per-
 ' swaded that divers of our Loving Subjects, when
 ' they consider of what Importance the Supply of
 ' the said Money, for Carrying on the War in *Italy*
 ' with Effect, may be, not only to His *Imperial* Ma-
 ' jesty, but to the Common Cause, in which We,
 ' together with the States General, and other Our
 ' Allies, are Engaged, will be moved to Contribute
 ' or Advance the said Sum of Two hundred and
 ' fifty thousand Pounds, upon the Security aforesaid.
 ' Where-

February.

Wherefore, at the Request of Our said Good Brother, We have thought fit, most Earnestly to Recommend to Our said Loving Subjects the speedy making of the said Loan, as a Matter which will be most acceptable to Us, and likely to be of the greatest Advantage to the Affairs of the War in General: And accordingly We do, by these Presents, Recommend unto all Our Loving Subjects, and do hereby Authorize you, speedily to make the said Loan of Two hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, upon the Security above-mention'd: And do hereby Assure all Our Loving Subjects, who do, or shall, Advance or Lend the said Sum, or any Part thereof, on the Credit aforesaid, That we shall and will, from time to time, by Our Minister at the Imperial Court, and otherwise, take all possible Care, that the Principal-Money, and also the Interest thereof, shall be punctually Paid by Our said Good Brother, at the Times, and in the Manner expressed in the Agreement, to be made on the Part of His Imperial Majesty. And We have Constituted and Appointed, and by these Presents do Constitute and Appoint, Our Trusty and Well beloved, Sir William Hodges, Sir John Buckworth, Sir Thomas Webster, Baronets; Sir Robert Clayton, Sir William Ashburst, Sir John Houblon, Sir Thomas Abney, Sir William Gore, Sir Owen Buckingham, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Joseph Wolfe, Sir Charles Thorold, Sir Samuel Stanier, Knights and Aldermen of the City of London; Sir Stephen Evans, Sir Henry Furnese, Sir William Scawen, Sir Theodore Fansson, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir James Bateman, Sir Edmund Harrison, Knights; Samuel Shepherd, John Ward, Abraham Houblon, Francis Eyles, George Doddington, Nathaniel Gould, James Cragge, Philip Papilion, Samuel Heathcote, Peter Ducane, Joseph Haskin-Styles, John Morgan, William Desbouverie, Robert Raworth, Thomas Hall, John Smith of Beauford Buildings, Henry Cornish, Thomas Scawen, Peter Delme, James Milner, Stephen Seignoret, Justus Beck, Roger Hudson, Abraham Beake, Charles Peers, Daniel Hays, Dennis Dutry, Alexander Cairnes, Matthew Raper, Jacob Jacobson, Josiah Diston, John Girardot, John Stone, Francis Edwards, Edward Haistwel, Capel Ward, and William Brown, Esquires;

or

or any Five or more of them, to be Trustees for taking the said Loan; and for managing the Returns thereof to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* in *Italy*; and for taking the Security, for the Payment of the Principal and Interest of the said Sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, so to be Advanc'd as aforesaid. In Witness whereof, We have caus'd these Our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Our Self at *Westminster* the Six and Twentieth Day of *February*, in the Fourth Year of our Reign.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo,

WRIGHT.

This Subscription of 250000 was fill'd in Five Days, with that Alacrity and Eagerness, that 'tis believed as much more might have been advanced upon a proper and sufficient Security; such an Opinion the *English* People have of the Conduct and Bravery of Prince *Eugene*, who indeed by the Consequence has not deceived them

The Affairs of *Switzerland*, are not so Material as to detain us there for the Present, those of the Empire are Barren enough, and the Battle fought between the *Imperialists* and *Hungarians*, towards the End of the last Year at *Scibo* in *Transylvania*, does not appear altogether so considerable as the Court of *Vienna* represented it: The *Germans* still kept *Fort Louis* on the *Rhine* closely Blocked up: And as for the *Netherlands*, besides the Exchange now made between the Allies and the *French* of about 4000 Prisoners, wherein no Officers higher than Colonels, were included, that the States gave a Commission to the famous *Cavalier*, the *Camisard*, to raise a Regiment of 700 *French* Refugees, and that the Count *de Noyelles* was appointed to go into *Spain* to Command there His Catholick Majesty's Forces, nothing shall hinder us to embark for *England*, where on the 13th, was published an Order of Council Dated the 7th of the Month, for leaving out these Words, *Catherine the Queen Dowager*, (who died on the 21th of *December* last) in the Morning and Evening Prayers, in the Prayers for the Royal Family, and

Order ret
to Pray
for Queen
Dowager.

February. in the Litany: And that no Edition of the Book of Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with these Amendments. Two Days before Monsieur Buys, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General of the United-Provinces, had a publick Audience of Her Majesty.

Acts passed by the Queen.
16.

On the 16th, the Queen came to the House of Peers, in the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Syder and Perry, for the Service of the Year, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Six; An Act for continuing the Additional Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm and Cynders, and Additional Duties of Excise; and for Settling and Establishing a Fund thereby and by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities, to be sold for raising a further Supply to Her Majesty, for the Service of the Year, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Six, and other Uses therein mentioned; An Act for making the Town of New-Rosse in the County of Wexford, in the Kingdom of Ireland, a Port for the Exporting Wool from Ireland into this Kingdom; An Act for making the River Stower Navigable, from the Town of Maningtree in the County of Essex, to the Town of Sudbury in the County of Suffolk; And to 13 private Bills.

And then Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

The Queen's Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot but take this Occasion to return you My Heartty Thanks, for the great Care and Concern you have shewn to Promote every Thing in this Session, that may tend to the publick Good.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must Thank you in Particular for your having so fully Complied with your Assurances to Me, at the Opening of this Parliament, that you would give all possible Dispatch to the publick Supplies. There is scarce any Instance to be given, where so great, and I hope, effectual Supplies, have been Perfected in so short a Time.

February.

'I look upon this to proceed not only from your Great Zeal for the Publick Service, but from a Just Impression upon your own Minds, that there is a Necessity of making Extraordinary Efforts, to Support and Encourage Our Allies, and to be Early in Endeavouring to Disappoint the Designs of Our Enemies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'It will be Convenient to make a Recess in some short Time, I hope therefore you will continue to give all Necessary Dispatch to what may yet remain Unfinished of the Publick Business before You.

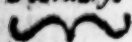
The Lords having by the Regency Bill, which, to the best of my Remembrance, was ordered to be brought in before the End of the last Year, and was Entituled, *An Act for the better Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of England, in the Protestant Line*, repealed the Clause inserted in an Act passed some Years before, for settling the Succession, by which all Civil and Military Officers were made incapable to Sit or Vote as Members of the House of Commons, after Her Majesty's Decease; and having sent down that Bill to the House of Commons for their Concurrence, the latter, who saw the Dike against the future Power, and Influence of the Court thrown down, resolved in some Measure, to repair it, by Admitting only 47 Civil and Military Officers into their House; and amongst them, Ten Privy Councillors, Five Flag Officers, and as many Land Generals. The Bill thus amended was sent up again to the Lords, who made some Alterations to the Clause inserted by the Commons, their Lordships Excluding only the Commissioners of the Prize Office, and all such new Officers, as the Court might create for the time to come. Two Conferences were held about these respective Amendments, Between the Two Houses; and the Report of the latter Conference being made in the House of Commons, on the 17th Instant, the same occasioned a long and warm Debate. The C. Party endeavoured to show the

An Account of the Regency Bill.

Jan. 24.

Debate about Civil and Military Officers.

February.



‘ Injustice of Excluding from the House, such as were actually performing Service to the Nation : Urging, that as all Counties, and Corporations of England having, by their Charters, Liberty to elect such as they thought best qualified to represent them in Parliament, they should in great Measure, be deprived of that Liberty, by this Exclusion of several Officers Military and Civil, who by Reason of the great Estates they had in those Corporations, seldom fail’d, and had more Right than any others, to be chosen ; And that the Exclusion of those Officers would very much abate the Noble Ardour which several Gentlemen shewed at this Juncture, to serve the Nation, in this just and necessary War ; since they should not but look upon it as a Disgrace to be made incapable of Serving likewise their Country in Parliament. The Opposite Party, which consisted of those called High-Church Men, with whom not a few Low-Church Men joined, on this Occasion, shewed the ill use a bad Prince might make of a Parliament, in which there should be many of his Creatures, such as generally were all those that had Employments immediately depending on the Crown ; and their Arguments had such Weight, that the other Party foreseeing they should lose the Question, agreed to the Postponing of Three of the Lords Amendments, having already agreed to one of them. But Three Days after, the C---t Party being reinforced, by the return of those, who for some time, had voted on the contrary side, the Lords Amendments were approved with some few Alterations, so which the Lords agreed, on the 19th.

18.

The
Queen’s
Answer
to the Ad-
dress a-
bout New-
foundland.

The same Day, Mr. Secretary *Hedges* acquainted the House, That their Address relating to the New-*foundland* Trade, having been presented to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleased thereupon to say, That she was fully sensible of the great Importance of the Trade and Fishery of Newfoundland, and would be very careful to encourage and protect it. Two Days after the House of Commons, (according to Order) proceeded to take into further Consideration the Accounts of the Revenues and Debts ever since Her Majesty’s Happy Accession to the Crown, And Resolved, “ That it

it appear'd to that House, That the Publick Revenues granted, or arisen since Her Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown, had been duely applied to the Publick Uses, under a prudent Management, to the Advancement of the Publick Credit, and for the Advantage and Honour of the Nation.

February.
The Pub-
lick Re-
venues
Voted to
have been
duely ap-
plied.

21.

On the 27th, the Commons read a Third time, a Bill, Intituled, *An Act for Naturalizing Vincent de Laymerie, and others*; and divided, upon the Question, Whether the Persons Naturalized by that Act, should have Right to Vote for Parliament-Men? Which was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 169 Voices against 126; and so the Bill pass'd that House, as it did that of the Peers. The same

Day, A Petition of the Gentry and Clergy of the South-parts of *Lancashire*, at their Monthly-Meeting, February the 12th, 1706. in the Borough of *Wigan*, for Suppressing Prophaneness and Immorality, pursuant to Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation, and by and with the Bishop of *Chester*, their Diocesan's Allowance, offer'd jointly and unanimously to the Honourable Knights, Citizens and Burgeses in this present Sessions of Parliament, was presented to the House, complaining of several Grievances they labour'd under, from the Priests, *Romish* Gentry, and Popish Emissaries, and praying for Relief therein. After the reading of this Petition, it was Unanimously Resolved, 'That an Humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to issue out Her Royal Proclamation for the putting in Execution the Laws which were in force against such Persons as had or should endeavour to pervert Her Majesty's Subjects to the *Popish* Religion; and Order'd, That a Bill be brought in for making more effectual the Act of the Eleventh Year of His late Majesty's Reign, *For the further Preventing the Growth of Popery*. This Bill was accordingly presented the

A Com-
plaint a-
gainst the
Papists in
Lancashire.

A Bill
to pre-
vent the
Growth
of *Popery*.

next day, by Sir James Montague, and read the First time.

On the 1st of March the Commons gave it a Second Reading, and went through it in a Grand Committee. By the Act of the Eleventh Year of

March.

March.

King William III. For the further Preventing the Growth of Popery, it was provided, 'That all Papists should, within Six Months after they had reach'd the Age of Eighteen, take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, or declare themselves Protestants; in default whereof, their Estates were to go to the next Heir, being Protestants. Now this Clause was so lamely express'd, that the *Roman Catholicks* found two Means to evade it. First, There being in several Families, a Gradation of Age among the several Heirs to the same Estate, it happen'd, that though the Person that was come to the Age of Eighteen, did not take the Oaths prescribed by that Law, yet the Title of the Protestant Heir remain'd undecided, as long as any next Popish Heir was under Age. Secondly, (and this was the main Inconveniency) It lying, by that Clause, upon the next Heir to him, who, at the Age of Eighteen, refused to declare himself a Protestant, to prove that he had not made the said Declaration, it was impossible for the said next Heir to prove such a Negative. Now to make that Clause Binding and Effectual, it was Enacted, in this Bill, 'That all Papists, or reputed Papists, should within Six Months after they had reach'd the Age of Eighteen, not only declare themselves Protestants, but prove also, that they had made such a Declaration. On the 23d, when Sir James Montague was to Report to the House the Amendments made to the Bill by the Grand-Committee, the Duke of Norfolk (the Chief among the *Roman-Catholicks* in England) Petition'd, 'That he might be Heard by his Council, for Explanation of some Words in the Bill, and for such Relief to him, as to the House shall seem meet. Upon the Reading of this Petition, the Commons Order'd that the Duke of Norfolk be Heard by his Council, as to his Property in the Office of Earl Marshal of England only: But his Council not being then ready, the House Heard Sir James Montague's Report, and then Order'd the Bill with the Amendments to be Engross'd. It's very remarkable, that this happen'd on a Saturday, with all which Proceedings the *Roman-Catholicks* were strangely alarm'd and confounded, as well they might; however, having the opportunity of the

Sunday

Sunday to try what they could do to ward off the fatal Blow, they may heartily thank the Foreign Ministers of their own Communion, for the Representations made in their Behalf, who did not want Arguments to shew how such a Law might be prejudicial to the Common Cause, at such a Conjunction: Infomuch that when the Bill came to be read the Third time, on the 4th, which was the very next Day, several other Amendments were made to it: After which, the Question was put, *That the Bill do Pass?* This occasion'd a great Debate, wherein Colonel *Godfrey*, Mr. *Boscawen*, and Mr. *Asgil*, endeavour'd to shew the Injustice of such a Law; urging, 'That the Depriving *Papists* of their Estates, was almost as hard as taking away their Lives: 'That it would look as if they Approv'd the Persecution exercis'd by the *French King*, and other Catholick Princes, over their *Protestant* Subjects, if they should imitate their violent Proceedings: And that this Act would certainly disoblige the *Roman-Catholick* Powers in Alliance with us, some of whom, out of Respect to the *English Nation*, had lately shew'd some Favour to their *Protestant* Subjects. There was little said against these Reasons, and so the Bill was Rejected, by a Majority of 119 Votes against 43. The Lords had also, to shew their Zeal for the *Protestant* Interest, as well as the Commons, made a Bill against *Papery*: But upon the Commons rejecting theirs, their Lordships also dropt their own, and some days after Agreed upon the following Address to the Queen.

March.
The Method to put it off.

Arguments against the Bill.

The Bill rejected.

' **WE** Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do humbly beg Leave to acquaint Your Majesty;

That the Lord Bishop of Chester has presented to the House a Petition, from himself, and the Gentry and Clergy of the South-parts of Lancashire, complaining of the Intolerable Boldness and Presumption of the Romish Priests and Papists, in employing all their Inveigling Arts and Devices in Perverting and Seducing the Gentry and Commonalty, and that

The Lords Address to the Queen.
14.

A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE;

not only Secretly, but Openly and Publickly, in De-
 fiance of the Laws : That their Priests are Nume-
 rous ; their Masses frequent ; their People go affe-
 ctedly in Troops ; they Marry without License or Pub-
 lication ; they Visit Protestants, when Sick or Dy-
 ing, in order to Pervert them ; they throw out Ill
 Language against the Church and Government ; and
 spread False Reports and Scandalous Reflections
 upon the Orthodox Clergy ; and have built a stately
 Edifice, which, as the Petitioners had good Reason
 to believe, is intended for a Seminary ; and several
 Lands have been Settled for the Endowment of that,
 and other Places : That the Popish Gentry are
 Assistant to their Priests in their Perversions ; and,
 to Insinuate themselves into Protestant Families,
 Catch at all Opportunities to Marry amongst them,
 whereby they have Profelited many of the Gentry.

‘ Such open Insolence shewn by People so Ob-
 noxious to the Laws, in the midst of a War, in
 ‘ which Your Majesty is Engaged against the French
 ‘ King, the Declared Protector of One of the Popish
 ‘ Religion, who openly pretends a Title to Your
 ‘ Majesty’s Crown, does not only raise in us a Just
 ‘ Indignation, but makes us think it absolutely Ne-
 ‘ cessary, for the Safety of Your Majesty’s Royal
 ‘ Person and Government, That a more watchful
 ‘ Eye should be had over them for the future ; and
 ‘ for that Purpose, that a Distinct and Particular
 ‘ Account should be taken of all Papists, and reputed
 ‘ Papists, in the Kingdom, with their respective
 ‘ Qualities, Estates, and Places of Abode.

‘ We do therefore most humbly beseech Your
 ‘ Majesty, That You would be Graciously pleased
 ‘ to send Directions to the several Lords-Lieutenants
 ‘ and *Custodes Rotulorum* of the several Counties and
 ‘ Places, to cause all the Deputy-Lieutenants and
 ‘ Justices of the Peace of the respective Counties and
 ‘ Places, to Assemble together, and being so Assem-
 ‘ bled, thereto Agree on the most proper Manner to
 ‘ Subdivide themselves into several Divisions, for the
 ‘ more effectual Performing the said Service within
 ‘ such Subdivisions ; And that at such General-
 ‘ Meeting, an Account be taken distinctly of the
 ‘ Names

Names of the several Justices and Deputy-Lieutenants design'd for the said several Subdivisions ; And that the several Justices of Peace and Deputy-Lieutenants should, under their several Hands, return a particular Account in Writing of what they shall perform in the said several Subdivisions ; Which the said Lords Lieutenants, and *Custodes Rotulorum* shall return to Your Majesty in Council, together with the Names of every one of the Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of Peace, who did Neglect or Refuse to Perform their Duties in Relation to that Service.

And to the End the said Account may be the more Exact and Useful, We most humbly Beseech Your Majesty, to send Your Royal Commands to the Arch-Bishops, requiring them to Issue Orders to all the Bishops, in their respective Provinces, Directing them to require the Clergy in their several Dioceses, to take an Exact and particular Account of the Numbers of the Papists, and reputed Papists in every Parish, with their Qualities, Estates, and Places of Abode, and to return the same to their respective Diocesans, who shall return the same to their several Arch-Bishops, in order to be laid before Your Majesty.

And we do also desire Your Majesty will be pleased to direct, that the Arch-Bishops do require the Bishops in their several Dioceses, to proceed against such of the Clergy, as shall Refuse or Neglect to do their Duty in Respect of the said Service according to the utmost Severity of Law ; And also to return the Names of the Clergy, who shall be Defective in performing the said Service, in Order that the same may be laid before Your Majesty.

And we farther Beseech Your Majesty to command the Arch-Bishops, to require the Bishops, by all proper Ways and Means, to inform themselves, what Advowsons, or Rights of Presentation, or Donation of Churches, Benefices or Schools, are in the Disposition of any Papists, or reputed Papists, or of any in Trust for them, and to return what they shall find, particularly and distinctly, to the Arch-

March.

Arch-Bishops, to the Intent the same may be Re-
presented to Your Majesty.

And lastly, We most humbly Desire Your Ma-
jesty, That You will be Graciously pleas'd to cause
the several Accounts of all these Enquiries to be
laid before this House, at the next Sessions of Par-
liament,

This Address being presented to the Queen, Her Ma-
jesty was pleas'd to Answer :

The
Queen's
Answer.

*I Am fully Convinced, That the Insolent Behaviour of
the Papists, hath made what you Advise Necessary to
be Done, for the Safety of My Person and Government,
and the Welfare of My People. I Thank you for Your Care
in this Matter, and will give, as soon as possible, the
Necessary Orders for every Thing you Desire of Me in
this Address.*

In the mean time, viz. on the 2d, the House of
Lords read the following Petition ; To the Right Ho-
nourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament
Assembled.

*The Humble Petition of Joseph Boone, Merchant, on
behalf of himself, and many other Inhabitants of the
Province of Carolina, and also of several Merchants
of London, Trading to Carolina, and the Neigh-
bouring Colonies of Her Majesty in America ;*

Sheweth to Your Lordships,

A Petiti-
on of seve-
ral Mer-
chants, &c.
Proprie-
tors of the
Province
of Caro-
lina, to
the Lords.

THAT the late King Charles the Second, by
his Charter under the Great-Seal of England,
bearing Date the 24th of March, 1663. did Grant
to Edward Earl of Clarendon, then Lord High Chan-
cellor of England, George Duke of Albemarle, Wil-
liam Lord Craven, John Lord Berkeley, and others,
their Heirs and Assigns, all that Tract of Land in
North-America, commonly call'd Carolina, to be
held of the Crown of England as a County-Pala-
tine, with Power to them, their Heirs and Assigns,
to make Laws for the good Government of the
said Colony, with the Advice and Approbation of
the Freemen of the said Colony, and the greatest

part of them, so as the said Laws may be consonant to Reason, and, as near as conveniently can be, agreeable to the Laws and Customs of *England*: But all these Privileges, with others in the said Charter, are Granted with an express Saving of the Faith, Allegiance and Sovereign Dominion due to the King, His Heirs and Successors, and Saving the Right, Title and Interest of *English* Subjects, then planted, if any be.

That for the better Peopling the said Colony, express Provision is made in the said Charter, for a Toleration and Indulgence to all Christians in the free Exercise of their Religion.

That in the Year 1669, the Lords Proprietors of the said Colony, settled the Method of the Government of the said Colony in several Articles, which were called, and so agreed to be, *The Fundamental Constitution of the said Colony*, whereby the said Colony was divided into Four Estates, viz. The Lords Proprietors, or their Deputies, *Landgraves*, *Cassiques* and *Freeholders*, who are to make up their General Assembly or Parliament, which is the Legislature of the whole Colony: The Lords Proprietors, or their Deputies, being in the nature of Sovereign; the *Landgraves* and *Cassiques* being the Nobility, who have an Hereditary Right of Session there; the *Freeholders* Representing the Commons, who are to be chosen by the Freeholders from among themselves by a Majority of Voices.

That in the said Fundamental Constitutions, there is an express Provision, That no Person should be Disturbed for any Speculative Opinion in Religion; and that no Person should, on the account of Religion, be Excluded from being a Member of the General Assembly, or from any other Office of the Civil Administration: The greatest Part of which said Fundamental Constitutions, and this Provision, among others, were in the Year 1689, Confirmed by the Proprietors; and every Person to be afterwards admitted into any Office or Place of Trust, was to Swear to the Observation of them.

That the said Charter being made soon after the time of the Happy Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, and the Re-establishment of the Church of *England*

March.

‘ *England* by the *Act of Uniformity*, many of the Subjects of this Kingdom, who were so unhappy as to have some Scruples about Conforming to the Rites of the said Church, did Transplant themselves and Families into the said Colony; by means whereof, the greatest part of the Inhabitants there were Protestant Dissenters from the Church of *England*, and through the Equality and Freedom of the said Fundamental Constitution of the said Colony, all the Inhabitants there lived in great Peace, and even the Ministry of the Church of *England* had Support from Protestant Dissenters; and the Number of the Inhabitants, and the Trade of the said Colony, daily encreased, to the great Improvement of Her Majesty’s Customs, and the manifest Advantage of the Merchants and Manufacture of this Kingdom.

‘ That in the Year 1703. when a New General Assembly was to be Chosen, which, by the Constitution, is to be Chosen once in Two Years, the Election was managed with very great Partiality and Injustice, and all sorts of People, even Servants, Negroes, Aliens, Jews, and common Sailors, were admitted to Vote in Elections.

‘ That the Ecclesiastical Government of the said Colony is under the Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of *London*; but the Governor, and his Adherents, have at last, which the said Adherents had often threaten’d, totally abolish’d it: For the said Assembly hath lately, viz. Nov. 4. 1704. Passed an Act, whereby Twenty Lay-Persons, therein Named, are made a Corporation, for the Exercise of several Exorbitant Powers, to the great Injury and Oppression of the People in general, and for the Exercise of all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, with Absolute Power to deprive any Minister of the Church of *England* of his Benefice, not only for his Immorality, but even for his Imprudence, or Incurable Prejudices and Animosities between such Minister and his Parish; and the only Church of *England* Minister that is Established in the said Colony, the Reverend Mr. *Edward Marston*, hath already been Cited before their Board; which the Inhabitants of that Province take to be a High Ecclesiastical Commission.

‘mission Court, Destructive to the very Being and
 ‘Essence of the Church of England, and to be had
 ‘in the utmost Detestation and Abhorrence by
 ‘every Man that is not an Enemy to our Constitu-
 ‘tions in Church and State.

‘That in the said General Assembly, another Act
 ‘was Passed, May 6. 1704. to Incapacitate every
 ‘Person from being a Member of any General As-
 ‘sembly, that should be Chosen for the Time to
 ‘come, unless he had taken the Sacrament of the
 ‘Lord’s-Supper, according to the Rites of the Church
 ‘of England, whereby all Protestant Dissenters are
 ‘made Uncapable of being of the said Assembly. And
 ‘yet, by the said Act, all Persons who will take an
 ‘Oath, That they have not Receiv’d the Sacrament in
 ‘any Dissenting Congregation for One Year past, though
 ‘they have not Received it in the Church of England, are
 ‘made Capable of being of the said Assembly. And we
 ‘take the Liberty humbly to Inform your Lordships,
 ‘That in the Preamble to the said Act, it is asserted,
 ‘That by the Laws and Usage of England, all Members
 ‘of Parliament are obliged to Conform to the Church of
 ‘England, by Receiving the Sacrament of the Lord’s-
 ‘Supper, according to the Rites of the said Church;
 ‘which Assertion is Notoriously and Manifestly False.

‘That this Act was Passed in an Illegal manner,
 ‘by the Governor’s calling the Assembly to Meet the
 ‘26th of April, when it then stood Prorogued to the
 ‘10th of May following, and yet this Act hath been
 ‘Ratified by the Lords Proprietors here in England,
 ‘who refused to hear what could be offered against
 ‘it, and contrary to the Petition of above One hun-
 ‘dred and seventy of the Chief Inhabitants of the
 ‘said Colony, and of several Eminent Merchants
 ‘Trading thither, and though the Commons of the
 ‘same Assembly quickly after Passed another Bill to
 ‘Repeal it, which the Governor rejected.

‘That the said Grievances daily Encreasing, Your
 ‘Petitioner Joseph Boone is now sent by many Prin-
 ‘cipal Inhabitants and Traders of the said Colony,
 ‘to Represent the Languishing and Dangerous Con-
 ‘dition of the said Colony, to the Lords Proprietors
 ‘thereof: But his humble Applications to them have
 ‘hitherto had no Effect.

‘That

March.



‘That the Ruine of the said Colony, would be to the great Disadvantage of the Trade of this Kingdom, to the apparent Prejudice of Her Majesty’s Customs, and the great Benefit of the French, who watch all Opportunities to improve their own Settlements in those Parts of America.

Wherefore Your Petitioners most humbly Pray Your Lordships to take the Deplorable State of the said Colony into Your Consideration, and do provide such Relief for it, as to Your Lordships, in Your great Wisdom, shall seem proper.

And Your Petitioners shall ever Pray, &c.

*Ja. Ball,
Joseph Price,
Ste. Mason,
Rt. Hackshaw,
Christo. Fowler,
Thomas Byfeld,
Reneu,
Nathaniel Toriano,*

*Joseph Boone,
Micajah Perry,
Daniel Wharley,
Thomas Coutts,
Joseph Marshall,
Thomas Gould,
John Hodgkins,
Christo. Boone,
David Wassenbous.*

After the Reading of this Petition, the Lord Granville, Palatine of the Province of Carolina, desired to be Heard by his Council; which was granted, and the further Debate of this Affair put off till the 9th of that Month: When having heard what the Lord Granville’s Council had to offer in his behalf, their Lordships came to several Resolutions, contain’d in the following Address to the Queen.

The Lords
Address
to the
Queen,
about that
Affair.

12.

‘WE Your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, beg Leave to Inform Your Majesty, That a Petition from Joseph Boone, Merchant, in behalf of himself, and many other Inhabitants of the Province of Carolina, and Merchants of London Trading thither, having been presented to this House, complaining of very great Abuses and Oppressions, under which Your Majesty’s Subjects in that Province do at present labour, and which

which tend to the utter Destruction of that Plantation, and particularly of two Acts lately Pass'd in the Assembly there, the Ratification of which have been Sign'd and Seal'd in *England* by the greater Part of the Proprietors of the said Colony, We thought our Selves oblig'd to cause the said Acts to be brought before Us ; and having, at the Request of the Lord *Granville*, Palatine of the Province, and of the Lord *Craven*, one of the Proprietors, heard Council in Defence of the said Acts, and examin'd Witnesses in relation to that Matter, the House proceeded to enter upon a particular Consideration of the two Acts ; and it appeared to Us, That by the first of the Acts complain'd of, a Commission, consisting of Twenty Lay-men, was Erected with Power, in an Arbitrary manner, to Remove and Turn out any Rectors or Ministers of the Church of *England* from their Benefices, for any Immorality or Imprudence, or for incurable Prejudices or Dissensions, between such Rectors or Ministers and their People, only by delivering a Writing to them, or leaving it at their Houses, or fixing it upon the Church-Doors, whereby it should be declared that they ceas'd to be Rectors or Ministers of such Parishes. The other Act directly asserts, That by the Law of *England*, all Members of Parliament are oblig'd to receive the Sacrament according to the Rights of the Church of *England* ; and does therefore Enact, That no Man who shall be Chosen a Member of the Common House of Assembly in *Carolina*, shall be permitted to Sit there, who has not Receiv'd the Sacrament in such manner, within a Year before his Election, unless he will Swear he is of the Profession of the Church of *England*, and did not abstain from the Sacrament out of dislike to the Manner and Form of the Administration used in the Church of *England*, and has not, for a Year past, been in Communion with any Church, that does not Conform to the Church of *England*, but upon such Oath he shall be Qualify'd to Sit as if he had Receiv'd the Sacrament, as prescrib'd by the Act. The Act does further Provide, That if any Member should refuse to Qualifie himself, as is thereby directed,

March.

rected, there should not be a New Election, but he who had the next Number of Voices to such unqualify'd Person upon the former Poll, should be the Member in his Place.

The House having Fully and Maturely weigh'd the Nature of these two Acts, found themselves oblig'd, in Duty to Your Majesty, and in Justice to Your Subjects in *Carolina*, (who by the express Words of the Charter of Your Royal Uncle, King *Charles II.* granted to the Proprietors, are declared to be the Liege People of the Crown of *England*, and to have Right to all the Liberties, Franchises and Privileges of *English-men*, as if they were born within this Kingdom, and who, by the Words of the same Charter, are to be subject to no Laws, but such as are consonant to Reason, and, as near as may be, agreeable to the Laws and Customs of *England*) to come to the following Resolutions.

First, 'That it is the Opinion of this House, That the Act of the Assembly of *Carolina*, lately Pass'd there, and since Sign'd and Seal'd by *John Lord Granville*, *Palatine*, for himself, and for the Lord *Carteret*, and the Lord *Craven*, and by Sir *John Colleton*, Four of the Proprietors of that Province, in order to the Ratifying of it, Intituled, *An Act for the Establishment of Religious Worship in this Province, according to the Church of England, and for the Erecting of Churches for the Publick Worship of God, and also for the Maintenance of Ministers, and the Building convenient Houses for them*, so far forth as the same relates to the Establishing a Commission for the Displacing the Rectors or Ministers of the Churches there, is not warranted by the Charter granted to the Proprietors of that Colony, as being not Consonant to Reason, Repugnant to the Laws of this Realm, and Destructive to the Constitution of the Church of *England*.

Secondly, 'That it is the Opinion of this House, That this Act of the Assembly in *Carolina*, Intituled, *An Act for the more Effectual Preservation of the Government of this Province, by requiring all Persons* that

"that shall hereafter be chosen Members of the Commons
 "House of Assembly, and Sit in the same, to take the
 "Oaths, and Subscribe the Declaration appointed by this
 "Act, and to Conform to the Religious Worship in this
 "Province, according to the Church of England, to re-
 "ceive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to
 "the Rites and Usage of the said Church, lately Pass'd
 "there, and Sign'd and Seal'd by John Lord Gran-
 "ville, Palatine, for himself, and the Lord Craven,
 "and also for the Lord Carteret, and by Sir John Col-
 "leton, Four of the proprietors of that Province, in
 "order to the Ratifying of it, is founded upon Falſity
 "in Matter of Fact, is repugnant to the Laws of
 "England, contrary to the Charter granted to the
 "Proprietors of that Colony, is an Encouragement
 "to Atheism and Irreligion, is Destructive to Trade,
 "and tends to the Depopulating and Ruining the said
 "Province.

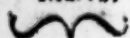
May it please Your Majesty,

"We Your Majesty's most Dutiful Subjects, ha-
 "ving thus humbly presented our Opinion of these
 "Acts; we beseech Your Majesty to use the most
 "effectual Methods, to deliver the said Province
 "from the Arbitrary Oppressions, under which it now
 "lies, and to order the Authors thereof to be Prose-
 "cuted according to Law.

"At the same time, we represent to Your Majesty,
 "how much the Powers given by the Crown, have
 "been abused by some of Your Subjects, Justice
 "requires us to acquaint Your Majesty, That it ap-
 "pear'd to the House, that some of the Proprietors
 "absolutely refused to join in the Ratification of
 "these Acts.

"We humbly beg Permission to inform Your Ma-
 "jesty, That other great Injustices and Oppressions
 "are Complain'd of in the Petition; but the Nature
 "of the Fact requiring a long Examination, it was
 "not possible for the House to find Time for it, so
 "near the Conclusion of the Session; and therefore
 "we presume, with all Duty, to lay the Petition it
 "self before Your Majesty at the same time we pre-
 "sent this Address. We cannot doubt but Your
 "Majesty, who from the Beginning of Your Reign

March.



' has shewn so great Concern and Tenderneſs for all
' Your Subjects, will extend Your Compassion to
' theſe Diſtreſſed People, who have the Miſfortune
' to be at ſo great a diſtance from Your Royal Per-
' ſon, and not ſo immediately under Your Gentle
' Adminiſtration.

' Your Maſteſty is fully ſenſible of what great Con-
' ſequence the Plantations are to the Crown of Eng-
' land, and to the Trade of Your Subjects; and
' therefore we reſt aſſured, That, as Your Maſteſty
' will have them all under Your Royal Care, ſo in
' particular, You will be graciouſly pleas'd to find
' out and proſecute the moſt effectual Means for the
' Relief of this Province of Carolina.

The Lords having preſented this Addreſs to the
Queen, Her Maſteſty was pleas'd to Answer :

The
Queen's
Answer.

*I Thank the Houſe, for Laying theſe Matters ſo plainly
before Me : I am very ſenſible of what great Conſe-
quence the Plantations are to England, and will do all
that is in My Power to Relieve My Subjects in Carolina,
and to Protect them in their Juſt Rights.*

While the Lords were thus employ'd about the
Affair of Carolina, a Complaint was made to the
House of Commons, on the 8th, of a Printed
Pamphlet, entituled, *A Letter from Sir Rowland
Gwyne, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Stam-
ford* : Which was brought up to the Table, and
read as follows.

My Lord,

Sir Row-
land
Gwyne's
Letter to
the Earl
of Stam-
ford.

' I Did long ſince receive the Letter your Lordſhip
' was pleas'd to honour me with, of the 9th of
' November; and have hitherto delay'd returning any
' Answer to it, that I might with more Deliberation
' tell you my Thoughts upon a Matter of ſo great
' Importance.

' I did alſo expect, that ſome Friends would have
' diſcover'd to us the Wicked Deſigns you ſuſpected
' to lie hid under the Advice to the Queen, to Invite
' the Electreſs over into England: and ſhew'd us bet-
' ter Reaſons, than I have yet ſeen, why they were
' not for it.

' But

‘ But I must own, that I am hitherto at a loss in
 ‘ this Matter, and not a little surpriz’d to see them
 ‘ Act so contrary to the Opinion they were former-
 ‘ ly of.

‘ The Occasion of my last Letter to your Lordship,
 ‘ was to communicate to you, *A Letter writ by the*
 ‘ *Electress, to my Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury,* in
 ‘ Answer to one that Her Royal Highness had re-
 ‘ ceiv’d from His Grace ; wherein she thought fit to
 ‘ declare Her Respect for the *Queen’s Majesty*, and the
 ‘ Good Intentions She hath always had for the Good
 ‘ of *England*.

‘ Her Royal Highness being inform’d, from seve-
 ‘ ral Persons of Credit, That Her good Inclinations
 ‘ for the *Queen* and the *Nation*, were *Mis-represented* ;
 ‘ some having reported, That She did not think of
 ‘ *England* ; others, That She might give a *Rise* to
 ‘ Intrigues against the *Queen* and the *Publick*, if She
 ‘ came thither :

‘ She thought Her Self therefore oblig’d to declare
 ‘ to my Lord Arch-Bishop and others She wrote to,
 ‘ and also to tell the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Earl
 ‘ of *Sunderland*, when they were here, *That She would*
 ‘ *always most Sincerely Maintain a true Friendship with*
 ‘ *the Queen* ; and also be ready to *Comply with the Desires*
 ‘ *of the Nation*, in whatever depends upon Her, tho’ She
 ‘ should hazard Her Person in *Passing the Seas*, if They
 ‘ thought it *Necessary towards the Establishment of the*
 ‘ *Protestant Succession*, and for the Good of the King-
 ‘ dom : But that, in the mean time, She liv’d in great
 ‘ Quiet and Content there, (without meddling with Par-
 ‘ ties or Cabals) and left it to the *Queen* and Parlia-
 ‘ ment to do whatever They should think fit.

‘ I did therefore believe I should Please your Lord-
 ‘ ship, by sending you so desirable a Declaration, by
 ‘ recommending you as a fit Person to be Consulted
 ‘ upon it, and by entreating you to communicate it to
 ‘ our Friends, being well assur’d of your Zeal for the
 ‘ *Protestant Succession*, and *Friendship* for me.

‘ But I was very much surpriz’d, when I found,
 ‘ by your Answer, that you did attribute Her Royal
 ‘ Highness’s Declaration, which was so Innocent
 ‘ and Necessary in it self, to the Artifices of the
 ‘ *Jacobites*.

A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

‘What, my Lord, wou’d you then be pleas’d that the *Electress* should not think of *England*, and that the People should believe so? Or that She would Countenance *Cabals* against the *Queen*? Or ought one to be call’d a *Jacobite*, for Undeceiving the World of so Gross and Wicked a *Misrepresentation*?

‘The *Electress* hath been often desir’d to Declare, that She was willing to come into *England*; but She never thought fit to give any Answer to it (further, than that She submitted Her Self and Family to the Pleasure of the *Queen* and *Parliament*) till She was press’d to Declare, That She wou’d not approve of the Motion to be Invited to come over.

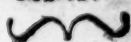
‘This was such Advice, that it gave Her just Reason to suspect, that there were some secret Designs against the *Succession*, or at least tending to alienate the *Affections* of the People from Her Person: And this was a further Reason for the Declaration She made, that She might not be *Misrepresented*.

‘Your Lordship farther tells me, That you will not dip in any thing of this kind, (I use your own Words, that I may not mistake your Meaning) which tends, in your Lordship’s Opinion, to set up two Courts in *England*, in Opposition to each other.

‘Did I propose any thing to your Lordship, but to do Justice to Truth, by making known to Our Friends Her *Royal Highness’s* Good Intentions? And can you complain of me, for desiring a thing so Just in it self, and which every Honest Man ought to do? How then can your Lordship imagine, that this tends to set up Two Courts in Opposition to each other?

‘It is plain, by the *Electress’s* Declaration, that She hath said nothing therein, either to desire Her being Invited Over, or to hinder it; but She leaves all to the *Queen* and *Parliament*. I told you this and you seem’d to take it ill, or at least, otherwise than I intended it.

‘Whoever did Represent this to your Lordship as a thing that may disturb our present *Quiet*, and future *Peace*, must be an Enemy to Both.



‘ Do you think, my Lord, that the *Electress* ought
 ‘ to Declare, That She would not come into England?
 ‘ or that She Her Self should obstruct any Invitation
 ‘ that the *Queen* and the *Parliament* may give Her?
 ‘ This might be taken as an *Abdication of Her Right*
 ‘ to the *Succession*. But I can assure your *Lordship*,
 ‘ That She will not Betray the *Trust* and *Confidence*
 ‘ the People of *England* have reposed in Her, nor
 ‘ Injure Her Family.

‘ It is true, That She is much advanced in Years,
 ‘ and according to the Course of *Nature*, may not
 ‘ Live long; but the *Electors*, and *Prince-Electors*
 ‘ have many Years to come, in all appearance, and
 ‘ have *Vertues* that deserve the Crown of *England*,
 ‘ whenever it shall please God that the *Reversion*
 ‘ shall come to them.

‘ Can you approve of such Advice? Or can you
 ‘ think the Authors of it Friends to Her or Her Fa-
 ‘ mily, or, which is more, Friends to *England*?

‘ Must we say, That those who speak against Her,
 ‘ are Her *Friends*; and those who speak for Her, are
 ‘ Her *Enemies*? This seems to me to change the
 ‘ Name and Nature of things.

‘ When your *Lordship* considers what I have said,
 ‘ and reflects upon it in your Heart, I doubt not, but
 ‘ you will see that you have been Impos’d upon by
 ‘ those who are *Jacobites* themselves in their Hearts,
 ‘ or something worse, if it be possible, and certainly
 ‘ design to Subvert the *Protestant Succession* Establish’d
 ‘ by Law, or so to weaken it, that it may depend
 ‘ upon Accidents, or upon the *Humour* and *Interest* of
 ‘ particular Men: For none but such can have the
 ‘ Malice to Invent, and Insinuate to others, That the
 ‘ Presence of the Successor is Dangerous.

‘ This is a thing that hath not been heard of in o-
 ‘ ther Countries and is directly against *Common Sense*.

‘ This is a *New Paradox*, which cannot be receiv’d
 ‘ in *England*, by any but those, who are very Weak,
 ‘ or Corrupted.

‘ We ought to Maintain the contrary; since we
 ‘ know that we have Secret and Dangerous *Enemies*
 ‘ at Home, and an Irreconcilable and Powerful *Enemy*
 ‘ Abroad, who may have both the *Will* and *Power* to
 ‘ hinder the Passage and Establishment of the Suc-

March.

‘cessor, at the time when it may be most Necessary ;
 ‘and totally thereby to Subvert our *Constitution*, if
 ‘it does not please God. once more, to preserve us
 ‘by his manifest *Providence*.

‘You go on, my *Lord*, and desire that I would Advise the *Electress* to take care that She is not Impos’d upon by the *Jacobites* : But this Caution is very unnecessary ; for I can assure you. That Her Royal Highness does not Consult *Them* in any thing, and much less will she do it in what relates to the Succession : For if She did. She must act against all Rules of Good Reason and Sense.

‘You may say. That they are *Jacobites* who give these Advices : But Her Royal Highness did not want any Advice to express and declare Her Self, as She hath done, in a manner so suitable to Her former Conduct.

‘If we will suppose that this proceeds from the *Jacobites*, we must, at least, think that it is for their Interest.

But can you believe, my *Lord*, that it is in any manner for Their Interest to perswade the Protestant Successor to declare Her Esteem and Affection for the Queen and Nation ? And yet this is all that Her Royal Highness hath express’d in Her Letter to the Lord Arch-Bishop.

‘Such *Jacobites* must be very Silly, and not to be fear’d, who should Advise that which must Destroy all their Hopes. For the *Electress’s* Declaration was to take off all the Groundless Suspicions, to Unite all Honest Men and to Secure our *Constitution* : And therefore your Lordship, and all our Friends, ought to have desir’d Her Royal Highness to explain Her self after this manner ; and all that wish well to their Country, ought to Thank Her for having done it.

‘We *Whigs* wou’d have been formerly very glad to have seen such a Declaration from Her Royal Highness. I pray then, my *Lord*, judge what Opinion the *Electress* ought to have, at present, of our Steadiness and Principles, if She should receive Advice from us, so contrary to what She ought to have expected,

‘But

‘ But I do not apply this to your *Lordship* : For I am
 ‘ perswaded that you will be one of the first that will
 ‘ quit this Mistake and condemn the strange Notions
 ‘ that have been impos’d upon you by others.

‘ We have been proud to say, That the House of
 ‘ *Hanover*, the People of *England*, and our *Posterity*,
 ‘ were most Oblig’d to the *Woigs*, next to the King,
 ‘ for Settling the *Succession* upon that most *Serene House* :
 ‘ And how much shou’d we be to be Blam’d, if we
 ‘ shou’d lose this Merit by parting with our *Prin-*
 ‘ *ciples*, that were so well grounded upon *Honour*, and
 ‘ the *Publick Good* ; and by Destroying the Work of
 ‘ our own Hand, for a *Base* and *Uncertain Interest* ;
 ‘ or for a *Blind Obedience* to those, who lead others
 ‘ where they please and yet are led themselves by
 ‘ their *Passions*, or imaginary *Prospects*, of which they
 ‘ may be Disappointed ?

‘ For if they hope to get into Favour by such Me-
 ‘ thods, they cannot be long Serviceable nor pre-
 ‘ serve the Favour they seek ; for they will soon be
 ‘ cast off, when it is found that they have lost the
 ‘ Esteem and Affection of the People, by their Weak
 ‘ or Mercenary Conduct.

‘ They cannot do any thing that will better
 ‘ please their Enemies ; for while they think to keep
 ‘ down the *Tories* by a Majority, and *Oppose* them,
 ‘ even in things so reasonable and just ; they will raise
 ‘ their *Reputation*, instead of lessening it.

‘ If others think fit to quit their *Principles*, yet I
 ‘ will never part with mine ; for I am still of the
 ‘ same Opinion that the best *English-men* profess’d them-
 ‘ selves to be of, in the late King’s time ; and I find no
 ‘ reason for any Honest Man to change.

‘ I am sorry for those who suffer themselves to be
 ‘ Impos’d upon ; but they who have *Wicked Designs*,
 ‘ may one day Repent of them. And I will be bold
 ‘ to say, That they must either plunge the Nation in
 ‘ the greatest Confusion, to make it unable to Punish
 ‘ them ; or that they will be answerable for the Dan-
 ‘ gers into which they are like to bring it.

‘ Those who Betray their *Country*, will have little
 ‘ Satisfaction or Assurance of enjoying their hoped-
 ‘ for *Advantages*, which will be imbitter’d by their
 ‘ Guilt, and the perpetual Apprehensions they will

[March.

‘ have, and nothing but a timely Death can deliver them from being Punish’d as they deserve ; whether the Nation continues to Flourish, and escapes the Designs laid to Enslave it, or whether it be Ruin’d by Popery and Tyranny ; which may happen by their Artful Conduct, in making us neglect our own Safety.

‘ For if Tyranny and Popery prevail, many of them will suffer under the French and Jacobite Cruelties, which will not be less, than those we have read of in Queen Mary’s time ; and they that may think themselves the most secure among us, will be happy if they can save only their Lives.

‘ So terrible a Revolution is, perhaps, More to be apprehended, than People think.

‘ But if it does not happen at present, yet it may come to pass, even in the Life-time of those who believe they may Contribute towards it with Impunity.

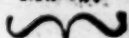
‘ They themselves may feel those Miseries which they would carry down to Posterity, and even to their own Children, if they have any ; and this only to satisfy their own present Passions, at the Expence of their Country, and contrary to their Duty both to God and Man.

‘ These, my Lord, are the Sentiments and Measures that are Wicked in themselves, and that we ought to ABHOR ; and not the Thoughts of Endeavouring better to secure the Protestant Succession by having the next Heir of the Crown in the Kingdom.

‘ But your Lordship is told. That the coming of the Electress into England, will set up Two Courts, that will Oppose each other.

‘ I cannot conceive how any Body could tell you such a thing. or what Colour they cou’d have for so base an Insinuation.

‘ For the Electress declares, That She will be entirely United with the Queen ; and that all those, who imagine She will Countenance any Intrigues against Her Majesty, will be very much deceiv’d in their Expectations. Yet, notwithstanding, it seems there are some People, who endeavour to perswade your Lord-



Lordship, that even this sincere *Declaration* tends to raise Confusion.

'Is not this, in plain terms, to contradict what the *Electress* hath said, and to put an Affront upon this *Great Princess*, and your Lordship, as well as upon all others, who have had the Honour to converse with Her Royal Highness, and must have done Her Justice?

'The World knows that She is a *Princess*, whose Natural Temper is Generous, and Obliging, and Sincere, and of a Publick Spirit.

'Are not you, my Lord, then oblig'd as much as any Man living, boldly to Contradict these *Malicious Calumnies*, which you know to be *False*, to set them *Right* who are *Mis-inform'd*, and to Oppose those who endeavour to *Impose* upon others?

'But let us suppose what you say, and allow, that (contrary to all appearance) discontented or ill Men may Impose upon the *Electress's* Good-nature, and Encline Her to do such things, as may displease the Queen.

'*What hurt can that do?* Since Her Royal Highness's Court can have no Power in *England*, and must be subject to the Queen's Court, who is the Sovereign.

'I will not touch upon things that have pass'd in our time, and confirm what I say.

'So that it is most absurd, to make People believe, That this pretended *Opposition* of the two Courts, can bring us into so great Dangers, as those we may avoid, by having the *Protestant* Heir in the Kingdom. Let us, in the mean time, examine these Pretences, how absurd soever.

'If we will keep the next *Protestant* Heir at a distance, it must be allowed to be grounded upon two Suppositions: First That the *Queen* is against the *Electress's* coming over; and Secondly, That Her being in *England* during the Queen's Life, is a thing ill in it self.

'These two Propositions are Wicked and Criminal in themselves: For to say, That the Queen would take away, from the Presumptive-Heir, the Right of coming into *England*, is to cast a great Reflection upon Her Majesty, and to create a Misunderstanding

Marsh.

'ing between Her Majesty, and the Person in the World
'She ought to be the most United with.

'But to maintain, That the *Electress's* being in
'England, is ill in it self; one must declare himself to
'be of a most *Ridiculous*, or of a most *Malicious* Opi-
'nion. For either it must be a General Rule, That
'the Successor must be always kept out of the King-
'dom: Or, it must be suppos'd, that the People have
'just Reason to entertain some just Notion in Pre-
'judice to the *Electress*. But the General Rule is,
'Absolutely, not to be maintain'd. There is neither
'Law nor Example to justify it.

'For if it were so, then Her Majesty, when Prin-
'cess of *Denmark*, must have been sent out of the
'Kingdom; and yet no Man ever pretended to broach
'so *Traiterous* an Opinion.

'And all the World knows, that the *Electress* may
'come over whenever She pleases, without being
'Invited.

'All Wise Princes and Governments, that have had a
'Succession, have ever thought, that the Securing of
'Succession, was a present and great Security to the Pub-
'lick Safety; without considering whether there
'should arise any real or imaginary Disputes between
'the Sovereign and the next Heir.

'And I also hope that our Friends will never pre-
'tend to have any Reason to insinuate, That they ought
'to have any Jealousies of the *Electress*, as to Her own
'Person.

'For People must be very *Malicious* to say, or
'very ill Inform'd to believe, That She is *Weak* or
'Disaffected, that She loves Divisions, or that Intriguing
'Persons can manage and turn Her at their pleasure.

'You know, my Lord, that She is infinitely above
'these Characters.

'That She is *Wise*, and hath the greatest Tender-
'ness in the World for Her Relations, and particu-
'larly for Her Majesty.

'That She is *Charitable* to all Men, a Friend to
'*English Liberty*; and so Knowing, that She cannot
'be easily Impos'd upon. All those who are ac-
'quainted with Her, ought to believe, that the
'Queen wou'd be well pleas'd with Her agreeable
'Temper and Conversation.

' Her

‘ Her Moderate Behaviour hitherto, ought to assure us
‘ of the continuance of it for the time to come.

‘ Her Quiet Temper, Her Zeal for our Preservation,
‘ and Her Esteem for the Queen, have made Her not
‘ comply with the Advice of some, who call’d them-
‘ selves Whigs; which might have given Offence, if She
‘ had follow’d them.

‘ If, after all this, People can think, that Her Pre-
‘ sence in England can be any Prejudice to the Queen
‘ or Kingdom, they must be very Ungrateful.

‘ And it is no less Injurious to Her Character, to
‘ Misrepresent the Publishing a Letter, that was so
‘ Judiciously Writ, and so Necessary, at this time, to
‘ suppress these groundless Reports.

‘ This Letter, which I sent to your Lordship, was
‘ only to confirm what She had said to Mr. Howe, who
‘ is the first of the Queen’s Ministers that have come
‘ to this Court, that hath owned he had Orders to de-
‘ clare to Her Royal Highness the Queen’s good In-
‘ tention, further to Secure the Succession in Her Royal
‘ Highness’s Family.

‘ So that no Body can say, That She hath done
‘ any thing at present, but what came from the Queen
‘ Herself.

‘ It also appears, That it is a most skilful and Mali-
‘ cious Contrivance of some, to cry out, Jacobitism; as
‘ soon as any Body they do not like, speaks of Invi-
‘ ting over the Presumptive-Heir.

‘ Those who are Sincerely for so proper a Method
‘ to Secure the Succession, Ought to take the Advantage
‘ of joining in this Point with All whoever are for it, let
‘ their Character be what it will.

‘ For when Men mean well, they will thoroughly
‘ pursue their Point, and consider the Nature of
‘ things, as they really are in themselves.

‘ If those whom you suspected to have had Wicked
‘ Designs, were not sincere in shewing their Zeal to
‘ Invite the Presumptive-Heir, we ought to have
‘ taken them at their Word; and by this means they
‘ had been Punish’d as they deserv’d, by being catch’d
‘ in their own Snare.

‘ Then the Crown might have been join’d with the
‘ Church, in an excellent Address to the Queen, and
‘ both Voted out of Danger,

‘ May

March.

' May the *Judgment, Honour and Candour* of our *Friends*, never be call'd in Question by our own, and other Nations; for their very visible Mistake, in losing this great, and, perhaps, irrecoverable Opportunity they had to oblige their Country for ever.

' If the Motion to Invite the Successor could be of any use to the *Jacobites*, it must be because it was not receiv'd.

' Ought a good thing to be disapprov'd, because a Man I suspect, or do not love, proposes it?

' If we maintain this Position, we shall put it into the Power of the *Jacobites*, to hinder any good Resolution we can desire to take; for it will be enough, if any one we call a *Jacobite*, seems to agree with us.

' It is a shame that we shou'd be impos'd upon by such *Weak and Malicious Notions*.

' In short, to Oppose the further Securing of the *Protestant Succession*, is to act directly for the *Jacobites*; and to hinder the Successor's coming into *England*, is to Oppose the further Securing of the *Succession*, in my humble Opinion.

' The *Succession* and *England* are in great Danger from the present Conjunction of Affairs.

' The Success of the present War, which is, as yet, very uncertain, will have the greatest Influence on this Subject.

' Our *Constitution* does not allow of a *Standing Army* in time of Peace, though we have a formidable Neighbour, who hath always a *Will, Power* and *Pretences* to surprize us, whether we are in *Peace* or *War* with him, if we are not ever upon our Guard: And he aims at no less, than to Subvert our *Religion, Liberty* and *Property*.

' Under such Circumstances, we ought to think of all possible means to secure our selves against a Deluge of *Blood*, and an *Universal Confusion*.

' The Subversion of our *Constitution* is much to be apprehended; if it should so Unfortunately fall out, that there should be a Demise; and the Successor, being Absent, shou'd not be in a Condition to pass the Seas, while the Enemy may have time to prevent all our good Measures.

' It

‘ It is certain, that those, who are not sensible of the Consequences, that may attend our Negligence, and the Malice of our Enemies, on such an Occasion; must either be Corrupted, or very indifferent, as to the Safety of their Country.

‘ Therefore it is necessary, that the *Presumptive Heir* should be always establish’d in *England*: And it would be better Husbandry, to make an *Honourable* Provision for him suitable to what was settled in the late Reigns; than to be at the Charge of a *War*, to recover his *Right*, and our own *Liberties*, from the Dangers which they then may be in. This may save us great Sums, which we may be oblig’d to lay Out, to bring him Over, and yet, perhaps, we may not have the Success we desire.

‘ We may well remember, That the Nation pay’d Six Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Expence of the Prince of Orange’s Expedition to deliver us from the Danger our own Folly had brought us into: And yet it was a Hundred to One, that he Succeeded, tho’ so many Men of Quality and Interest, both in Church and State, did appear for him.

‘ But the Expence of Money is the least Evil that our Negligence may bring upon us: Since our Religion, Lives, Liberties, and All are at Stake.

‘ Your Lordship further says, That the Court was threaten’d last Sessions with this Motion, and dar’d with it ever since the Parliament was chose; and that it is your Opinion, that the Electress should not give any further Countenance to it.

‘ I use your Lordship’s own Words, and do assure you, That the Electress hath not meddl’d with, nor Countenanc’d any Design, otherwise than appears in Her Letter to my Lord Archbishop; having had no Knowledge of what was to be propos’d in Her Favour before the Motion was made.

‘ But since you had such early Notice of this Design I do the more wonder, that this Motion was not made by those who belong’d to the Court: Since it is most manifestly for Her Majesty’s Interest, as well as that of the Nation, that the *Presumptive Heir* should be Establish’d in *England*.

‘ You could not then have had a Pretence to complain, That it came from Men you did not like; And

March.

' And we have no reason to think that it would not
' have been agreeable to the Queen, if the whole
' Matter had laid before Her Majesty, who does e-
' very thing, that can be Advis'd for the Good of Eu-
' rope and of Her own Subjects.

' 'Tis a strange Notion, to think, *That the Pre-
sence of the Successor can Ruin the Succession.*

' And it is very unlikely, and not be suppos'd,
' that the Successor (at least any of those we have in
' this Family, who have a true Respect and Love for
' the Queen, and true Honour and Virtue in them-
' selves) will ever be a Cause of Confusion in England,
' by his Presence: This must be invented by those,
' who ought to be as much suspected as any, by all
' who are for the Protestant Succession: And it carries
' so much Malice and Wild Fire in it, that I am af-
' fraid to touch it any more.

' As to the other Methods propos'd in the House of
' Lords, for the better Securing of the Succession; tho'
' I have all the Deference in the World for their
' Lordships, as well as for the Honourable House of
' Commons; yet I am perswaded (with great Sub-
' mission) that the Parliament will yet think such
' Measures not sufficient for these ends, and will, in
' time, consider of others more Effectual.

' We hear from England, *That the Laws have been
considered which relate to the Administration of the
Government, in Case a Demise should happen during
the Absence of the Successor; and that they are found
Defective.*

' This may well be, for neither our Ancestors nor
' we did ever imagine, *That any good Englishman
would oppose the Establishment of the Rightful and
Lawful next, or Presumptive Protestant Heir in the
Kingdom; but that he should be ready at Hand to
support the Constitution, whenever the Succession
came to him.*

' And this is more necessary at present, than ever;
' since there is a Pretender supported by France, who
' Usurps the Stile and Title of King of England, to
' Her Majesty's great Dishonour, and Danger of the
' Protestant Succession.

' As for the Act to secure the Queen's Person and Go-
' vernment, &c. the Powers which the Lords Justices
are

' *are to have*, for the time being, must be very great;
' and may be liable to bring Dangers, if not Ruin to
' the Kingdom, if they shall happen to fall into the
' Hands of ill Men.

' The Heir being kept at a Distance will not be a-
' ble, in time of *Danger* and *Confusion*, to distinguish
' his Friends from his Enemies; since he will not be
' acquainted with the Nobility and Gentry, whom
' he would have known if he had been in the King-
' dom: And therefore will be under great Difficul-
' ties how to name proper Persons, to join with the
' Seven Lords Justices.

' Besides, it is very doubtful how far his Orders
' and Choice will be Respected; for many Pretences
' and Measures may be put in Practice by a Power-
' ful Skill to elude them.

' Who can say what Men will be in the great Em-
' ployments, when a Demise may happen?

' Those we think the best Friends to the *Succession*
' may dye before that time comes; and *those whom*
' we call *Jacobites*, or others who are such in their
' Hearts without being known, may yet come into those
' Employments.

' The Power of the Nation both by Sea and Land, and
' even the *Treasure*, may be in ill Hands; and if
' this happens, they may dispose of the *Crown* and
' *Succession* as they please.

' One single Person may Usurp the Power of all the
' Lords Justices and Council, as it did fall out in *Ed-*
' ward the 6th's time, by the Subtlety of the Duke
' of Northumberland to the great Prejudice of your
' Lordship's Family.

' And this hath often happen'd, both in *England*,
' and other Countries, tho' Criminals have been fre-
' quently punish'd.

' But such Circumstances may be more Dangerous
' in *England*, at present, than People thought them
' in former Ages.

' The *Happy Criminals* are always Applauded, far
' from being punish'd

' Such a single Person, at such a Conjunction, may
' choose to Play the Game of *Cromwel*, or that of *Monk*,
' for the *False*, or for the *True Heir*.

' And

March.



‘ And the time may come, in which the *Pretender*, with the great Foreign Power, and the Intrigues within the Kingdom, may be able to gain more People than the *Successor*, being Absent and Destitute of the necessary Supports, especially after the *Dissolution of the Great Alliance*, which may justly be Apprehended in time of Peace; as it did happen after the Treaties of *Nimeguen* and *Ryswick*, and as it is very like to fall out again after this *War*; if more effectual Measures are not taken in the Kingdom as well as *Abroad*. And if the Allies do not find their Security in our *Constitution*, and in the *Succession*.

‘ The Lords have made an Excellent *Address* to the Queen, to maintain a good *Intelligence* with the Allies, and particularly with the *States-General*.

‘ But it is to be wish’d that this *Good Intelligence* may be so *Extended*, and that such Measures may be taken, that we may be always certain of their Assistance to secure the *Protestant Succession*.

‘ *England* and the *States* are the great Support of the *Protestant Religion* and Interest, and of the *Liberties* of *Europe*. ‘Tis undoubtedly the Interest and Safety of Both, always to maintain a good Correspondence and True Friendship. Therefore the *Wise* and *Honest Ministers*, on both sides, will easily find the most proper Means to prevent any Quarrel, and will preserve a perfect Union, which must be Grounded upon the Obligation and Necessity of each others *Mutual Defence*.

‘ *England* may, and ought to depend upon its own *Wisdom* and *Force*, to defend it self; being Secur’d and Quiet at *Home*.

‘ And we have had hitherto the good Fortune to preserve our *Liberties*, when most other Nations have lost *Theirs*.

‘ But late Experience has shewn us how near we may come to *Slavery* by our *Negligence*. And also, how necessary it may then be to recur to, and how Dangerous to relie upon Foreign *Aid*; as to our own *Safety*.

‘ We can be in no Danger under Her Majesty’s *Reign*, and *Wise Conduct*.

‘ But

‘ But we are to Apprehend and Prevent, to the utmost of our Power, any ill Accidents, that may befall us, when it may please God to take our Good Queen from us.

‘ Who knows what *Men or Parties* may rise up at Home and Abroad? We ought, therefore, like *Honest and Wise Men*, to set things upon the best and surest Foundations. At least we ought not to weaken the *Succession*, by neglecting the proper Means for its Security.

‘ Tis true, that the Invitation of the *Presumptive Heir* hath no Negative put upon it: But it is also true, that if it had pleas’d our Friends in Parliament at this time, when they were a Majority, to advise Her Majesty to it, in Concurrence with others; that this would have better secured the *Protestant Succession*, and our *Constitution*, than all the Laws the Nation can make.

‘ I pray, my Lord, what will our *Acts of Parliament*, our *Oaths*, the *Proclamation* of the *Successor*, and even our *Lords Justices* signifie, if the Successor is not certain of passing the Sea, and of being possessed of the *Fleet*, the *Troops*, the *Treasure*, the *Garrisons*, the *Sea Ports*, the *Tower*, and *City of London*?

‘ The World will wonder at, and we shall deplore our fatal Blindness; if we are capable of being amus’d by imaginary Securities, and Neglect, at this time of Day, what is really Necessary for our Safety.

‘ *Laws are no more than Cobwebs against Power and Force.*

‘ The History of *England* doth furnish us with many Examples, which shew that the next Heirs to the Crown, have been often excluded from the *Succession* to it by their being Absent at the time of the Demise.

‘ We have an Instance now before us in *Spain*, which hath cost us much Blood and Treasure, and is like to cost us much more; besides, what *England* doth, and may suffer by the Loss of that Trade, which was next to that of our *West Indies*, the most Profitable to us.

‘ For if King *Charles* had been in *Spain* before the Death of the late King, it might, in all probability,

March.

ty, have prevented this General War; and the French King would never have attempted the Conquest of Spain, if he had not had Footing there before; nor the Spanish Ministers have dared to do what they did, if the Arch-Duke had been present at Madrid.

Therefore to hinder the next Heir's coming into England, will be a very great Reflection upon us: For it must tend to the Destruction of, or at least, very much hazard our Religion and Liberties.

And so we ought to consider of our Dangers in due time; since it may so happen, *That it may not be in our Power to secure the coming over of the Successor*: And I will only mention what has been said in England, that we are not always sure of a Protestant Wind.

A thousand other Accidents may befall us, if we trust to the last Extremity

Therefore we ought now to take right Measures, *That the Successor may be always Established, and sure to possess himself of the Power, whenever it shall please God to afflict us with a Demise*: And that we may be as little exposed as is possible, either to Chance or Treachery.

The Queen seems to be of this Opinion, and all Honest Men ought, and will contribute all they can to make it agreeable and easie to Her Majesty.

The Electress, and the other Princes of this Family, do always Praise and Admire the Care that the Queen takes of the Interest of Europe against our Common Enemy; and pray for her Majesty's long Life and Happiness.

God be thank'd the Queen is in good Health, but, alas! She is Mortal, and must our Safety depend upon an Accident, that must befall the best of Mankind?

It is true, that the Electress hath many Years more than her Majesty, and that the Queen is in the Vigour of Her Age; and therefore, that the Electress is not like to survive Her Majesty; but our Interest and Safety consists in making such Provision once for all, whether the Electress lives or not, that the next Heir may be always present, or in a Condition to be so; without which, in my Humble Opinion,

on, *We cannot be safe, otherwise than by an extraordinary Providence.* March.

My Lord *Haversham* hath always shewed himself so true a Friend to this Family, and the Constitution of England; that I thought no Man could be more proper to be advis'd with upon the Electress's Letter.

I ask your Lordship's Pardon for troubling you with so long a Letter; but I thought my self oblig'd in Duty to my Country, and Friendship to you, to speak plainly upon this Question, which contains the Happiness, or Misery of England: And therefore I hope that all Wise and Honest Men will take care how they decide it. I am

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient

And most Humble Servant,

Hanover, Jan.

R. Gwyne.

1st. Old-Style.

12th. New-Style. } 1706

After the reading of this Letter, the Commons resolv'd, That it was a scandalous, false and malicious Libel, tending to create a Misunderstanding between Her Majesty and the Princess *Sophia*, and highly reflecting upon Her Majesty, upon the Princess *Sophia*, and upon the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament; that an Humble Address should be presented to her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to give Order for the Discovery and Prosecuting the Author, Printer and Publishers of the said Pamphlet, and that the said Resolutions should be communicated to the Lords at a Conference, and their Concurrence desir'd thereunto. Their Lordships not only readily concurr'd with the Commons on the 11th, but likewise agreed upon an Address to be presented to Her Majesty, pursuant to the said Resolutions; to which Address they desired the Concurrence of the Commons, who heartily joined with them, and so the next Day, both Houses presented the following Address to the Queen:

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,

March.
 Address
 of both
 Houses
 to the
 Queen, a-
 bout Sir
 Rowland
 Gwynne's
 Letter.

poral, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, beg
 Leave to acquaint Your Majesty, That having
 taken into serious Consideration a Printed Pamphlet,
 Intituled, *A Letter from Sir Rowland Gwyne, to the*
Right Honourable the Earl of Stamford, we came to
 the following Resolution.

That the said Pamphlet is a Scandalous, False and
 Malicious Libel, tending to create a Misunder-
 standing between Your Majesty, and the Princess
 Sophia, and highly Reflecting upon Your Majesty,
 upon the Princess Sophia, and upon the Proceed-
 ings of both Houses of Parliament.

May it Please Your Majesty,

This Seditious Libel having been, of late, with
 great Industry dispers'd among Your Subjects, we
 humbly beseech Your Majesty to give strict Orders
 for the Discovery of the Author, Printer and Pub-
 lishers thereof, to the end they may be brought to
 condign Punishment, according to the utmost Ri-
 gour of the Law. And we pray Your Majesty to
 use all Means, which shall seem proper to Your
 Royal Wisdom, for preventing such Insolent and
 Dangerous Attempts for the future.

To this Address, the Queen was pleas'd to give the
 following Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The
 Queen's
 Answer.

Nothing can be more acceptable to Me, than so
 seasonable an Instance of Your Concern to pre-
 serve a good Understanding between Me and the
 Princess Sophia, and of Your Care to Defeat the
 Artifices of Designing and Malicious Men.

I am fully sensible of the very ill Design of the
 Paper, which you have so justly Censured, and I
 will not fail to give the Necessary Directions for
 Complying in the most effectual manner with all
 You desire in Your Address.

It was question'd by many, at first, whether this
 Letter was genuine, but I suppose now there are
 scarce any that doubt it. 'Tis very plain, there was
 a Design form'd, in the beginning of this Parlia-
 ment, (as appears more at large in my last *Annual*
History,

History, by the Debates you meet with there) to have the Princess *Sophia* brought over into *England*, and that by a Party from whom once no such thing was expected; and which way soever it was managed, 'tis as plain, that there was a Disposition in the Court of *Hanover*, that *that* Lady should come over: But Her Majesty, and the Majority of the Lords and Commons, were of another mind; and they were certainly in the right of it: But that they had the greatest and sincerest Deference imaginable for the Security of the Succession, and consequently for the Good and Benefit of that most Illustrious Family, is what no body can question, that considers the *Regency-Bill*, the passing of which, you will hear of by and by. In the mean time, I am sorry an honest Gentleman, who (I am satisfy'd) is heartily in the Interest of the Government, shou'd, contrary to the Sence of the Queen and Parliament, write a Book on purpose in Vindication of Sir *Rowland Gwynne's* Letter, for which he is under Prosecution; but I hope his mistaken Zeal for the Succession will be pardon'd, and a distinction made between his Case and those who maliciously Affront the Government, and mean another Succession than such as is appointed by Law.

But to say no more of this unhappy Affair, we are to take notice, That in the *History* for 1705. we have given an ample Account of the Proceedings of the Convocation, and the Altercations between the Upper and Lower-House; they were, before the End of the Year Prorogu'd to the 1st of *March*; and the Queen being apprehensive, that if the Lower-House should then sit again, the Quarrel between the Two Houses might encrease, Her Majesty thought fit to send the following Letter to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.

To the Most Reverend Father in God, our Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Councellor, Thomas Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and Metropolitan, and President of the Convocation of the Province of *Canterbury*.

ANNE R.

WE are much concern'd, that the Differences in Convocation are still kept up, and are rather encreas'd than abated; and We are the more

March.

The
Queen's
Letter to
the Arch-
Bishop of
Canter-
bury, for
Prorog-
uing the
Convoca-
tion,
Feb. 25.

' surpriz'd at this unhappy State of Things, because
' it has been Our constant Care and Endeavour, as
' it ever shall be, to preserve the Constitution of the
' Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd, and to
' discountenance all Divisions and Innovations what-
' soever. In particular, We are resolv'd to maintain
' our *Supremacy*, and the due Subordination of Presby-
' ters to Bishops, as Fundamental Parts thereof;
' and We expect that you and your Suffragans do
' act conformable to this Our Resolution, and in so
' doing, you may be sure of the Continuance of Our
' Protection and Favour: Nor shall either of them
' be wanting to either of the Clergy, whilst they are
' True to the Constitution, and Dutiful to Us, and
' their Ecclesiastical Superiors; and preserve such a
' Temper as becomes All, but especially those who
' are in *Holy Orders*. This Our Pleasure, We require
' you to communicate to the Bishops and Clergy
' of the Convocation of your Province; and seeing
' the Convocation stands Prorogu'd to the First of
' March next, we Direct you, when that day comes,
' to Prorogue it to such further time, as shall appear
' to be convenient: And so We bid you very hear-
' tily Farewel.

Given at Our Court at Kensington, the 25th Day of
Feb. 1705. in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Cha. Hedges.

The Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* being at that time
Indispos'd, appointed the Bishop of *Norwich* to hold
his Place of Metropolitan, and as such, to communi-
cate Her Majesty's Letter to the Convocation, and
Prorogue the same accordingly. On the Day
appointed, the Upper-House of Convocation being
sate in the *Jerusalem-Chamber*, the Bishop of *Nor-*
wich sent for Dr. *Bincks*, Dean of *Lichfield*, and Pro-
locutor of the Lower-House, who attended with
some other Members. As the Bishop was about
Reading the Queen's Letter, Dr. A———y, taking
the Prolocutor by the Sleeve, desir'd him to be gone,
adding, They had no Business there. Hereupon the
Bishop of S——m rising from his Seat, and stepping
to them, told them, *'Twas the greatest piece of Insolence*

he ever saw, thus to refuse to bear the Queen's Orders; And bid the Prolocutor go, at his Peril. Dr. Bincks being made sensible of his Duty, stay'd and heard part of the Queen's Letter read. In the mean time, Dr. A——y, Dr. A——e, and some others, return'd to the Lower-House, and Dr. Bincks being come there also, they Adjourn'd themselves to the Wednesday following.

There were many severe Reflections made upon this Insolent Behaviour of some of the Members of the Lower-House, and nothing wou'd serve some, but they must be Prosecuted for Disobedience, Disloyalty, and I know not what; and perhaps, if they had Met, and proceeded to Business on the Day of their own Adjournment, they might have felt the weight of the Royal Hand, unpity'd; but the Gentlemen consider'd better of it, and the opposite Party having carry'd their Point, there was no more Noise made about it.

There being, at this Juncture, no less than about 12000 Seamen wanting to Man Her Majesty's Navy, both the Lords and Commons took, severally, that weighty Affair into Consideration, and after some time spent therein, the Commons came to these Resolutions: 1st. 'That in order to the speedy and

Resolves
of the
Commons
about the
better
Manning
of the
Fleet.

14.

'more compleat Manning of Her Majesty's Navy
'for the Year 1706. the Justices of Peace, and other
'Civil Magistrates throughout the several Counties,
'Ridings, Cities, Towns and Places, within the
'Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and
'Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, be Impower'd and
'Directed forthwith to make, or cause to be made,
'strict and diligent Search for all such Sea-men, or
'Sea faring Men, as lie hid, and are not in Her
'Majesty's said Service. 2^{dly}. That the said Justices,
'and other Civil Magistrates, do take up, send,
'conduct and convey, or cause to be taken up, sent,
'conducted and convey'd, all such Seamen or Sea-
'faring Men to be deliver'd to such Persons as shall be
'appointed to receive the same. 3^{dly}. That a Penalty
'be inflicted upon every Person who shall presume to
'harbour or conceal such Seaman or Sea-faring Men.
'4^{thly}. That a Reward be given to every Person who
'shall discover and take up such Seamen, or Sea-

March.

‘faring Men, as aforesaid, the same to be distributed
 ‘and paid to every such Discoverer or Person so
 ‘taking up such Seamen or Sea-faring Men respec-
 ‘tively, out of the Money given for the Service of
 ‘the Navy. 5thly. That Conduct-Money be allow’d
 ‘for Conveying and Subsisting such Seamen and Sea-
 ‘faring Men, according to the present Usage of the
 ‘Navy. 6thly. That for the Encouragement of the
 ‘said Service, every Seaman who shall be turn’d over
 ‘from one Ship to another, shall be paid his Wages,
 ‘which shall appear to be due to him in the Ship
 ‘from which he was turn’d over, before such Ship
 ‘to which he shall be turn’d over do go to Sea, either
 ‘in Money, or by a Ticket, which shall intitle him
 ‘to an immediate Payment. 7thly. That such
 ‘Able-body’d Landmen, who are liable to be rais’d
 ‘for the Recruiting Her Majesty’s Land-Forces and
 ‘Marines, be rais’d for the said Service, in the like
 ‘manner, and deliver’d to such Persons who shall be
 ‘appointed to receive the same : And Order’d, That
 ‘the Committee, to whom the Bill for the Encou-
 ‘ragement and Encrease of Seamen, and for the bet-
 ‘ter and speedier Manning Her Majesty’s Fleet, and
 ‘for making Provision for the Widows and Orphans
 ‘of all such as shall be slain, or drowned, in Her Ma-
 ‘jesty’s Service, and for the Support of Trade, is
 ‘committed, have Power to receive a Clause or
 ‘Clauses pursuant to the said Resolutions : And that
 ‘it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That
 ‘they have Power to receive a Clause for Discharging
 ‘of such Seamen, and other Insolvent Persons, as are
 ‘in Prison for Debt, and delivering them into Her
 ‘Majesty’s Service on board the Fleet.

This Bill being perfected, and pass’d both Houses
 in Four Days ; and the Lords and Commons ha-
 ving, after several Conferences, agreed upon the Bill,
 entituled, *An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and
 the better Advancement of Justice*, The Queen came
 to the House of Peers on the 11th, and the Com-
 mons being sent for up, Her Majesty gave the Royal
 Assent to the following Seventeen publick Acts,
viz.

1. An Act for laying further Duties on Low Wines, and for preventing the Damage to Her Majesty's Revenue by Importation of Foreign Cut Whalebone, and for making some Provisions as to the Stamp Duties, and the Duties on Births, Burials and Marriages, and the Salt Duties, and touching Million Lottery Tickets, and for Enabling Her Majesty to dispose the Effects of William Kidd, a notorious Pirate, to the Use of Greenwich Hospital, and for appropriating the Publick Monies granted in this Session of Parliament. 2. An Act for the better Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line. 3. An Act for Repairing the Highways between Barnhill and Hatton Heath in the County of Chester. 4. An Act for the better enabling the Master, Wardens and Assistants of Trinity House, to rebuild the Light-House on the Edystone Rock. 5. An Act for the better Ordering and Governing the Watermen, and Lighter-men, upon the River of Thames. 6. An Act for enlarging the Pier and Harbour of Parton, in the County of Cumberland. 7. An Act for the Paying and Clearing the several Regiments commanded by Lieutenant-General Stewart, Colonel Hill, and Brigadier Holt, and for Supplying the Defects of the Muster-Rolls of these, and several other Regiments. 8. An Act for the better Collecting Charity-Money on Briefs by Letters Patents, and preventing Abuses in relation to such Charities. 9. An Act for the Increase and better Preservation of Salmon, and other Fish, in the Rivers within the Counties of Southampton and Wilts. 10. An Act for the better Recruiting Her Majesty's Army and Marines. 11. An Act to Impower the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, to issue out of the Monies arising by the Coinage-Duty, any Sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds over and above the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds yearly, for the Uses of the Mint. 12. An Act for continuing an Act made in the Session held in the Third and Fourth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, An Act for punishing Mutiny, Desertion, and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters. 13. An Act for Raising the Militia for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Six, notwithstanding the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid, and for an Account to be made of Trophy Monies.

March.

14. An Act to enlarge the Time for Registering unsatisfy'd Debentures upon the forfeited Estates in Ireland, and for Renewing of other Debentures which have been burnt, lost or destroy'd. 15. An Act for the Encouragement and Increase of Seamen, and for the better and speedier Manning Her Majesty's Fleet. 16. An Act to prevent Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts. And, 17. An Act for the Amendment of the Law, and better Advancement of Justice; As also to an Act for Naturalizing Vincent de Laymerie, and others; and to 52 other private Bills: After which Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The
Queen's
Speech to
both
Houses.

'BEING now come to a Close of this Session, I am to return you My Thanks for having brought it so speedily to a good Conclusion; especially for the Wise and Effectual Provision made to secure the Protestant Succession in this Kingdom, and the great Advances on your Part, towards procuring the like Settlement in the Kingdom of Scotland, and a happy Union of both Nations.

'I am very well pleas'd likewise with the Steps you have made for the Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Justice.

'I must again repeat to you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, that I am extreamly sensible of the Dispatch you have given to the Publick Supplies; I assure you I will be very careful that they may be Applied, in the most effectual Manner, for our Common Interest.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

'At the Opening of this Parliament, I recommended, with great Earnestness, an entire Union of Minds and Affections among all My Subjects, and a sincere Endeavour to avoid and extinguish all Occasions of Divisions and Animosity; I am much pleas'd to find how entirely your Sentiments have agreed with Mine. Your Unanimity and Zeal, which I have observ'd, with great Satisfaction, throughout this whole Session, against every Thing that tends towards Sedition, doth so much discourage all such Attempts for the future, and hath

‘ hath set such an Example to the whole Kingdom,
 ‘ that when you are returned into your several Coun-
 ‘ tries, I doubt not but you will find the Effects of
 ‘ it every where, and I assure My self you will
 ‘ make it your Business and Care to Improve and
 ‘ Perfect that good Work you have so far advanced
 ‘ here; and by continuing to shew a just dislike of
 ‘ all Factions, and turbulent Proceedings, and re-
 ‘ solved to Discountenance the Encouragers of them,
 ‘ you will soon make the whole Kingdom sensible
 ‘ of the good Effect of so prudent and happy a Con-
 ‘ duct.

Then the Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal (by The Par-
 Her Majesty’s Command) prorogued the Parliament
 until *Tuesday* the 21st Day of *May* next.

liament
 proro-
 gued.

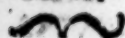
The same Day the Lords presented their Address
 about Seamen to the Queen; and the same here
 follows.

May it please Your Majesty,

‘ WE Your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Obedient
 ‘ Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-
 ‘ ral in Parliament Assembled, duly considering how
 ‘ much the Honour and Safety of Your Kingdom
 ‘ depends upon Your Naval Strength, and of what
 ‘ infinite Consequence it is, That the *English* Sea-
 ‘ men, in all times, who have distinguish’d them-
 ‘ selves by their Courage and Love to their Coun-
 ‘ try, should find all possible Encouragement, and
 ‘ kind Usage in Your Majesty’s Service, cannot
 ‘ without much Trouble observe, that it is become
 ‘ so Difficult to furnish Your Royal Navy with suf-
 ‘ ficient Numbers of Seamen, as even so late in the
 ‘ Year there should be a Necessity of having Resort
 ‘ to the extraordinary Assistance of Parliament for
 ‘ that Purpose. We are sensible, That since this
 ‘ great Want was first taken Notice of, there has
 ‘ not been a sufficient Time for considering the true
 ‘ Causes from whence it has risen, or what Remed-
 ‘ ies may be best or most effectual; Nevertheless,
 ‘ out of true Zeal that nothing may be wanting on
 ‘ our Part, which it may be hoped will in any fort
 con-

The
 Lords Ad-
 dress a-
 bout Sea-
 men.
 19.

March.



‘contribute to the more Vigorous Carrying on the
‘War this Year, we have given our Consent to the
‘Bill, Intituled, *An Act for the Encouragement and*
‘*Encrease of Seamen, and for the better and Speedier*
‘*Manning of Your Majesty’s Fleet.*

‘But We humbly beseech Your Majesty, That
‘You would please to appoint such Persons as Your
‘Majesty shall think most proper for that Purpose,
‘to consider of the most effectual Means for Man-
‘ning the Fleet, for the Encouragement and Increase
‘of the Number of Seamen, and for the Restoring
‘and Preserving the Discipline of the Navy, in or-
‘der that the same may be laid before the Parlia-
‘ment the beginning of the next Session.

Her Majesty’s Answer to this Address was :

The
Queen’s
Answer.

I Thank your Lordships for this Instance of your Care
of the Fleet. I shall give the Orders Necessary for
the Complying with every Thing desired in your Address.

Mr. Ste-
phens as-
perges the
Duke of
Marbo-
rough.

Having brought to a Period this Memorable
Session, we must now observe, that the Duke of
Marlborough’s taking notice of private Malice, in
his Answer to the Thanks of the House of Com-
mons, was occasion’d, chiefly by some Aspersions
cast upon his Grace’s Conduct last Campaign, in a
Libel, Entituled, *A Letter to the Author of the Me-
morial of the State of England.* Mr. Stephens, Rector
of Sutton in Surrey, being discover’d to be the Au-
thor of that scandalous Pamphlet, was sent for up,
and examined, before a Secretary of State, and, at
first, seem’d obstinate in Maintaining what he had
advanc’d; but, upon better Thoughts, he publish’d
the following Recantation, by way of Letter to the
Duke of Marlborough.

His Re-
cantation.

May it please your Grace,
‘**T**O read the Petition of one who is truly sen-
‘sible of, and sorry for the unjust Reflections
‘which were cast upon your Conduct in a late
‘Pamphlet, Entituled, *A Letter to the Author of the*
‘*State Memorial*; of which I cannot, without great
‘Shame and Sorrow, confess my self the Writer.

‘T was

March.

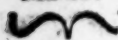
'Twas my Misfortune too inadvertently to hearken to what was said last Summer, by those who took Pleasure in telling News, and giving ill Turns to all Events. My foolish Credulity made me believe, and my Rashness prompted me to publish what I took, without due Enquiry; and which, I am too late convinced, was unjust and groundless.

'But tho' with Shame and Confusion I must offer any Considerations to induce your Compassion, after I have been the unhappy Cause of doing you so much Wrong, yet I beg your Grace to believe, that I have always been, according to my poor Ability, zealous for the late Revolution, for Her Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown, and; till this late unfortunate Occasion, entirely devoted to your Grace's Interest, and an Admirer of your great and glorious Actions; by which Means, as heretofore, I incurr'd the Hatred of all those who obstruct the publick Affairs, envy all our Successes and your Grace the happy Instrument of them; so by this last Action, I have forfeited the good Opinion and Patronage of all those who wish well to their Country; many of whom own'd me with more Respect than was due to my Condition, but have now cast me off with Indignation; so that I have nothing to hope for, but that your great Generosity will look down upon a poor and numerous Family, all depending upon your Compassion; who, tho' they have no part in the Guilt, must share largely in the Punishment.

'Your Grace may be assured, that I do heartily wish all imaginable Success to your Endeavours, and that you may raise your self to the highest Degree of Worldly Honour: That as the ancient Commanders acquired to themselves Titles from the Countries which they subdued by their Power, your Grace may gain Honours by the Justice of those Arms you command for the Relief of oppressed Nations, to the perpetual Renown of our most gracious Queen, the lasting Honour of your grateful Country and the Transmitting of your own Name and Memory to all Posterity.

'And

March.



'And that you may live to enjoy the Fruits of
'your Labour, I wish as sincerely, as I wish well to
'my own Soul.

'My humble Petition is, That you will pardon
'the Rashness and Folly of your unworthy, but ever
'thankful Petitioner,

Sutton, March 21. 1705.

William Stephens.

Whether this Recantation was real or feigned, is
what no Body can tell, but Mr. Stephens. Indeed
'tis writ in a fine Strain peculiar to himself, and it
has had this good Effect in his Favour, that it has
sav'd him (tho' perhaps it might be rather his
Gown) from the Pillory, which Punishment ac-
cording to Sentence, on the 6th of May, in the
Queen's Bench, he was to undergo, as well as a Fine
of 100 Marks, that would not be remitted him.

I was willing to have done with this unhappy
Business at once, that I might have the more leisure
to survey the other Parts of Europe: Her Majesty's
great Care was to secure the Interest of the Catho-
lick King, Charles III. in Spain; and therefore on
the 24th of February, Commadore Price sailed from
Plymouth in the Somerset, with the Royal Oak, Reso-
lution, Ipswich, Hampshire, and Litchfield, with a-
bove 150 Sail under his Convoy, and about 3 in
the Afternoon on the 10th of March happily ar-
riv'd at Lisbon: He found Sir John Leake had sail'd
from thence with Twenty Men of War about Seven
Days before, with Design to intercept the Galleons
bound from Cadiz for the West-Indies. Several Of-
ficers bound for Gibraltar, came on board Captain
Price, and told him that Sir John Leake having re-
ceiv'd Information that the Galleons were ready to
sail, an Embargo was laid upon all Shipping in the
River, to prevent Intelligence being carried to the
Enemy: That as Sir John was sailing out of the
River upon this Expedition, the Guns of the Forts
were fir'd upon him, and to his great Surprise, he
was stopp'd for 24 Hours before he could proceed.

Sir John
Leake mis-
ses the
Galleons.

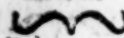
That when he was at Sea, not far from Cadiz, he
met a Ship, the Master of which inform'd him,
that he had parted with the Galleons the Day before,
steering their proper Course; upon which, Sir
John

John pursu'd the same Course ; but being not able to come up with them, he sail'd for *Gibraltar*, and wou'd stay there till *Price* shou'd join him, which he had Orders to do as soon as possibly he could, and with him 6 *Dutch* Men of War, without staying for the Forces from *Ireland*.

The *Portuguese* excused this great Disappointment, by saying, The Firing on our Fleet, was a Mistake of Orders, which were only to stop all other Ships. A sorry Shift, People in *England* could hardly be brought to believe, and many used their Tongues very freely against the Duke of C——, and some others, as if they were entirely in the *French* Interest, and did all they could to thwart the honest Designs of the *Confederates*. Be this as it will, we will leave *Price* to sail from *Lisbon* on the 20th, and to join Sir *John Leake* on the 3d of *April*, in the Bay of *Gibraltar* ; and observe, That in the mean time, on the 22d past, the King of *Portugal* held a great Council, wherein the Ministers of *England*, *Spain* and *Holland* Assisted, and took into Consideration the Project sent by the Earl of *Galloway*, and Approv'd by a Council of War at *Elvas*, to March immediately towards *Alcantara*, and from thence into *Castile* by the way of *Placencia* : Which was Approv'd by His Majesty, and the same Day Orders were dispatch'd to the Army to March without any further Delay.

But this being not done till about the Beginning of the next Month, we will leave them for the present, and all the World at a Gaze, what mighty Feats shou'd be done by them, since they exceeded the Enemy under the Duke of *Berwick* by above one half in Number ; it being the business of *Philip*, and his Grand father *Lewis*, to recover *Barcelona* out of the hands of King *Charles*, and so knock his Acquisitions in *Spain* at once on the head ; in order to which, they made vast Preparations both by Sea and Land.

But the Siege being not actually form'd till the 2d of *April*, we shall not yet enter upon the Particulars of it, but observe some Remarkables previous to it, pursuant to the Relation of a Person of Integrity, who was an Eye-Witness of Things, and says, That our Troops had scarce enter'd the Walls of *Barcelona* :
last

March.

 Preparations to
 Besiege
 Barcelona.

last Year, when (partly by the Fame of so extraordinary an Action, but mostly by a voluntary Disposition of the People) strait all the rest of *Catalonia* (*Roses* only excepted) Declared for King *Charles*. So great, and unthought for Acquisitions and Successes as these, had like to have prov'd their Ruine: For, instead of immediately falling upon securing all they had got, till the return of the Fleet, and fresh Reinforcements, they began to act, in a manner, as if they had nothing further to do: And indeed, the Ministers there took effectual Methods for it; for they began early to interfere with my Lord *Peterborough's* Authority, and intrench upon his proper Charge and Business with so much Arbitrary State, that they must either have thought His Excellency a Person very insufficient, or have fancied themselves actually at *Madrid*, and *Philip V.* at *Paris*. After the same base and ungrateful manner were they wont to teaze, mortifie and misrepresent the famous Count *Nicholas Serini*, and the late Duke of *Lorain*, at *Vienna*; and instead of their Caressing those that had already Declar'd, to bring over the rest that had not, they fell into Divisions, Peeks and Contradictions; and, in short, whereas they should have laid out the substantial Sums that were advanc'd them, to the immediate Service of what most requir'd it, they consum'd the greater part upon what might well have been spar'd or retrench'd at that pressing and ticklish Conjunction.

The Natives, who, what with one Amusement or another, began to imagine their Security to be real and fix'd, soon threw off all further Apprehension, confin'd their Thoughts again to their proper Callings, and endeavoured to put a stop to the Funds they were a launching out for their Defence and Safety. By these Neglects, the Soldiers lay starving and dying in shoals, the Breaches at *Barcelona* and *Montjuich* neglected, the Garrisons unstored, and Intelligence not look'd after: Thus unhappily drill'd they away their Time, and the Advantages they had gain'd, till at length the Enemy awaken'd 'em, but yet in so drowsie a manner, that they seem'd to go stumbling on to their Ruin: They divided their Troops into *Tortosa*, *Lerida*, and *Girona*, leaving but a handful
 in

in *Barcelona*. Horses we wanted, and these, all the World knew, were not to be had in *Catalonia*, but in *Valencia*; so His Excellency (who had propos'd it long before to the Court) enter'd that Kingdom, in order to get a sufficient Number of them.

March.

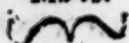
We have already recounted the glorious Successes that attended him there, for which he was made Captain-General, by the King of *Spain*, and Plenipotentiary by the Queen his Royal Mistress. This was a large stride, that had like to have prov'd a most fatal one in the Consequences; for the Enemy (that had long before been sufficiently awaken'd) did not so much march as flie to suppress this growing Flame that threaten'd their Ruin; they had prepar'd all the Force they cou'd possibly gather, from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Provence*, nay, from *Flanders*, and the *Rhine* too; and these appear'd upon the Frontiers of *Arragon*, *Valencia*, and *Ampurdan*, even almost before they knew it. To effect the Design they had form'd, and extremely well concerted, for the Retaking of *Barcelona*, they begun with Amusements, and endeavour'd, by their Emissaries, to perswade the Allies they design'd to stand barely upon the Defensive: They deceiv'd them with their Motions too; they made several Feints and Offers, as if they would fall upon *Lerida*, *Girona*, &c. By which Address and Management, they drew almost all the Forces, Engineers, the Ammunition, &c. from *Barcelona* to the Frontiers; about which time arrived before *Barcelona* 12 French Men of War, to look out (as the Garrison presumed) for the 3 Men of War that were bringing them from *Italy* Supplies of Money, which at that time they wanted to Extremity, the Soldiers for several Weeks having subsisted upon Eighteen-pence a Week, and the Officers oblig'd to pawn their Scarfs, &c. for want of it too.

Things being in this posture, the Enemy about *Lerida* removed, and slept in between it and *Tortosa*; by which they drew off to this last Place all the remainder of the Troops in *Barcelona*, the Guards only excepted, who were then but 300 Men, and those employ'd in guarding the King's Person and Water-Gate only; nay, and these too they had wanted, had not there been a peremptory stop put to their March.

F

About

March.



About this time, an additional Number of 12 more *French Ships* appear'd upon the Coast, which awaken'd them with a Vengeance; they fell immediately upon running up the Breach, but they being *Spaniards* that work'd, it was carry'd on with too much slow Gravity: By this time the Enemy had got together, in two separate Bodies, all the Force they could raise, and consequently their Design ripe for Execution; they made a movement with their two Armies (that near *Girona*, and the other near *Lerida*) towards *Barcelona*, but yet in such a manner, that they seem'd not to have a Design upon it, but from hindring any more Force of ours from entring *Lerida* or *Girona*; and consequently confirm'd the Court in the Belief, that their Aim was still on those two Places: Which Bait they within swallow'd so securely, that they never so much as talk'd of their coming thither, till they were actually within two Days good March of them; nay, and even then too they were ignorant of their real Design, not any-ways dreaming of their uniting their two Armies, the one Commanded by Marshal *de Tesse*, the other by the Duke *de Noailles*. Thus far the Enemy had acted with great Conduct and Address; but their next step was a very false one, they made eight or ten Days delay in a March that might have been perform'd in two, perhaps for want of Provisions, which gave the Garrison time to slip in a hundred or two of Men, for mending the Breaches, repairing the Bastions, &c. all which went pretty forward, being excited by the Clergy, abundance of whom work'd very heartily themselves.

How great soever the Preparations were for recovering *Barcelona*, the Revenge, which broil'd in the *French King's* Heart against the Duke of *Savoy*, prompted him to make much greater ones for the attacking of *Turin* under the Duke *de Feuillade*: But *Italy* producing nothing of Action between the Armies for these two Months, we shall move from hence into *Switzerland*, where we find the Canton of *Berne*, and the Titular Bishop of *Basil*, or of *Pourantru*, are at Variance: The Occasion was this; the Inhabitants of a certain Valley call'd *Munsterhall*, being Subjects of that Bishop, but Protestants, and under the Protection of the Canton of *Berne*, the said Bishop would

Canton of
Berne and
Bishop of
Basil at
Variance.

would withdraw them from under that Protection. *March.*
 The Regents of the Canton of *Berne* insisted peremptorily upon their Right of Protection. And this Dispute gave Occasion to Mr. *Stanian*, Envoy-Extraordinary of *England*, to present the following Memorial to the said Regents of *Berne*, so early as *January* last.

Magnificent and Puissant Lords,

‘THE Queen of *Great-Britain*, my Sovereign, being inform’d of the violent Proceedings of the Bishop of *Basil*, who avowedly seeks to deprive you of the Rights of Protection and others which you have over the People of the *Munsterball*, and which you have enjoy’d so many Years; Her Majesty immediately perceiv’d the said Bishop must needs have been put upon that Innovation by Ill-designing Persons, and that the End propos’d by it can be no other than to abolish the Exercise of the Reformed Religion in that Territory; and it being necessary, for compassing of that End, to annul your Protection, that Bishop has begun by usurping your Rights, in hopes you wou’d not maintain them when you shou’d find he is powerfully supported.

Memorial of the English Envoy to the Regency of Berne, Jan. 27.

‘Her Majesty looks upon this Affair, as an Attempt that you ought wholly to attribute to some Neighbouring Potentates, Enemies of your Religion and Liberties, and as the First-Fruits of the Alliance the Catholick Cantons have made with the Duke of *Anjou*. For ’tis impossible to believe, that the Bishop of *Basil*, with Troops as inconsiderable as the Justice of his Pretensions are weak, durst attempt to deprive you, by Force, of an incontestable Right, were he not well assur’d of considerable Assistance.

‘Her Majesty is perswaded, that ’tis needless to exhort you to take speedy and vigorous Resolutions, for upholding those poor People in the Right they have to your Protection, and for maintaining your selves in that Right, and the Advantages you draw from it. This is such a home stroke at your Sovereignty, that there is no Medium between defending your Right, or renouncing that Sovereignty. Her Majesty is sensible, that you know too well the Justice of your Cause, and the Force of your Arms,

March

‘to be frighted or diverted by the Bishop of *Basil*
 ‘and his Allies, from taking Resolutions suitable to
 ‘the Exigence of the Case. And that you may not
 ‘hesitate what to do, Her Majesty the Queen of
 ‘*Great-Britain* has given me most expresse Order to
 ‘assure you on Her Part, That on all Occasions,
 ‘She will act for the Honour and Interest of your
 ‘State, to the utmost you can expect from a good
 ‘Friend and Ally; and particularly, that in case
 ‘the *French King*, or any of the *Catholick Cantons*,
 ‘favour and abet, directly or indirectly, the Bishop
 ‘of *Basil* in his unjust Pretensions, Her Majesty en-
 ‘gages to support and second you in the prosecution
 ‘of your Rights, and promises to furnish you with
 ‘Means to act effectually against all your Enemies.
 ‘This, *Magnificent and Puissant Lords*, is what I am
 ‘Commission’d to say to you, in the Name of the
 ‘Queen, and what you may most safely rely upon.
 ‘I beseech the Almighty to inspire into you Resolu-
 ‘tions consistent with the Security of the People He
 ‘has committed to your Protection, and to the Ho-
 ‘nour and Interest of your State, and to shewre upon
 ‘you his choicest Blessings.

Bern, Jan. 27.
 1706.

A. STANIAN.

Proceed-
 ings of
 the Can-
 ton of
Berne.

Now the Canton of *Berne*, determining to maintain
 their Right of the Protection of the Inhabitants of
 the *Munsterhall* with a high Hand, caus’d a certain
 Number of their Militia to draw together, and made
 other Preparations of War; they also sent Deputies
 to the other Protestant Cantons, to inform them of
 the true State of the Affair, and to desire them to give
 their Assistance, in case the Roman-Catholick Can-
 tons, or any Neighbouring Potentate, shou’d stir in
 the Bishop’s Behalf. While this was doing, the
 Roman-Catholick Cantons assembled at *Lucerne*, sent
 Deputies to the Regents of *Berne*, to exhort them to
 refer to an Arbitration the Difference between them
 and the said Bishop, and to suspend their Prepara-
 tions of War. But their Lordships of *Berne* return’d
 Answer, That the Course they had resolv’d to take,
 was to oblige the Bishop solemnly to renounce his
 Preten-

Pretensions. Accordingly, about the End of *Febr* *March*, the Regents of *Berne* sent Deputies into the *Munsterball*, attended by a strong Guard, and appointed a considerable Number of Men to be ready on the Frontier, to march into the said Territory, if Occasion should require. Those Deputies arriving at *Munster*, the chief Place in the said Valley call'd the *Munsterball*, renew'd to the eight Parishes of the Valley the Privileges of Comburghership with the *Bernois*, and receiv'd from them an acknowledgment of their being under the Protection of the Canton of *Berne*; they likewise restor'd their *Bandolier* [an Officer that resides in the *Munsterball* on the Part of the Canton of *Berne*,] and then sent Word to the Bishop of *Basil*, That they had re-establish'd things on the ancient Foot, and requir'd him to acquiesce therewith. The Bishop answer'd, That he no longer disputed their Right, only he wou'd not consent to their re-establishing of the *Bandolier*. The Deputies reply'd, That provided he would approve all they had done, they were willing to punish the *Bandolier*, in case he had been wanting in shewing due Respect to him; but they wou'd by no means punish him, if the Bishop had entertain'd a Pique against him, only for asserting their Rights. In the meantime, a General Diet of the Laudable *Helvetic* Body, being open'd on the 16th of *March*, at *Baden*; the Marquess de *Puisieux* sent thither M. de *Colombe* his Substitute, with M. *Baron* his Secretary, with the following Letter.

Most Magnificent Lords,

THE Ministers of the Enemies of the King my Master, who since the beginning of this War had no other End nor Design than to stir up Divisions and Contests between the Laudable Cantons, think they are now going to reap the Fruits of their former Labours: But His Majesty, who is convinc'd of your true Interest and wise Government, makes not the least doubt but you will soon lay aside the Differences they have kindled among you.

I, for my part, *Most Magnificent Lords*, am astonish'd without ceasing, at the Peace you enjoy, while your Neighbours all around, even under your

French
Ambassa-
dor's Let-
ter to the
Swiss Ge-
neral
Diet.
8.

March.



Walls, are at War with one another. The Enemies of the Two Crowns of *France* and of *Spain* are not only amaz'd likewise, but envy too the perfect Unity that for a long Time, has been maintain'd among your laudable Confederacy; and is the Basis and Support of your Safety and Quiet.

This Unity it is they are now endeavouring to destroy. And since they see you have baffled all their Projects, that could have involv'd you in the common War, they are now seeking to exasperate you one against another, and to Ruin you by a War among your selves.

The King has commanded me to represent to you with how much regret he understands that this your happy Peace is just upon the Point of being destroy'd through the Animosities that have got footing among you: His Majesty is pleased that I should foremind you of all Mischiefs that the least Rupture may produce to your Native Country; and offers himself to do all that is in his Power, to tie more firmly, if possible, the Band of good Understanding between you. I am of Opinion that you need only exert your selves to be able to deprive those Persons of their Hopes, who regard and encourage your Misunderstandings as an Advantage and Profit to themselves. You have sufficiently found hitherto, of how great Advantage it has been to you, to follow the Steps of your Ancestors, so that you will not at this Day deviate from their Example; and you will no doubt call to Mind, that the Differences that arose among them were always amicably compos'd, either by themselves, or through the Mediations of their Allies, who shew'd as much Earnestness and Zeal to maintain the Peace and Freedom of the laudable Cantons, as it was their Interest to do.

It remains only, most magnificent Lords, that I should put you in mind how differently the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* and your other Allies are affected towards you. The last use their utmost Endeavours to involve you in the present War: *France* and *Spain* neglect nothing that may preserve your Peace and Quiet, and be of Advantage to you. The Emperor threatens at every

Turn

‘Turn to shew his Resentment for the Alliance you
‘have made with the *Milaneze*. The King buries
‘in Forgetfulness the Complaints he had reason to
‘make of some of the laudable Cantons. The Em-
‘peror by a Reproachful Decree forbids all Com-
‘merce between his hereditary Countries, and some
‘of the laudable Cantons, and will oblige the Em-
‘pire it self to follow his unjust Designs. On the
‘contrary, the King my Master offers these lauda-
‘ble Cantons to supply them with what they may
‘want, by the breaking off of that Commerce. The
‘Reflections, most Magnificent Lords, which you
‘will make on all this, will convince you which
‘of these Potentates you ought to regard as your
‘true and affectionate Allies.

‘’Tis my Misfortune that my ill State of Health
‘will not permit me to come to you in Person
‘and deliver by Word of Mouth what I now write.
‘I have sent to you the *Chevalier de Sainte Columbe*,
‘and *Monsieur Baron* desiring you to put full Con-
‘fidence in them, and to give intire Credit to what-
‘soever they shall impart to you in the Name of
‘the King my Master, or by my Command. I re-
‘quest you likewise to be fully convinc’d and per-
‘suaded of the Hearty Friendship of his Majesty,
‘and of my earnest desire to shew my unfeigned
‘Zeal and Affection for all things that may pro-
‘mote the Interest and Advantage of your laudable
‘Confederacy either in general or particular. I
‘pray God, &c.

Soluthurn, March 18.

P U I S I E U X.

Baron *Greuth* the Emperor’s Minister attended the Memorial
Diet likewise, and presented to them a Memorial, of the
containing in Substance, That they might call to Emperor’s
Mind that in the Month of *July* in the Year 1701. Minister
a Resolution was pass’d by the general Assembly of to the
the Cantons, to keep a perfect Neutrallity during Diet.
the present War, and to suffer no Troops to march
thro’ *Switzerland*; that the Roman-Catholick Can-
tons, notwithstanding that and several other Obli-
gations, had concluded an Alliance with the Duke
of *Anjou*, and renew’d the Treaty with the State of
Milan: That the Emperor had most earnestly ex-
horted

March.

horted them not to renew that Treaty on Account of the ill Consequences that might ensue therefrom, with no other Design than the Maintaining the ancient strict Friendship between the House of *Austria* and the said Cantons; That the Enemies of his Imperial Majesty had spread abroad a Printed Piece to render him and his House Odious; That the Piece consisted of Six Articles; to the first of which it might properly be answer'd, That the Regents of the State of *Milan* did not long since cause the Goods found in that State belonging to the Merchants of *Zurich*, to be seiz'd, for no other Cause than because the Protestant Cantons refus'd to own the Duke of *Anjou* for King of *Spain*; that that Seizure was taken off, for the Reason solely that those of *Milan* found that they had more Effects within the Territory of the Canton of *Zurich*, than they had seiz'd in their own; so that they did not want the Will, but the Power, to shew their Partiality for the Reform'd Cantons: That to the Second and Third Articles, the Answer was plain, viz. That the Crown of *Spain* was Usurp'd by the King of *France*, and that he began this War: That in Answer to the Fourth, it was left to the Consideration of the Roman-Catholick Cantons themselves, whether they had not always found it more for their Advantage to have Corn, Salt, and other Provisions out of the Empire, than out of the *Milaneze*: That to the Fifth it was easie to Answer, that it did not appear the Enemy paid their Pensions to the said Cantons, better than the House of *Austria*; seeing that instead of Money, Notes were given to the *French* Officers, which they were forc'd to sell at 30 *per Cent.* Loss, and consequently could pay the Troops of the Roman-Catholick Cantons in the *French* Service no more than 70 for 100. The Memorial concluded with summing up the Pensions paid by the Kings of *France* to the Roman Catholick Cantons for an Age past, and the Deficiencies remaining on that Account: And with beseeching the confederated *Swiss* Cantons to reflect upon the forementioned Resolution, and in pursuance thereof to keep the said Neutrality; promising that his Imperial Majesty on his part would contribute all that

that lay in his Power to the Maintainance thereof. On the 27th, the general Diet broke up, without concluding any thing, only taking the Affairs that were propos'd to them *ad referendum*, that is, resolving to report them to their Principals. The Deputies of the Protestant Cantons us'd their best Endeavours to prevail with those of the Roman Catholics to revoke their new Treaty with the *Milaneze*; but the latter would not hearken to them, and alledg'd that the renewing of that Treaty was no Infraction of the Neutrality, nor of their perpetual Alliance with the House of *Austria*, for which Obstinacy of theirs, they are like to pay very dear. Mean while some *Camisars* happening to take Refuge in *Switzerland*, this gave occasion to the Marquess de *Puisieux*, Ambassador of *France*, to write the following Letter from *Soluthurn* to the Regency of *Bern*.

Magnificent Lords,

There has been a Transaction in the Country of *Vaux*, which is to the Prejudice of the King, and contrary to the Alliances between His Majesty, and the *Helvetic* Body. *Flotard*, who is return'd from *Holland*, with new Instructions to kindle the Fire of Rebellion in the *Severnnes*, has sent thither, for that purpose, *Solomon*, one of the Prophets of the Phanaticks, one *Vignes*, and one *Veirat*, who have all been Arrested; and the latter of whom has confess'd, that he had seen *Flotard* at the House of one of your Bailiffs. I am perswaded, Magnificent Lords, that the Conduct of that Bailiff, who has given shelter to the said *Flotard*, cannot but be disagreeable to you, since it is entirely contrary to the Orders you were pleas'd to give in *May* last, to cause the said *Flotard* to depart your Territories, as soon as he should be seen there. I ever remain,

French
Ambassador's Letter to the
Regency
of *Bern*,
12.

Magnificent Lords,

Your, &c.

Sign'd

PUISIEUX.

Upon

March.
Mr. Flo-
tard set at
Liberty.

Upon the Receipt of this Letter, and pursuant to an Ordinance publish'd some time before, to cause all unknown Persons and *Camisars* to depart *Switzerland*, the Regency of *Bern* caus'd Monsieur *Flotard* to be arrested in *Lausanne*: But he having both the Character of Secretary to the Queen of *Great Britain's* Envoy, and a Commission of Her Majesty's Agent, sent immediately an Express to *Bern*, to acquaint Mr. *Stanian* with the Violence committed on his Person. Mr. *Stanian* without any loss of time presented a Memorial to the Regency, wherein he complain'd of, and protested against this Proceeding, as contrary to the Law of Nations, and Derogatory to his Mistress's Honour: Whereupon the Regency caus'd Orders to be dispatch'd, for the speedy Enlargement of Monsieur *Flotard*, imparting withal, that for the future, he should have free Egress and Regress throughout all their Territories; and should be permitted to act in pursuance of his Commission, for the Service of the Queen of *Great Britain*.

State of
Affairs at
Vienna.

All the Discourse now at *Vienna*, was about a Peace with the *Hungarian Malecontents*, by the Mediation of *England* and *Holland*; the Ambassadors of both which Powers took great Pains to set a Treaty on Foot, and many Messages pass'd to and fro touching a Cessation of Arms, which however, could not yet be agreed on. The *French* Emissaries at *Constantinople*, were all this while perpetually soliciting the *Port* to break with the Emperor, tho' without Success, and as to the Affairs of the Field, all that occurs to us for the present, is, that Count *Palfi* having drawn about 5000 Men together, (which was the easier to be done, because all was quiet in *Bavaria*, the Insurrection there having been entirely suppress'd about the Beginning of the Year) he about the 5th of this Month obliged the *Malecontents* to break up the Blockade of *Oedenburgh* and other Places; and they were about this time much pleas'd at *Vienna* with the News they received of the Surrender of *Deva* the last Place the *Malecontents* had in *Transylvania*, so they were also with the coming hither of Prince *Emanuel d'Elbeuf* of the House of *Lorain*, who left *France* in disgust.

Its

Its fit now we should see what has been doing in *Poland*, where the Armies were in Motion, notwithstanding the Season of the Year, and the King of *Sweden* as early as the Month of *January*, having pass'd by the *Saxon* and *Muscovite* Army encamp'd near *Grodno*, and taken his March towards *Wilna*, King *Augustus* of *Poland* left his said Army, and came with a Detachment of about 3000 Men on the 5th of *February*, to *Warsaw*. He design'd to march from thence to join his Army which he had order'd to advance out of *Lusatia* into *Great Poland*, and then to fight General *Reinschild*. But that Project was spoil'd by that *Swedish* General's totally Defeating the *Saxons* and *Muscovites*, soon after they had pass'd the *Oder* and were come into *Great Poland*, in a Battle fought at *Frawenstadt* the 13th of which Battle there are Two particular and orderly Relations, One on the Part of the *Saxons*, being a Letter written by General *Schuylemburgh*; the other is on the Part of the *Swedes*, in a Letter writ by a *Swedish* Officer from *Lissa* the 15th of *February*.

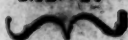
S I R,

I Acquainted you in my last with the Orders I had receiv'd to March into *Poland*, and I must acquaint you now with the unexpected Disgrace the King's Forces under my Command, have receiv'd. As soon as I had pass'd the *Oder*, I divided my Infantry into Three Bodies, each of them commanded by a Major-General, and the Cavalry into Four, that all the Forces might be thereby in a Condition to act with more Order and Diligence. General *Reinschild* having Notice of our March, advanc'd with an Army, reported to be between 11 and 12000 Strong, and encamp'd near *Frawenstadt*, from whence he march'd to meet me on the Frontiers of *Silesia*, being resolv'd, as I was inform'd, to Attack me even in the Territories of his Imperial Majesty. This Motion of the Enemy oblig'd me to alter my first Design, and when I saw the Enemy near the Town aforesaid, I resolv'd to leave *Frawenstadt*, and the *Swedish* Army on my Right, and march with all possible Expedition towards *Posen*, and pass the River *Warta*, and so get into *Poland*.

Saxon Account of the Battle of Frawenstadt, Feb. 27.

March.

‘Poland. The Enemy advanced to *Koslen*, but the Parties I had detach’d, having fallen in with their Baggage, General *Reinschild* suspected my Design, and came back with his Army, and on the 12th Instant the Parties that I had sent out, brought me word, that they had discovered their Van. I was then in a large Plain, and tho’ I knew very well that my Cavalry being newly raised, was not much to be relied upon, and that the Horse of the Enemy was twice as Numerous as mine, and consisted of brave Disciplin’d Men us’d to Victory, I did not think fit to make any Motion, either to the Right or Left, and less still to march back. I considered that I had 6000 Men more than the *Swedes*, and 32 Pieces of Cannon, and that the Enemy had none; but besides, I had positive Orders to Attack them where-ever I could meet them, because the King my Master, had been assured that the *Muscovite* Troops would do Wonders. I own they were very dexterous at their Exercises, and look’d as Soldiers, but the next Day they proved quite otherwise. I had likewise several *Saxon* Battallions, which were newly raised, and therefore I did not much rely upon them; but all the Troops in general express’d a great Resolution, and assured me, that they wish’d nothing so much as to engage the Enemy. I continued my March the next Morning, and about 9 I possess’d an advantageous Post between Two Villages, where I posted Sixteen Battallions, which were sufficient to maintain that Ground. The *Muscovites* being on the Left of my Army, I dispos’d Two Battalions, with Six Pieces of Cannon on their Flank, for their greater Security, and the first Line of my Infantry was cover’d with *Chevaux de Frize*, and supported by a Second Line of Nine Battallions. I posted Two Battalions in each of the Villages aforesaid to cover the Flanks of our Lines. I dispers’d the other 26 Pieces of Cannon amongst the Battalions of the first Line. The Right Wing of my Cavalry was posted near the Village, on the Right of the Foot; and the Left between the other Village and a Forest, with the Body of Reserve; and they were order’d to continue in their Post till the Enemy had



' had begun to Attack my Infantry, and then to
 ' Charge them in the Flank. The Enemy advanc'd
 ' in a Line, and attack'd the Right of my Infantry;
 ' without any Success, but they were more fortu-
 ' nate on the Left. A Battalion of the *Muscovites*
 ' of the First Line run away, without Firing, or
 ' being Attack'd. This terrify'd the others, who
 ' likewise quitted their Posts after the first Discharge,
 ' notwithstanding Lieutenant-General *Wostromirski*,
 ' Major-General *Gall*, and Colonel *Rent*, three very
 ' good Officers, did all that Men cou'd do, to keep
 ' them in their Post, or Rally them; the Second
 ' Line did worse, for they quitted their Ground be-
 ' fore they were Attack'd, and they were in such
 ' Confusion, that the Enemy cut them all in pieces,
 ' without giving Quarter to any, except to the Lieu-
 ' tenant-general aforesaid, and some other Chief-
 ' Officers. The Behaviour of the Cavalry of the
 ' Left was still more Ignominious, if it be possible;
 ' for notwithstanding Major-General *Dunnewald*, and
 ' the Colonels *Eiksted* and *Winkel*, used all possible
 ' Endeavours to keep them together, and conjur'd
 ' them at least to continue in their Post till they were
 ' attack'd, they run away. The Horse on the Right
 ' seeing the great Disorder of the Left, thought it
 ' was high time for them to save themselves by a
 ' shameful Flight, and so most of the Squadrons
 ' quitted their Post in the utmost Confusion, and
 ' were follow'd by the two Battalions which cover'd
 ' the Flank of the First Line: At which I was the
 ' more surpriz'd, because one of those Battalions had
 ' done Wonders in the Battle between Count *Styrum*
 ' and the *French* near *Hochster*. There remain'd only
 ' nine or ten Squadrons on the Right, and with them
 ' the Generals and Chief-Officers of the whole
 ' Wing, who seeing the impossibility of Rallying that
 ' Body, rejoin'd those few Squadrons, with which they
 ' Charg'd several times the Enemy with Glory and
 ' Success. Such who understand any thing of Affairs of
 ' this nature, may easily imagine the horrid Confu-
 ' sion we were in, seeing the Enemy attack'd our
 ' Infantry on all Sides; however, they kept their
 ' Ground for some time, by the great Care and Bra-
 ' very of the Generals; and though the Second Line

March.



' was altogether broke, the Right of the First main-
 ' rain'd the Fight for a considerable while, till being
 ' attack'd in the Front, Flank and Rear, they retir'd
 ' in great Disorder, like a Parcel of Sheep, and I had
 ' the great Mortification to be oblig'd to go with
 ' them. The Enemies being not very pressing upon
 ' us, the Generals form'd again five Battalions ; but
 ' as soon as the Enemy approach'd, they flung down
 ' their Arms, and run away, though they might have
 ' made an honourable Retreat, had they kept toge-
 ' ther, by the assistance of about 100 Horse who had
 ' kept with me, the Enemy who pursu'd us having
 ' but five Squadrons. I had the Grief to see all of
 ' them made Prisoners, without making the least re-
 ' sistance, though some of these Battalions had distin-
 ' guish'd themselves in the Battle near *Hochstet*, I
 ' have spoken of, and those of *Pozen* and *Punitz*. I
 ' was forc'd to submit, and believe that Fate, which
 ' has been hitherto so contrary to the Arms of the
 ' King my Master, was still insuperable : For in
 ' short, it does not look naturally possible that an
 ' Army Posted as this was, can be put into an un-
 ' heard of Disorder in a quarter of an Hour, espe-
 ' cially seeing the Enemy were repuls'd in their first
 ' Attack on the Right, and that their Fire was very
 ' inconsiderable. I must however do them the Justice
 ' to say, that the Order and Bravery of their Troops
 ' in advancing to attack us, notwithstanding the ter-
 ' rible fire we made upon them, cannot be enough
 ' prais'd and admir'd ; and if it be Good-fortune to
 ' Command Troops like these, who are always sure
 ' of Victory, what must be the chagrin and misfor-
 ' tune of those who have to deal with them, and espe-
 ' cially with an Army such as I had. It is not in my
 ' Power to give Courage to Soldiers, nor Experience
 ' to the Officers ; but as the Publick judge commonly
 ' of Men by their Success, I expect to be wrong'd on
 ' this Occasion. I am the more to be pity'd, because
 ' I was not suffer'd, for a Year since, to Discipline
 ' the Infantry as they ought to have been, and that
 ' the Orders I had given were all chang'd : But I
 ' could easily forget it, if the King my Master did
 ' not by this Infamous Action sustain a considerable
 ' Loss, and if the Men of Honour who were con-
 ' cern'd

cern'd therein, and I my self more than any body else, had not reason to regret for ever to have had the misfortune to have been at the Head of Troops who had no manner of Sense of their Duty and Reputation. I am, &c.

Dresden, Feb. 27.

SCHUTLEMBURG.

1706.

General *Reinschild* being advanc'd with his Army beyond *Framenstadt*, in his March to meet the Saxons, as was supposed, suddenly turn'd back the 11th of February, encamp'd in the Neighbourhood of *Lissa*, and gave out he wou'd return to *Posen*. He foresaw that the Saxons would attribute his Retreat to Fear, the rather because they knew the Swedes were much inferiour to them in Number. For General *Reinschild* had but 5 Regiments of Foot, 3 of Horse, and 5 of Dragoons, making together 10000 Men; and the Saxons were double that Number. What contributed to confirm General *Schutlemburg* in the Opinion that the Retreat of the Swedes was no Feint, was his knowledge that General *Reinschild* might have Engag'd with Advantage two Days before, having then a fair Opportunity to cut off the *Muscovites* from the Saxons. But General *Reinschild* has since declar'd, that he counted it a trivial Business to ruin only some Regiments of *Muscovites*, and propos'd to himself to strike a Blow more glorious to his Master's Arms: He therefore feign'd a Retreat, which embolden'd the Saxons to quit the Frontier of *Silesia*, where they were cover'd with Woods and Morasses, and advance to the very Ground he wish'd to fight on. This Project of his to Fight in an open Country an Enemy so much superior to him, is a sign he plac'd an extraordinary Confidence in the Goodness of his Troops. Several Bodies of the Saxons approach'd *Framenstadt* the 13th; whereupon, to lure them further on still, he sent Order to some Troops he had left near that Town, to retreat in great seeming Hurry; but the very same hour he put himself on the March with the main of his Forces, met those Troops at a Village call'd *Swetske*, and dispo-

Swedish
Account
of the
Battle of
Framen-
stadt,
Feb. 15.

March.

disposing his whole Army in Order of Battle, advanc'd the 13th in the Morning directly towards the Enemy, who had Intelligence of his Approach time enough to post themselves very advantageously, having on their Right the Village of *Ceyensdorf*, on their Left that of *Robrsdorf*, and *Frawenstad* in their Rear. Their two Wings were extended to the said Villages, behind which General *Schuylenburgh* design'd to send some Troops to hem in the *Swedes*, and hinder them from retreating again. The Front of the *Saxons* was defended by their Artillery, and *Chevaux de Frise*. The *Swedes* advanc'd leisurely, the Artillery firing continually upon them from the time they came within reach of it; but it being pointed too high, the Shot flew over them: They held on their Way with great firmness, and sustain'd two Volleys of the *Saxons* Small-shot, while they clear'd the Ground of the *Chevaux de Frise*; which done, they had no sooner given their first fire, than that part of the *Saxons* took to their heels. The *Swedish* Cavalry charg'd and broke the Horse of the Enemy's Right-Wing; whose Left was also soon put to the Rout: Then a terrible Slaughter ensu'd. The Foot seeing themselves abandon'd by the Horse, cast themselves into a square Body, and stood some Discharges; but the *Swedes* surrounding them, they were cut in Pieces or taken Prisoners, very few escaping. Never was such a Spectacle: Whole Regiments flung down their Arms, fell on their Knees, and begg'd Mercy and Quarter. The *Muscovites* could obtain none, but were put to the Sword. The *Saxons* had better usage, and 8013 of them were made Prisoners, among them Lieutenant-General *Wastremirski*, Major-General *Lutzelbourg*; the Count de *Joyeuse*, Messieurs *Drost* and *Bosc*, Colonels; 160 other Commission-Officers, and Subalterns in Proportion. They are all treated very honourably. I counted Yesterday on the Field of Battle 7000 Dead Bodies: The Road for a League together is strew'd with the Slain. Of the *Swedes*, no more than 373 were Kill'd, among them Colonel *Liliehok* formerly Governor of *Posuania*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Cronbielm*, and some Captains of Horse and Foot. Major-General *Ornsted* is missing.

'missing. The Lientenant-Colonels *Buckwald*, *Paskul*,
 'and *Creutz*; the Majors *Wrangel* and *Suloffey*, and
 'Captain *Lod*, are dangerously Wounded: The
 'first receiv'd nine Shots, and four Cuts or Thrusts.
 'The Number of our Wounded is 506; The Com-
 'missary-General shew'd me the List. In a Word,
 'twas a Miraculous Victory that God has given us.
 'Tis very unaccountable, the *Saxons*, who were at
 'least Double our Number, should be so totally de-
 'feated with so little Loss on our Side, and in so
 'little a Time, for 'twas an Action of less than three
 'Hours. It began at Noon, and the hottest of it
 'was over by One a Clock. All the *Saxon* Artillery,
 'in Number 32 Brass-Cannon, 11094 Muskets,
 '11008 Swords, and 106 Colours and Standards
 'were taken. The Baggage of the *Saxons* was behind
 'them at the distance of two Leagues from the Field
 'of Battle; so that not a *Swede* was diverted by
 'Plundering, but all were bent wholly upon Slaugh-
 'ter. The *Saxons* had rais'd a considerable Sum of
 'the Inhabitants of *Frawstad* for Contributions, and
 'had threaten'd to Plunder and Burn this Town of
 '*Lissa*, and other Places of King *Stanislaus's* Pa-
 'trimony.

. It's pity *Protestants* shou'd be in this manner Cut-
 ting one another's Throats, and that it fell so ex-
 tremely hard upon the poor *Saxons*; but you will
 find them even with their Enemies before the End of
 the Year: However, we shall not anticipate things
 in this Place, but come to shew you, That having
 taken Notice of the Death of the Bishop of *Lubeck*,
 (who was sometimes call'd Bishop of *Eutin*, the usual
 Place of his Residence) which happen'd the Night
 between the 1st and 2d of *October*, N. S. the Duke-
 Administrator of *Holstein*, Brother to the late Duke
 of that Name, and Nephew of the late Bishop;
 and Prince *Charles*, Brother to the King of *Denmark*,
 who were both chosen Coadjutors to that Prelate,
 by different Parties, laid Claim to this Bishoprick,
 of which the Duke of *Holstein* took Possession the 2d
 of *October*, N. S. but was soon after Ejected by some
Danish Troops. The King of *Sweden* seem'd resolv'd
 to maintain the Right of the Duke of *Holstein*; the

Dispute
 about the
 Bishop-
 rick of
Lubeck.

March.

King of *Denmark*, that of his Brother: And the Emperor, whose Prerogative it is to confirm the Election to all Protestant Bishopricks, being shy of Disobliging either Party, in this ticklish Juncture, chose rather to leave the Controversy to the Arbitration of the Queen of *England*, and the States-General. Their High Mightinesses referring the same to Her *Britannick* Majesty, it was the Queen's Opinion, That the Administrator of *Holstein* should be restor'd to the Civil Possession of the Bishoprick, until the Dispute was fully determin'd either by the Aulick-Chamber, or a friendly Accommodation; which should be left to the King of *Denmark's* Choice. The Parties concern'd comply'd with this Provisional Decision; and about the Middle of *April* this Year, the King of *Denmark* order'd his Troops to evacuate the Bishoprick of *Lubeck*, and to deliver up the Keys of the Town and Castle of *Eutin* to Mr. *Vich* the *English* Resident at *Hamburg*.

Provisionally ad-
justed by
the Queen
of Eng-
land.

April.

The Parliamentary Affairs of *England* being over, (as we told you in the last Month) and the Queen having been Impower'd, last Year, by the Parliaments of *England* and *Scotland* to Appoint Commissioners to treat of a nearer Union between both Kingdoms; Her Majesty, on the 10th, was pleas'd to appoint Commissioners both in *England* and *Scotland* to treat about that Important Affair; and Her Commission for this Purpose in *England* ran in these words:

Queen's
Commis-
sion about
the U-
nion.

10.


' ANNE, By the Grace of GOD, of *England*,
' *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, QUEEN,
' Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Most Reve-
' rend Father in God, *Thomas* Arch-Bishop of *Canter-*
' *bury*; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Coun-
' cellor, *William* Cowper, Esq; Our Keeper of Our
' Great-Seal of *England*; The Most Reverend Father
' in God, *John* Arch-Bishop of *York*; Our Right
' Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, *Sidney* Lord
' *Godolphin*, Our High-Treasurer of *England*; Our
' Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and
' Councillor, *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgo-*
' *mery*, Our President of Our Council; Our Right
' Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Cousins
' and

and Councillors, *John Duke of Newcastle*, Our
 Keeper of Our Privy-Seal; *William Duke of De-*
vonshire, Our Steward of Our Household; *Charles*
Duke of Somerset, Our Master of Our Horse; and
Charles Duke of Bolton: Our Right Trusty and
 Right Well-beloved Cousins, *Charles Earl of Sun-*
derland, and *Evelin Earl of Kingston*; Our Right
 Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Coun-
 cellor *Charles Earl of Carlisle*; Our Right Trusty
 and Well-beloved Cousin *Edward Earl of Orford*;
 Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin *Charles*
Viscount Townsend; Our Right Trusty and Well-
 beloved Councillor *Thomas Lord Wharton*; Our
 Right Trusty and Well-beloved *Ralph Lord Grey*;
 Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor
John Lord Powlet; Our Right Trusty and Well-
 beloved *John Lord Sommers*, and *Charles Lord Hal-*
ifax; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Coun-
 cellor *John Smith, Esq*; Our Right Trusty and
 Well-beloved *William Cavendish, Esq*; commonly
 call'd Marquess of *Hartington*; *John Manners, Esq*;
 commonly call'd Marquess of *Granby*; Our Right
 Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor *Sir Charles*
Hedges, Kt. and *Robert Harley, Esq*; Our Principal-
 Secretaries of State; *Henry Boyle, Esq*; Chancellor
 and Under-Treasurer of our Exchequer; *Sir John*
Holt, Kt. Chief-Justice of Our Court of *Queens-Bench*;
Sir Thomas Trevor, Kt. Chief-Justice of Our Court
 of *Common-Pleas*; *Sir Edward Northey, Kt.* Our
 Attorney-General; *Sir Simon Harcourt, Kt.* Our
 Solicitor-General; *Sir John Cook, Kt.* Doctor of
 Laws, Our Advocate-General; and *Stephen Waller,*
 Doctor of Laws: Greeting. WHEREAS the
 Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* were first United
 in Allegiance and Loyal Subjection in the Person
 of Our Royal Great-Grandfather, King *James the*
First; since which happy Conjunction, it hath
 been very much endeavour'd that a nearer and
 more compleat Union might be settled between
 both Kingdoms, and some Progress towards the
 Attainment thereof was made, not only in the
 Time of Our said late Royal Great Grandfather,
 but also in the Time of Our late Royal Uncle
 King *Charles the Second*. AND WHEREAS

April.

' We, out of Our Princely Zeal and Care for the
 ' Welfare and Happines of Our Subjects, being also
 ' desirous of a nearer and more compleat Union be-
 ' tween Our Two said Kingdoms of *England* and
 ' *Scotland*, did recommend to Our Parliament of
 ' *England* from the Throne, to Consider of proper
 ' Methods for obtaining the same. AND Whereas,
 ' in Our Parliament held at *Westminster* the Third
 ' and Fourth Years of Our Reign, an Act Passed,
 ' Intituled, *An Act for the Effectual Securing the King-*
 ' *dom of England from the apparent Dangers that may*
 ' *arise from several Acts Pass'd in the Kingdom of Scot-*
 ' *land.* In and by which Act of Parliament, it was
 ' Enacted, That such Persons as should be Nomi-
 ' nated by Us, under Our Great-Seal of *England*, or
 ' such, and so many of them as should in that behalf
 ' be Appointed by Us to be of the *Quorum*, should,
 ' by Force of the same Act, have full Power, Com-
 ' mission and Authority, at such Time and Times,
 ' and in such Place or Places as We should Please to
 ' Appoint to Assemble and Meet; and thereupon to
 ' Treat and Consult, according to the Tenor or
 ' Purport of their Authority or Commission in that
 ' behalf, with certain Commissioners as should be Au-
 ' thorized by Authority of the Parliament of *Scotland*,
 ' of and concerning such an Union of the said King-
 ' doms of *England* and *Scotland*, and of and concern-
 ' ing such other Matters, Clauses and Things, as
 ' upon mature Deliberation of the greatest part of
 ' the said Commissioners Assembled as aforesaid, and
 ' the Commissioners to be Authorized by the Parlia-
 ' ment of *Scotland*, according to the Tenor and Pur-
 ' port of their Commission in that behalf, should in
 ' their Wisdoms think Convenient and Necessary for
 ' Our Honour, and the Common Good of both Our
 ' said Kingdoms for ever: And that the Commissio-
 ' ners of both Our said Kingdoms should, according
 ' to the Tenor and Purport of their said Authority
 ' and Commissions in that behalf, Reduce their
 ' Doings and Proceedings therein into Writings or
 ' Instruments *Quadrupartite*, every Part to be Sub-
 ' scrib'd and Seal'd by them; to the end, that one
 ' part thereof may in all Humbleness be presented
 ' to Us, two other parts thereof to be offered to the
 ' Con-

' Consideration of the Parliament for the Realm of
 ' England, and another part thereof to be offered to
 ' the Consideration of the Parliament for the Realm
 ' of Scotland, at their next Sessions which should be
 ' held in each Kingdom respectively, after such Wri-
 ' tings or Instruments should be Subscrib'd and Seal'd
 ' by the said Commissioners, that thereupon such
 ' further Proceedings might be had, as We, and both
 ' the said Parliaments. should think Fit and Necess-
 ' sary, for the Weal and Common Good of both the
 ' said Kingdoms, to whom the Entire Consideration
 ' of the whole, and the Allowing or Disallowing of
 ' the whole, or any part thereof, as they shall think
 ' fit, is wholly Reserved, as in and by the said Act,
 ' Relation being thereunto had, may more at large
 ' appear. AND Whereas, in the Fourth Year of
 ' Our Reign, an Act was made and pass'd in Our
 ' Parliament of Our Kingdom of Scotland, for
 ' Enabling Us to Appoint Commissioners to Treat
 ' with Commissioners for Our Kingdom of England,
 ' of, and concerning an Union of the said King-
 ' doms. NOW KNOW YE, That We reposing
 ' especial Trust and Confidence in your Fidelity,
 ' Ability, Prudence, Industry, Diligence and Cir-
 ' cumspèction, have Nominated, Constituted and
 ' Appointed, and by these Presents do Nominate,
 ' Constitute and Appoint you the said *Thomas Arch-*
 ' *Bishop of Canterbury, William Cowper, John Arch-*
 ' *Bishop of York, Sidney Lord Godolphin, Thomas Earl*
 ' *of Pembroke and Montgomery, John Duke of New-*
 ' *castle, William Duke of Devonshire, Charles Duke of*
 ' *Somerset, Charles Duke of Bolton, Charles Earl of*
 ' *Sunderland, Erelin Earl of Kingston, Charles Earl of*
 ' *Carlisle, Edward Earl of Orford, Charles Viscount*
 ' *Townsend, Thomas Lord Wharton, Ralph Lord Grey,*
 ' *John Lord Powlet, John Lord Sommers, Charles Lord*
 ' *Hallifax, John Smith, William Marquess of Har-*
 ' *ington, John Marquess of Granby, Sir Charles*
 ' *Hedges, Robert Harley, Henry Boyle, Sir John Holt,*
 ' *Sir Thomas Trevor, Sir Edward Northey, Sir Simon*
 ' *Harcourt, Sir John Cook, and Stephen Waller,* to be
 ' Commissioners for the Kingdom of England, in this
 ' behalf, Giving unto you, or any Seven or more of
 ' you, full Power and Authority to Assemble and

April.


‘Meet with the Commissioners Authoriz’d, or to
 ‘be Authoriz’d by Us, pursuant to the said Act made
 ‘in Our Parliament of *Scotland*, or so many of them
 ‘as shall be a *Quorum*, at Our Council Cham-
 ‘ber at the Cockpit, *Whitehal*, upon *Tuesday* the
 ‘16th Day of *April* instant; and then and there to
 ‘Treat and Consult with them, of, and concerning
 ‘such an Union of the said Kingdoms of *England*
 ‘and *Scotland*, and of, and concerning such other
 ‘Matters, Clauses and Things as you and the Com-
 ‘missioners Authoriz’d, or to be Authoriz’d, as a-
 ‘foresaid, or the Major part of you and them As-
 ‘sembled, shall upon mature Deliberation think
 ‘Convenient and Necessary for Our Honour, and
 ‘the common Good of both our said Kingdoms for
 ‘ever: And from time to time, with or without Ad-
 ‘journments, to Assemble and Meet at the Place a-
 ‘foresaid, or at such other Place or Places as the
 ‘Major part of you and them Assembled shall think
 ‘fit; and to proceed in all and every the Matters
 ‘herein beforementioned, committed to your Care,
 ‘according to your best Discretions. And you are
 ‘to take Care that all your Doings and Proceedings
 ‘in and about the Premises, with the Commissio-
 ‘ners Authoriz’d, or to be Authoriz’d, as aforesaid,
 ‘be reduced into Writings, or Instruments Quadru-
 ‘partite, and that every part thereof be Subscrib’d
 ‘and Seal’d by you and them, and be presented un-
 ‘to Us, and the Parliaments of both Kingdoms in
 ‘such Manner and Form, as in and by the said Act
 ‘first mentioned is enjoin’d and required. In Wit-
 ‘ness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters
 ‘to be made Patents. Witness Our self at *West-*
 ‘minster the 10th Day of *April*, in the Fifth Year
 ‘of Our Reign.

Per Breve de privato Sigillo. Wright.

Commissi-
 oners for
 the Union
 met the
 first time.

16.

Now the Commissioners of both Kingdoms ha-
 ving accordingly met at the Council-Chamber in the
 Cock-Pit, the Place of Treaty, the first time, on
Tuesday the 16th, there were present for *Scotland*,
 The Earl of *Seafield* Lord-Chancellor. Duke of
Queensbury. Earl of *Mar*. Earl of *Loudoun*. Earl of
Sutber-

Sutherland. Earl of Wemyss. Earl of Leven. Earl of Stair. Earl of Rosebury. Lord Archibald Campbell. Lord Viscount Duplin. Lord Ross. Lord President of Session. Lord Justice Clerk. Mr. Francis Montgomery. Sir Alex. Ogilvie. Sir Patrick Johnston. Sir James Smollet. George Lockhart of Carnwath. William Seton of Pitmedden. John Clark. Daniel Stewart. Daniel Campbell.

April.

Those for England, who appear'd on this solemn Occasion, were the Lord Keeper. Lord High-Treasurer. Lord President. Lord Privy-Seal. Duke of Somerset, Duke of Bolton. Earl of Sunderland. Earl of Kingston. Earl of Orford. Lord Viscount Townsend. Lord Wharton. Lord Grey. Lord Powlet. Lord Sommers. Marquess of Hartington. Sir Charles Hedges. Mr. Harley, Secretaries of State. Mr. Boyle. Lord Chief-Justice Holt. Lord Chief-Justice Trevor. Mr. Attorney-General. Mr. Solicitor-General. Sir John Cook. Doctor Waller.

Now after the Lords Commissioners for both Kingdoms had taken their Places, the Commissions were open'd, and Read by the respective Secretaries and then the Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal of England, addressing himself to the Lords Commissioners for Scotland, spoke in these Words.

My Lords,

WE the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty, and authoriz'd by the Parliament of England, to Consult and Treat with your Lordships, as Impowred in like manner, by Her Majesty and the Parliament of Scotland, concerning an Union of the Two Kingdoms, and such other things as We the Commissioners on both Parts shall think convenient and necessary for the Honour of Her Majesty, and the common Good of both Kingdoms, do apprehend there never was (in any Assembly of this Nature) so little Occasion as at present, for the Commissioners of England, to give any verbal Assurances of their Zeal to Promote and Compleat (so far as in their Power) the great and good Design we are met about, since it cannot be doubted, but that we bring along with

Speech to the Scotch Commissioners of the Union.

April.



' us the same Sentiments, which so lately appeared in
' the Parliament of *England*, when they took Care
' to manifest, by a solemn Act, that they did post-
' pone all other Considerations to their evidencing a
' good and friendly Disposition towards the King-
' dom of *Scotland*.

' The Parliament of *England*, in making that un-
' expected Advance, seem'd Resolv'd, if possible to
' attain that Union, which hath been so long thought
' Necessary, by all that wish well to the Prosperity
' of both Nations.

' And we most sincerely assure your Lordships,
' That we accordingly meet your Lordships, with
' Hearts fully Resolv'd to use our utmost Endeavour
' to remove all Difficulties in this Treaty, to pre-
' vent all Misunderstandings, to cherish and improve
' the good Dispositions to one another we meet with,
' to have the general and joint Good of both King-
' doms, solely in our View, and not the Separate of
' either, but to Act, as if we were already united in
' Interest, and had nothing left to consider but what
' Settlements and Provisions are most likely to con-
' duce to the common Safety and Happiness of this
' whole Island of *Great-Britain*.

' Which Measures, if pursued on both Parts, we
' hope may enable us to prepare such Terms of Uni-
' on as may prove Satisfactory to Her Majesty, and
' the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

The Lord-Keeper *Cowper* having thus done, the
Earl of *Seafeld*, Lord High-Chancellor of *Scotland*,
on the Part of the Lords Commissioners for that
Kingdom, spoke as followeth.

Answer'd
by the
Lord
Chancel-
lor of
Scotland.

My Lords,

' THE Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* have de-
' sired me to assure your Lordships that they
' meet you on this Occasion, with great Willingness
' and Satisfaction, to treat of an Union between the
' Two Kingdoms, and of such other Matters and
' Concerns as may be for Her Majesty's Honour, and
' the maintaining a good Understanding between the
' Two Nations.

(We

April.

'We are convinced that an Union will be of great Advantage to both ; the Protestant Religion will be thereby the more firmly secured ; the Designs of our Enemies effectually Disappointed, and the Riches and Trade of the whole Island Advanced.

'This Union has been often Endeavour'd, both before, and since the Kingdoms were United in Allegiance under one Sovereign ; and several Treaties have been set on Foot for that End, tho without the desired Success ; but now we are hopeful that this shall be the happy Opportunity of Accomplishing it, Her Majesty hath frequently signified Her good Inclinations toward it ; and we are the more Encouraged to expect Success in this Treaty, by the good Disposition appeared in the Parliament of *Scotland* for it, and by the Friendly Proceedings in the last Session of the Parliament of *England*, which gave general Satisfaction.

'We have great Confidence in your Lordships good Intentions, and we shall be ready on our Parts to enter into such Measures with you, as may bring the Treaty to such a Conclusion, as may be acceptable to Her Majesty, and to the Parliaments of both Kingdoms.

Having spoke thus on both Sides with much Calmness, and the Commissioners having Ordered, That Copies of the Two Commissions should be prepared and sign'd by the respective Secretaries, and interchang'd against the next Meeting, they Adjourn'd to *Monday* the 22d at 6 a Clock in the Evening, and being then met, The Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, delivered to the Board Articles of Preliminaries, which were read as followeth.

I. That all Proposals made by either side, be made in Writing, and every Point agreed on shall be reduced into Writing.

II. That no Point, tho' agreed on, and reduced into Writing, shall be Obligatory on either side, till all Matters be adjusted in such manner as will be proper

Preliminary Articles of the Union-Treaty.
22.

April.

proper to be laid before the Queen and the Two Parliaments for their Approbation.

III. That there be a Committee appointed, consisting of a certain Number of each Commission to Revise the Minutes of what passes, which are not to be inserted by the Secretaries in their respective Books, but by Order of the said Committee, having first made Report thereof to the respective Commissioners, and received their Approbation of the same.

IV. That all the Proceedings of the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, during the Treaty, be kept secret.

First Proposal by the English.

The Lord Keeper also delivered to the Board the following Proposal, which was Read, viz. 'That the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* be forever united into one Kingdom by the Name of *Great Britain*; That the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* be represented by one and the same Parliament, and that the Succession to the Monarchy of the united Kingdom of *Great Britain*, in case of Failure of Heirs of Her Majesty's Body, be according to the Limitations mentioned in an Act of Parliament, made in *England*, in the 12th and 13th Year of the Reign of the late King *William*, intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and the better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects.*

Having proceeded no farther this Day, but adjourn'd to *Wednesday* the 24th, when they then met, the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland* acquainted the Board, 'That the Lords Commissioners for that Kingdom, did agree to the Preliminary Articles proposed by the Lords Commissioners for *England* at the last Meeting, for Regulating the Methods of Proceedings in that Treaty. The following Proposals were also delivered to the Board by the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, and were read.

Scotch Commissioners agree to the Preliminaries and make Proposals.

I. That the Succession to the Crown of *Scotland* in case of Failure of Heirs of Her Majesty's Body, shall be established upon the same Persons mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the

12th and 13th Year of the Reign of the late King William, Intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and the better Securing of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects.* April.

II. That the Subjects of *Scotland* shall for ever enjoy all Rights and Privileges as Natives of *England* in *England*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and Reciprocally, That the Subjects of *England* shall enjoy the like Rights and Privileges in *Scotland*.

III That there be a free Communication and Interchange of Trade and Navigation between the two Kingdoms and Plantations thereunto belonging, under such Regulations, as, in the Progress of this Treaty shall be found most for the Advantage of both Kingdoms.

IV. That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom contrary to the Terms of this Union be repealed.

The Lords Commissioners for *England* hereupon withdrew, and being return'd, the Lord Keeper, in their Lordships Names, delivered to the Board the following Answer, which was read, 'That the Lords Commissioners for *England* were so fully convinced, that nothing but an entire Union of the Two Kingdoms would settle perfect and lasting Friendship between them, that they therefore thought fit to decline entering into any further Consideration of the Proposals now made by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, as not tending to that End, and desired that the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* would be pleased to give in their Answer to the Proposal delivered on Monday the 22d by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, in order to an entire Union of both Kingdoms.

English Commissioners desire an Answer to their first Proposal, on the 22d.

It being fit the Commissioners for *Scotland* should a little Consider this weighty Affair, both sides adjourn'd till next Day; at what time the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, delivered to the Board an Answer to the Proposal made on the 22d, by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, importing, 'That the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, having Considered the Proposal given in to them by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, on that Day did agree, that

An Answer given them by the Scotch, with a proviso. 25.

April.

‘ That the two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England* should be for ever United into One Kingdom, by the Name of GREAT-BRITAIN: That the United Kingdom of GREAT-BRITAIN, be Represented by one and the same Parliament; And that the Succession to the Monarchy of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, (in case of Failure of Heirs of Her Majesty’s Body) should Descend upon the Most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Dutches-Dowager of *Hanover*, and remain to Her and the Heirs of Her Body, being Protestants, to whom the Succession of the Crown of *England* was Provided, by an Act made in the 12th and 13th Year of the Reign of the late King *William*, Intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and Excluding all Papists, and who shall Marry Papists, in the Terms of the said Act*; with this Provision, That all the Subjects of the United Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, should have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation, to, and from any Part or Place within the said United Kingdom, and Plantations therunto belonging; and that there should be a Communication of all other Privileges and Advantages, which did or might belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom.

English
Commis-
sioners
Agree to
the Pro-
viso.

Hereupon the Lords Commissioners for *England* withdrew; and being return’d, the Lord Keeper did, in the Name of the rest, deliver to the Board the following Reply, ‘ That the Lords Commissioners for *England* were of Opinion, That the Provision added by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, to the Proposal made by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, upon the 22d Instant, was a necessary Consequence of an Entire Union; And therefore their Lordships did Agree to the said Provision, under such Terms as in the further Progress of this Treaty, shou’d be found to be for the Common Advantage of both Kingdoms.

This done, a Committee was Appointed, in Pursuance of the Third Article of Preliminaries for Revising the Minutes, and there was Nominated on the Part of *Scotland* the Earl of *Sutherland*, Earl of *Leven*, Lord President of Session, Lord Justice Clerk, *John Clerk*

Clerk of Pennicook, or any Three of them : Those on the Part of England, were, the Lord Grey ; John Smith, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons ; Sir Thomas Trevor, Sir John Cook, Dr. Waller, or any Three of them. After which, the Commissioners Adjourn'd to Monday the 29th Instant, at Five in the Evening, when the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for England, deliver'd to the Board the following Proposal, which was read.

' That there should be the same Customs, Excises, and all other Taxes ; and the same Prohibitions, Restrictions and Regulations of Trade, throughout the United Kingdoms of Great Britain.

Upon which the Lords Commissioners for Scotland withdrew ; and being return'd, the Lord Chancellor, in their Lordships Names, deliver'd to the Board the following Answer, which was, ' That the Proposal given in by their Lordships, contain'd so many Particulars, that the Lords Commissioners for Scotland did propose, before they offer'd any Answer to it, That there should be a Committee appointed of an equal Number of each Side to adjust the several Points therein, and desir'd that their Lordships would order an Account of the Taxes, and other things in their Proposal, to be laid before the said Committee, as the Lords Commissioners for Scotland shou'd be ready to do on their parts.

The Lords Commissioners for England hereupon withdrew ; and being return'd, the Lord Keeper, in their Lordships Names, deliver'd to the Board the following Reply, ' That the Lords Commissioners for England had desir'd a State of the Taxes, and other things in their last Proposal mention'd, to be laid before them, in order to refer the same to the Consideration of a Committee, to consist of an equal Number of each Side, which their Lordships propos'd to be the Number of Eleven on each part, and of them any Six to have Power to proceed in the Matters referr'd to them.

The Lords Commissioners for Scotland having Agreed to this Proposal about the Committee, they Adjourn'd to the First of May ; which gives us an Opportunity to see how things stand in other Parts, before we return to this Affair again : And since Por-

April.



Salarina
and Mem-
brio Sur-
render'd
to the
Portu-
guese.
4.

zugab and *Spain* are the most likely Countries to afford so soon in the Year some Military Action, we proceed thither. It has been observed already, that the *Portuguese* Army, with the Allies, on that side, were in Motion on the Frontiers of *Spain*, which they now seem to Enter in good earnest, the whole Force consisting of about 22000 Men, well provided. In order to which, the *Marquess das Minas*, Governor of the Arms in the Province of *Alentejo*, having receiv'd Orders from the King of *Portugal* for the Army under his Command to begin its March, and having concerted Measures with the other three Governors of Arms, the Earl of *Galway*, the Conde de *Atalaya*, and the *Marquess de Fronteira*, and with the rest of the General Officers, on the 2d Instant they March'd to *Mayogos*, and were Join'd by the Artillery, which came by the way of *Aronchas* and *Codiceira*. The 2d they March'd to *Vincent*, and on the 4th took the Way of *Serra Garda*, and passing by *Salarina*, posted themselves near *Membrio*; both which Places immediately Surrender'd to them. Major-General Don *Juan Manuel* was sent, on the 5th at Night, with a Detachment to take Post on the River *Solor*, which they were to cross the next Day, and to guard the Fords of *Barfa* and *Pasto dos Cavaleiros*, by which they were obliged to pass, because the Enemy had ruin'd the Bridge over that River; which they did on the 6th, without Opposition, and continued their March between Rocks and by Defiles, where 300 Men might have disputed the Passage with them, and receiv'd Advice, That the Duke of *Berwick* was come into *Brocos* with 3000 Horse; whereupon it was resolv'd to attack him the next Day. Accordingly the *Marquess das Minas*, by the Advice of the Earl of *Galway* and other Generals, divided the Army into two Bodies, and at the Head of most of the Horse, and 16 Terzo's of Foot, March'd directly to *Brocos*, the rest of the Army being left behind, under the Command of the Earl of *Galway*, and the Conde de *la Corjana* Lieutenant-General, for the Security of the Artillery and Provisions, which had not yet pass'd the River. They March'd with the greatest Diligence, taking their Way under the Mountains, that they might not be discover'd by the Enemies Centinels,

tinels, and so they might have the less time to put themselves in a posture of Defence: But as soon as they perceiv'd them entring the Plain where that Town is situated, they retir'd with Precipitation, through a Wood lying between the said Town and Carceres.

The Marquess *das Minas* sent a small Detachment *Brocos* to take Possession of *Brocos*, where they found a Possess'd quantity of Corn and Meal. Their Horse advanc'd by the towards the Wood, and the Foot, which began to *Portu-* be tir'd with Marching, were order'd to follow as fast *guese*. as they could. Some Parties of their Horse attack'd the Enemies Rear, but in a disorderly manner; and the Duke of *Berwick* having order'd three of his Regiments to Face-about, some of their Men began to give Ground; and had it not been for the *English* Horse and *Dutch* Dragoons, with the Horse of the Province of *Beira*, who all behaved themselves very well, the Army had been in Danger of being put into Disorder: However, they charg'd the Enemy again so vigorously, that they retir'd with great Precipitation, with the Loss of several of their Men Kill'd and Wounded: The *Portuguese* took about 80 Prisoners, and 240 Horses, and those of Note were, Don *Diego de Monroy*, a Major-General, and the Conde de *Canilleros*. In this Action they lost the Conde de *St. Vincent*, who receiv'd several Wounds, of which he died that Night. They had very few Men besides either Kill'd or Wounded; the Chief among the latter was, Lieutenant-General *Machado de Brito*. The Action was not over till very late at Night, when the Troops returned to *Brocos*. 7.

The obstinate Inhabitants of that Place having quitted their Houses, some being fled with the Enemy, and the rest retiring into the Churches; the Town was burnt, except the Castle, where a *Brocos* Terzo was left in Garrison. The Army rested near *Brocos* on the 8th, but next Day marched forward, except the Auxillaries and some other Horse, which were left behind to join the other part of the Army, for the greater Security of the Artillery and Baggage, in case the Enemy should make any Attempt upon it; and they came that Evening in sight of *Alcantara*, *Alcantara* which they immediately Invested. The Villages of *Beleged*. *Villa*.

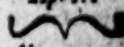
April.

Villa-Rey and *Matilla* presently submitted to them. The 20th the Marquess *das Minas* caused the Convent of *St. Francis* to be assaulted, which is but a Musket-shot from the Town; this Post was guarded only by a Captain and 50 Men, and was so vigorously attack'd by Colonel *Blood's* Regiment, that they possessed themselves of it Sword in Hand, and took 16 Prisoners. The remainder of the Army arrived that Day; so that they began that Night to work upon two Batteries, one of Eight 24 Pounders, and Seven Field-Pieces, the other of Five 24 Pounders, and Seven Field-Pieces. On the 11th, Six Mortars were added to the first Battery. The great Battery began to play with such fury, as put the Besieged under a great Consternation, though they had lately receiv'd a Reinforcement of Two Terzo's from the Duke of *Berwick*, with Promises of being speedily relieved. On the 12th in the Morning the second Began to play, and both did wonderful Execution. The Marquess *de Fronteira*, with all the Troops of the Province of *Beira*, passed the *Tajo*, and was joined on the other side by the Viscount *de Fonte Arcada* with 14 Troops of Horse, 8 Terzo's of Militia, and some Cannon and Mortars. The Enemy seeing so great a Body, presently concluded it to be the Succours they expected; but being soon undeceiv'd, it was such a Discouragement to them, that they resolv'd to Surrender, and hanging out a White Flag, desired to Capitulate: They sent out two Colonels as Hostages, and in exchange we sent in Colonel *Cornero*, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of *Steward's* Regiment; but they refusing to Surrender upon the Terms propos'd, That they should all remain Prisoners of War, the Treaty was broke off; and the 13th, about Noon, the Batteries began to Fire afresh with greater Fury than ever. A new Proposal was made to the Besieged, 'That if they would surrender themselves Prisoners of War, all Officers and Soldiers that would enter into the King of *Spain's* Service, should have the same Commissions as they had with the Enemy; and those who would not, might return home, obliging themselves not to bear Arms against His Catholick Majesty: But they rejected it. So that a new Battery was rais'd on the other side of River;

River ; and their other Batteries having fired without Intermission, and made a Breach, they intended to Storm the Place the 14th. But that Day, in the Morning, the *Conde de Taroda* being sent in to Summon the Governor once more, he thought fit to Surrender ; and by the Capitulation, the Garrison was to March out of the Place at the Breach, with their Arms, and the usual Marks of Honour, and then to lay down their Arms, and remain Prisoners of War ; only the Officers from the Degree of a Captain and upwards were to have their Liberty at the end of Six Months. The Garrison consisted of 12 Battalions, making in the whole above 5000 Men, among whom were many Officers of Note. They found in the Town the following Stores : 47 Pieces of Brass-Cannon, 17 Pieces of Iron, 5000 Muskets or Fire-locks, 200 Quintals or Barrels of Gun-powder, 1800 Boxes of Small-shot, 1500 Great-shot, 6 Mortars, 800 Bombs, 3000 Moys of Flower (being 10000 pound weight,) 4000 Moyes of Rye, 200 Pipes of Wine, 150 Pipes of Oil, 12000 Cloaths for Soldiers, being new entire Suits designed for the *Spanish Army*, 2500 Horses, having their Right-Ear cropt, a Mark to distinguish the King of *Spain's* Horses from those of his Subjects, and that in case they are stoln, they may be seized every-where.

I know not whether the Allies or the Governor of *Alcantara* were in the right, as to the Number of the Garrison ; but 'tis fit here to add, That Don *Miguel de Gasco* (Marshal de Camp of the *Spanish Forces*, and late Governor of *Alcantara*) having obtain'd leave to write to the Court of *Madrid* an Account of what happen'd in that Siege, for his own Justification, sent the following List of the Number of Soldiers which March'd the 16th out of that Place. The Sick were not included in this Account. The Regiment of the Armada 288, *Palomino* 328, *Borascbero* 304, Don *Pedro de Castro* 196, *Balthazar Pradro* 184, *Maldonado* 256, Don *Juan Pedrofche* 152, the *Marques de Taraclousa* 228, Don *Diego d'Avila* 220, the Regiment of Guards Commanded by the *Marques d'Altona* 376, a Detachment with the Baggage 750 : In all 3282 Men. They did not tell us whether the Officers are included in this Account ;

H however,

April.

Alcantara
Surrender'd to the *Portuguese*.
14.
Substance of the Capitulation.

April.

however, if they are not, they cannot possibly make up that Number.

Earl of
Galway's
Manifesto.
20.

Some Days after the Taking of *Alcantara*, a *Manifesto* that had been Printed at *Lisbon* by my Lord *Galway's* Order, to be sent to him thither, to be dispers'd in his March from thence towards *Madrid*, contain'd in Substance, 'That being undoubtedly true, That in all the Progress of this War, the Most Serene Queen of Great Britain his Mistress, and Her Allies, were so far from being Enemies to Spain, that they had sent their Troops and Fleets for no other Purpose than to assist the good Spaniards to shake off the Yoke and Domination of France, and to place on the Throne of Spain His Most Excellent Majesty King *Charles III.* To the end therefore that the Spaniards themselves might have the Glory to Co-operate in so honourable an Undertaking, as was the Establishing the Liberty and Felicity of their Native Country, the said Most Serene Queen had been pleas'd to Command him to Declare a-new Her Royal Pleasure, That he should, in Her Name, Succour and Support them: That accordingly, by these Presents, he the said Earl Declared and Publish'd, That all the Generals, Commanders, Officers and Soldiers of the Spaniards, of whatsoever Degree they might be, that wou'd leave the Service of the Duke of *Anjou*, and give all due Obedience to His Catholick Majesty King *Charles III.* on their repairing to him, should be maintain'd in the Service of His Catholick Majesty, in the same Posts, Honours and Degrees, which they had before, without Exception of Persons; and that from the same Hour, they should be paid and maintain'd punctually, according to the Pay they before enjoy'd, out of the Treasure which for these Glorious Ends, the said Most Serene Queen had caus'd to be remitted to his Order: That 'twas to be hoped there would be no Spaniard of Reputation, that wou'd not make use of so favourable an Occasion of having the Honour to free their Country from Slavery truly ignominious, and of gaining the peculiar Esteem of their Lawful Monarch King *Charles III.*

Dated at *Alcantara*, Apr. 20. 1706.

On

On the 16th the Marquis *de Fronteira* was detached towards *Coria*, which submitted to him, and the 20th the Army march'd to *Nuestri Sinora de Veja*, and on the 25th there was a great Council of War held wherein all the Generals were present to consider of the further Operations of War, and it was unanimously resolved to proceed directly to *Placentia*. The Army march'd accordingly the 26th, and encamp'd the same Day on the River *Alagon*; over which a Bridge of 26 Pontons was immediately laid, and the whole Army passed the same with all possible Diligence. The 28th the Army advanc'd to *Placentia*, which immediately submitted to King *Charles*, and the Magistrates with the chief Inhabitants, and the Clergy, came out to receive the Marquess *das Minas*, but the Duke of *Berwick* had carry'd away the Governor and the Bishop, and set on Fire the Ammunition that was in the Place, but could not destroy the Provisions, as he intended, because the Inhabitants would not suffer it.

April.
Coria submits to the Portuguese.

Placentia submits to K. Charles III.

28/

The Army having proceeded thus Successfully, thro' the whole Course of this Month, 'tis time we should hasten towards *Barcelona*, which we left some time ago, but in an indifferent State and upon the Brink of being besieged by a Powerful Army; we shall not here give a long and unnecessary Detail of the Preparations, Menaces and Motions of the Duke of *Anjou*, and his Grand-sire *Lewis XIV.* for the Recovering of this important Place, but observe, that on the 2d. of *April*, the French Forces that came from about *Girona*, under the Command of the Duke of *Noailles*, joined part of those that came from *Lerida*, Commanded by the Marechal *de Tesse*, and incamped before the North side of *Montjuich*, within Musket Shot of the Castle, and about Nine in the Morning they made an Attack with a Body of Foot (supported by Two of Horse) on the Weakest and most Westernly part of the Out-Works, where was only 100 *English* of *Hamilton's* Regiment (who had that very Morning come upon Duty, from travelling 70 Leagues in the Two foregoing Days upon Mules) notwithstanding all which, they fairly repulsed the Enemy that came very briskly upon them, Firing and Loading as they ad-

French firm the Siege of *Montjuich*.

2.

April.

vanced in very good Order; as they went off our handful of Men pull'd of their Caps and hollow'd several times, which nettled the Enemy very much, who expected no such Reception, for they thought to have found only a Dozen sorry City Militia to receive them there, which indeed was the usual Guard before that Day; the Enemy made One or Two offers more, but were much more faint than the first: The Town being Alarm'd at this unexpected and sudden Attack, the Guards were immediately order'd up, leaving only Twelve to guard the King's Court and Person, but the Enemy thought fit to make no further Efforts that Day; and the *Catalans* being by this Repulse made sure that the Enemy they had to deal with, were only Mortals like themselves, became so familiarly bold, as to advance without the Works and Pickeer upon the *French* as if they were to shoot at Wood-Cocks. I could never find out the exact Number of the *French* Army imployed in this Siege, but all Circumstances considered, as the Length and Vigour of the Siege, and the Numbers that afterwards remain'd of them after the raising of it, they could not well amount to less than 25000 Men. The Garrison in the Morning of the 4th, fairly perceiv'd their Camp from the Top of *Montjuich*, their Tents reaching from the Foot of the N. W. side of *Monjuich*, Five or Six Miles in length, but with Gaps or Intervals; that Day they disturb'd the Enemy with their small Parties, as well upon *Montjuich* as in their Camp too, where a Body of *Miquelets* made a Sally down from the Neighbouring Hills near *Conventa Gracia*, and took from the Enemy 700 Sheep, and 12 Mules, in the Face of their whole Camp: The *Miquelets* also in Town Sally'd, and made their advanc'd Guards not a little uneasie, by pickering upon them; on the 5th in the Morning, they found the *Round Tower Fort*, near the *Strand* in the Possession of the Enemy; surrendred, as supposed, by Treachery, for with 50 good Men it could have held out till beat to the Ground; and this Accident made the City jealous of the Governour of the Castle, who thereupon was displaced.

April.

The Enemy having got this Fort, fell immediately upon Landing their Provisions, Cannon and all other Ammunition; all which they were in want of, particularly the first; and the same Day their Camp was much augmented by the remainder of the Troops that came from *Lerida*-side, but what made amends for that was the Arrival of my Lord *Donnegal*, M. G. *Sentiman*, and Four Regiments of the Garrison of *Girona*, Two whereof were of the new Levies of this Country, and consequently of no great Value, but to prevent them from more Succours that way, the Enemies Left Wing march'd with their Baggage a League or Two more Eastward, so that they almost quite invested both Castle and City, but their Camp was but in one Line, and with several wide Intervals: The same Day they found out a treacherous Design of the Enemy's, for a Fellow in the Garrison of *Montjuich* Castle the foregoing Night hired a Boy (who confess'd the Fact) to put out all the Matches, and throw all the Priming off the Match-Locks he could meet with, especially on the Quarter where the Enemy design'd the Attack.

They continued the Bombardment on the 10th, but with little Success: However, they had run up One Trench within Pistol-Shot of the Out-Works, just facing the fine Stone Centry-Box that was unfinish'd; but that Line lying wholly open to the Besieged, they made them scour from it at Day-break with their small Shot; and endeavour'd to make the Place Stronger and Stronger every Hour by additional Works, and the same Night kept such a continual Firing upon the Enemy, where they suppos'd they were at Work, that in the Morning they found they had made but very little Progress with their Trenches; and besides, they gall'd them much with Stones from their Mortars, which, in the Night were of more Effect than Shells, However the Besiegers ply'd them pretty warm on the 11th with their Bombs, but did little Damage to the Men, and none at all to the Works nor Ammunition, and that Evening they marked a Camp on the side of *Montjuich*, betwixt the Town and Castle, that

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their Troops might be more at hand in case of Need.

The Besieged on the 12th in the Morning found the Enemy had turn'd One of their Trenches into Two Batteries of Six Guns a-Piece, each facing One of the Two Northern Bastions of *Monjuich*; their Men in making their Ambushers wrought so open, that the Besiegers pick'd off several of them, yet their Work still went forward by fresh Men. While the Besieged were mudding the Insides of their Stone-walls and Breast-works that lay most open to them, and preparing a Battery to play upon the Lodgments they design'd to make under the North East Bastion, they were also mending the Bastion without Fort *Antonio*, where there was mounted Three Mortars and Three Guns, and ordering the Curtain of the City Wall (betwixt the said Port and the late Breach) so as the Gunners might ply their Artillery with much more Security than formerly. The Enemy by this time seem'd to have got ashoar all that they wanted from aboard their Ships, the Weather favouring them much, and their small Craft was perpetually going and coming from the Eastward; they had Two or Three small Ships and a Half Gally to the Eastward of the City, that lay so near the Shoar that none of the Besieged's Barks, Felucca's, &c. could pass as formerly.

However the Active *Miquelets*, beside what they did by Day, by Night advanced into their Camp, and murder'd and stripp'd their Officers in their Tents, so that Abundance of them were cut off that way.

The Enemy on the 13th mounted Twelve Guns upon Two Batteries, and Four Mortars, with which they ply'd the Besieged as warmly as possible; the *Dutch* being upon the exposed Posts that Day, about 25 of them were wounded and killed. But the Besieged could not ply those Guns that fac'd them as formerly, finding it difficult to get Fellows to stand to them; and the *Miquelets* would not stay in the Out-works as before, so that the Allies were like to have none but their own Troops to trust to, when the Enemy should storm them: However they forwarded and better'd their Works as much as time, the

April.

the Enemy and the Rockiness of the Ground would permit. The Besiegers on the 14th in the Morning play'd from no less than Four Batteries, one to the Eastward, and the other to the Westward of the two former, and ply'd them with all the Vigour imaginable; the same Day a Bark got safe into *Matteron* from *Genoa*, having Letters for the Court from *England*: The Besiegers having made all things ready on the 15th at Eight at Night begun an Attack on the Westernmost Out-work, where was plac'd according to their Turn, (and which perhaps the Enemy was acquainted with) the new *Spanish* Foot-Guards, who gave way, and precipitately retired upon the first Onset; so that at One they advanc'd to where the Guards and Grenadiers were posted, and had carry'd that too directly, had they not acted like *English*-men; in short never any Soldiers behav'd themselves better than they did on this Occasion. Some of them, nay, and my Lord *Donnegal* himself too, throwing back the Enemy's Grenades upon them. The heat of the Attack lasted about Two Hours; after which the rest of the Night was taken up in popping at each other, but they could not make them quit the Post they had got. They endeavour'd at the same time to terrifie the City as much as possible by throwing burning Cannon Shot among them. However next Night they kept firing upon them to hinder their making any Advantages of the Post they had gain'd, but found in the Morning of the 17th, they had not only rais'd a new Battery, but made Intrenchments too, in the best Manner their Ground would admit to secure it. That Afternoon Two Bomb-Ketches, under the Protection of Two Men of War, came to an Anchor betwixt the Hungry Bastion (so call'd) and the Mould Bastion, and within Gun Shot of the former, which occasioned the greatest Terror imaginable in the City, for all began to remove their Goods into Churches, and their dear Persons to the most distant or obscure Parts of the City. The King, the *Portuguese* Ambassador, &c. removed too; however one of the Besieged made this Day a fortunate Shot: For M. *Lapara*, their chief Engineer and Lieutenant-General, going with Eight Engineers to view

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an advanced Work of the Fort, was wounded in the lower part of the Belly, of which he Died two hours after.

Nothing memorable happened the 19th; but next Morning before Day they threw 8 or 10 Shells into the City from their Ketches, and abundance of Shot from *St. Madrona*, which awed the *Spaniards* so much, that the Allies could not get them to work on the Courtine, as usual; and as for *Montjuich*, their Guns and Mortars play'd with all the fury imaginable, yet without any considerable Loss to the Besieged: And one of the worst Misfortunes they met with was that Morning in *Montjuich*, where one of their wretched *Spanish* Gunners, instead of hitting the Enemy, kill'd and disabled several of their best Men at the West-Point of the Works. The Bombarding both by Sea and Land went more furiously on the 20th than before, and the brave Men in the Fort were so harraß'd, that they could not hold up from sleeping under their Arms, &c. However, at Two in the Morning of the 21st. a Half-Galley enter'd the Mould, bringing 50 Barrels of Powder from *Mathee*, and a Bark or Felucca brought in two or three of their Officers, who gave them very comfortable Accounts of my Lord *Peterborough's* Preparations to Relieve them.

Earl of
Peterbu-
rough
Marches
to the Re-
lief of *Bar-*
celona.

And now that we have mention'd His Excellency the Earl of *Peterborough*, he was no sooner apprized by King *Charles*, of *Barcelona's* being Besieg'd, but he us'd all the Efforts and Expedition in the World to Relieve it: For having got Two or Three thousand Men together from *Valencia*, he march'd Night and Day towards *Barcelona*, and having put some of his Troops on-board several Barks, under the Conduct of two or three Half-Gallies at *Matero*, some of them, with utmost hazard from the Enemy's Fleet, got with 400 *Napolitans*, on the 24th, into the Town; for you must know, the *French* had laid many of their Boats along the Shore to cut them off, but after a sharp Engagement for an Hour with Small-Arms, they got in, and the rest put back for *Matero*: At the same time, his Lordship possess'd with the rest of his Troops, the strong Posts on the Hills about the Enemy's Camp, and did all that he could to annoy

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annoy them, but he had nothing of Force to pretend to attack their Camp, with any prospect of Success; the *Miquelets*, on their part also, took care to secure the Avenues by which Provision was to be conveyed to the Enemy's Camp; and if the Account given us by the Enemy be true, His Excellency with wonderful Magnanimity had concerted Measures with the Garrison to fall at once upon their Army; but one of his Aid-de-Camps being taken, as he was coming out of the Town, the Design was discover'd, and the Enemy found so upon their Guard, that there was no touching of them.

In the mean time, Fort *Montjuich* was unhappily lost, and indeed, more by Rashness and Carelessness, than any Vigour of the Enemy, who flung into it four Bombs at once, being their Signal; upon which they advanc'd, hallowing as they came, which being unexpected, put the Garrison into Confusion; many of the Officers were absent, and the few that were there had much ado to get their Men under Arms, though the Enemy was already in the Works in two Places, at the Westermost Point, and at the Breach of *Valascous* Bastion: The Men at the Westermost Works, fearing to be cut off from the Castle by the Enemy at the Breach, retired thither, and then not only beat the Enemy off, but made them retire at the other end too; they were much confounded at their Facing-about: By this time the Officers that were absent came, and believing the Place to be clear of the Enemy, they advanc'd to a Battalion drawn up in the Works to give them new Orders, (taking them to be *Dutch*, by their Cloathing) but found them to be the Enemy, who took most of the Officers and many Soldiers Prisoners, without firing one Gun for it: Those within and about the Castle not knowing of this Accident, were in the greatest Confusion imaginable, wanting and calling-out for Officers to give them Orders; for nothing above an Ensign or Lieutenant was to be seen, and not above three or four of them neither: In fine, had the Enemy (who only proposed, taking what they already had) push'd a little farther, they had carry'd the Castle at once, with little Opposition. That Night they made a Lodgment on the Breach, but
indeed

April.

indeed found ready to their hands a much better one under it in the Cover'd-Way of the Bastion, capable of securing 3 or 4000 Men. Next Morning they threw up a Line (in order to raise a Battery) on the Bastion, and had advanc'd so far, that they wrought unexpos'd to the Castle. At the same time, by an Order from the Palace, the Great Bell rung, as a Signal for all (that were not already upon Duty) to repair to *Montjuich*, in order to Dislodge the Enemy. Abundance went out under the Sacred Banner of their Church, and made very fair Advances; but being under no Order (and there being Regular Troops to make use of on that Occasion) they could not beat off the Enemy, who were too Numerous, and too securely Lodg'd. My Lord *Donagal* and some other brave Officers were kill'd, on this unhappy Occasion; after which, the *French* used their utmost Efforts, by their Bombs and otherwise, to become entire Masters of the Fort, which yet held out to the 25th, though the small Garrison lay expos'd to all the Bombs, without any shelter from them: But about Six in the Evening, having carry'd all that they could from *Montjuich*, all that was left Combustible was set on Fire, and the Garrison retired to the Town, being little molested by the Enemy: They burnt all the Stakes upon the Line of Communication without Musket-shot of the City Walls, by the Advice of a Council of War of some profound Heads, &c. but contrary to the Opinion of the Engineer, who propos'd clearing that Night the inconsiderable Breach, and to keep it out some Days longer; and a *Spanish* Captain offer'd to maintain it. The *French* having in this manner spent no less than Two and twenty Days in the taking of the Fort *Montjuich*, which the brave Earl of *Peterborough*, to his Eternal Honour, took in Four, next Morning they broke Ground in several Places, against the City chiefly betwixt *Sancta Madrona* and the Road from *Sancta Antonio*: At Night they renewed their Bombs from the Sea, while the Besieged went on to make the Curtain-Wall facing *Montjuich* as defensible as might be, and had made a deeper Ditch within the old one before the Breaches, and were raising Stakes upon the Counter-scarp

Fort *Montjuich* lost.
25.

scarp before the Glaze. On the other hand, the Enemy brought down the Cannon they had against *Montjuich* to the side of the Hill, to beat off the Workmen from their Labour, and carry'd on their Trenches for their lower Batteries with all Expedition. On the 28th they mounted about 18 Guns, besides 3 or 4 Mortars, and were come within Pistol-shot of the Spur of Port *Antonio* with one of their Trenches; and though there fell vast Rains for these two Nights past, it did not hinder their Labour.

Next Morning the Besiegers run a Line as far as their lesser Breach, Parallel with the Curtain, and almost within a Stone's-throw of it; and their Guns, that the Day before play'd upon them from their Battery near the Line of Communication, were now partly remov'd to another Battery on that part of the Hill nearest the Town, and to which the Rampart and Ditch lay most open; so that, by playing their Guns there, the Besieged had scarce one Gun or Musket that fired from the Walls to molest the Enemy that work'd just under their Noses.

On the 30th in the Morning, before Day, two Half-Gallies got safe into the Town with Prince *Henry of Hesse*, and 60 Soldiers, cutting through the Line of Boats, &c. that each Night lay before the Harbour; but the *Felucca* that came with 'em was oblig'd to put back again: And about the same time, the Enemy brought their Line as far as the large Breach, so that the Besieged perceiv'd they design'd to make three Breaches, and by their other Works concluded they would have five Batteries; they play'd four Guns upon one of them against the Spur at Port *Antonio*; and their Guns on the Point of the Hill molested the Rampart very much: However, the Night before, the Soldiers began to throw up the Line of Defence that they design'd within, against the Breaches. With which we conclude the Siege for this Month; and leaving the Besieged in longing Expectations of Succours, we'll visit some other Parts of *Europe*, before we return again to our Native Country.

The *French* were now very Uppish upon the Account of the Action that happen'd at *Calcinato* in *Italy*, which was cry'd up for a great Victory; of which

April.
 Fight at
 Calcinato.
 19.

French
 Account
 of it.

which they themselves gave us these Particulars; That the Army being Assembled the 18th at *Castiglione*, the Duke of *Vendosme*, who was come back from *France*, march'd at Midnight towards the Canal that goes from *Lonato* to *Montechiaro*; that on the 19th at break of Day he caus'd a Guard of 60 Horse to be attack'd, who were oblig'd to repass that Canal. When a Dragoon, who was taken Prisoner, told him, that the Enemy to the Number of 3000 Horse and 11000 Foot, were encamped with their Right at *Montechiaro*, and their Left at *Calcinato*, but that they had no Notice of his March. That Post being covered by several Canals and Ditches, he resolv'd to advance towards the Bridge of *S. Marco*, on the *Chiesà*, to cut off their Way to *Gavardo*, and fight them in a Ground less disadvantageous; that in order to that, he left 100 Foot near the Enemy's Left-Wing, with whom they Skirmish'd above an Hour to amuse them, in the mean time he pass'd the Troops over the Canal with all diligence, and made divers Passages over a Ditch full of Water, which they were oblig'd to go over to enter the Plain: But it being broad Day, the Enemy perceived that 200 Horse were advancing to gain a great Eminence adjoining to the Village of *Calcinato*; whereupon they caus'd their Horse to march who drew up in Order of Battle upon that Eminence. In the mean time the greatest part of the Infantry, 2 Brigades of Cavalry, and the Five Regiments of Dragoons, having pass'd the Canal, the Duke of *Vendosme* resolv'd to attack the Enemy, that their Infantry which was about *Montechiaro* three Miles from thence, might not have time to come up. Therefore he ordered the Troops to pass the Ditch and advance, which was executed with so much Diligence, that in less than an Hour they were in order of Battle, at the Foot of the Eminence; and within Pistol Shot of the Enemy, on Two Lines of Horse, and Two of Foot. At the same Instant, Eight of the Enemy's Battalions arrived and posted themselves near their Horse, which made the Duke of *Vendosme* fully resolv'd to attack them, without staying for the rest of the Army, that the Remainder of the Enemy's Forces might not have time to come up. The Troops

Troops they told us march'd on with extraordinary Ardor, and yet in very good Order, notwithstanding Three Ditches they had to pass oblig'd them to break three times, and form themselves again as often. They sustained at half Pistol Shot, the Enemy's Discharge without firing a Piece, as the Duke of Vendosme had order'd it, and charged the Enemy with their Bayonets in the Muzzels of their Pieces, so that their Foot were broke with part of their Horse. The Brigade of the Collonel-General, commanded by the *Sieur de Cappy*, Brigadier, and by the Count de *Casteaumorand*, got up a very difficult Way, and defeated the whole Right Wing of their Horse. The Infantry was closely supported by the Dragoons, Commanded by the *Sieur des Roseaux*, and by the Marquess du *Heron*, who was shot through the Body, at the latter end of the Action, as he was charging the Infantry that retreated. The Marquiss de *Saint Germain Beaupre*, and the Marquess de *Balabre* were likewise wounded, having extreamly signalized themselves, as well as the Marquess de *Beliste*, Count *Scipio Boselli*, and the *Sieur de Cocolo*, who commanded the Regiment of *Verac*. Count *Medavy*, who commanded the Right of the first Line, caused the Enemy's Left to be attacked in Flank by the Brigade of *Limosin*, who made a great Slaughter of them, which contributed very much to the Winning of the Battle. Some Squadrons, that were ordered to attack the Rear of the Enemy's Left, were charged by 500 Horse, who put them into Disorder; but this was soon repaired by some Squadrons sent that way by the Duke of *Vendosme*, and by the Brigade of *Perche*, who obliged the Enemy to fly to the Bridge of *St. Marc*; the Horse pursued them so close, that General *Falkenstein* was taken, and not 60 Men of that Party escaped. The Germans were still in Possession of *Calcinato*, and had an Entrenchment at the end of the Bridge, by favour of which their Troops passed the *Chiesa*, and retired towards *Rezato*; but the Duke of *Vendosme* Commanded Count *Albergotti* to march with all the Horse, and part of the Foot, to join the Marquess de *Murfay*, and the Chevalier de *Broglia*, in order to pass the Bridge of *St. Marc*, and endeavour to cut off

April.

off the Run-aways. At the same time he caused the Baron d' *Estrick* to attack some Houses at *Calcinato*, with the Brigade of *Grancey*, which he executed with so much Vigour, that he not only made himself quickly Master of them; but also of all the Village and Castle: So that being Master of the Bridge of *Calcinato*, he passed his Troops over it, whilst the rest of the Army marched over the Bridge of *St. Marc*. The Brigade of *Vendosme*, which pass'd first, possessed themselves of some Houses that were on the other Side; but were soon after surrounded by the Enemy, who were passed over the Bridge of *Calcinato*, and at several Fords, so that they were obliged to retire; and a Captain was taken with 40 Men. but they were soon released by Count *Albergotti*, who defeated almost all that was left of the Enemy's Foot, pursuing them as far as *Rezato*, notwithstanding the Difficulties of the Ground; they added, that in this last Action, to the Success whereof the Count de *Bissy*, the Marquess d' *Estrades*, my Lord *Galmoy*, and the *Sieur de Forsat*, contributed very much, they not being able to come sooner up with the Troops they Commanded, the *Imperialists* had above 2500 Men kill'd or taken, and in the Whole of the Battle had above 3000 Men kill'd and the like Number made Prisoners: The *French* took from them Six Pieces of Cannon, abundance of Baggage, above 1000 Horses, 24 Colours, and 12 Standards, the King's Troops having suffer'd no other Loss than 500 Men killed and wounded.

Imperialists Account of the Battle of Calcinato.

Having faithfully related the *French* Account of this Battle; its proper we should also hear what the *Imperialists* have to say for themselves; accordingly they informed us, that the Duke of *Vendosme* being arrived in the *Mantuan*, and having given Orders to the *French* Forces to be in a Readiness to March, Count *Reventlau* and the other *Imperial* Generals held a Council of War, wherein it was resolv'd to assemble all their Troops on the *Chiesà*, between *Montechiari* and *Calcinato*, it being not doubted but that the Duke of *Vendosme* design'd to attack their Quarters before the arrival of Prince *Eugene* and the Reinforcements expected from *Germany*. That those Troops march'd with all possible Diligence, and on the



the 17th encamp'd between *Montecchiari* and *Calcinato* to the Number of 9000 Foot and 3000 Horse, with some Field-Pieces, the rest of their Artillery being at *Gavardo*. That the Duke of *Vendosme* having timely notice of their Motions, sent a Detachment on the 17th to observe the *Imperialists*, with whom they skirmish'd all the Day; and on the 18th in the Evening march'd with 55 Battalions and 66 Squadrons with all possible secrecy, and in the Night possess'd himself of the Hills about *Calcinato*, and on the 19th in the Morning attack'd the *Imperial* Cavalry with a great deal of Fury. That the *Germans* behaved themselves very well, and beat back the first Squadrons of the *French*; but being separated from their Foot, which could not come up time enough to support them, they were obliged to yield to the Numbers of the Enemy, and retire to the *Chiesà*, and passed that River over the Bridge of *St. Marc*. That they attack'd afterwards the Infantry, who made a noble Defence, but was likewise obliged to retire towards *Gavardo* and *Salo*. That the Enemy having pursued them, cut off the Communication between their Troops and *Montecchiari* and *Calcinato*: Whereupon Colonel *Arend*, who Commanded in the first, march'd out with his Garrison, and fought his way through the Enemy, retiring to *Gavardo*. That the Garrison of *Calcinato*, consisting for the most part of *Prussians*, defended themselves to the last extremity, and were almost all cut in pieces. Prince *Eugene*, who was not in the Battle, being inform'd of it, repair'd to *Gavardo* with all possible speed, and sent Orders to two *Palatine* Regiments at *Bidixoli* to march to *Salo*, and having Rally'd his Troops, encamp'd between *Gavardo* and *Limono*, where he was join'd the 20th with some other *Prussians* and Recruits. The Loss the *Germans* sustained was variously reported, as well as that of the *French*; but in general, they said that the Action was very bloody, and that the Number of the Slain was pretty equal on both Sides; though it must be own'd that the *French* had taken a great Number of Prisoners, with several Pieces of Cannon, and forced the *Imperialists* from their Posts; and that after a strict Review, there were 2000 Men missing. That General *Valkenstein*,
the

April. the Count *de Voblen*, and several other Officers, were taken Prisoners, and the Generals *Visconti* and *Grimaldi* were Wounded.

These Accounts, though different in several Circumstances, agree however in this, That the *Imperialists* were worsted; and the Duke of *Vendosme* improving this Advantage, follow'd the Blow: For on the 22d he march'd from *Castiglione*, to follow the *Germans* that had now rally'd and drawn together at *Moscolino*, and caus'd the Army to march in two Columns: The Infantry form'd the Left Column, and was Led by the Count *de Medavi*, who kept on the upper part of the Mountains; the Horse form'd the Right Column, Led by the Marquess *de Mursay*, and march'd on the side of the same Mountains near to the Lake of *Garda*. On the 23d, at Seven in the Morning, the Army arriv'd within Cannon-shot of the Rising-Grounds of *Moscolino*, which were possess'd by the *Imperialists*. The Duke of *Vendosme*, after having view'd the Ground, order'd the Right with four Brigades of Foot to encamp at *Manerbio* on the Lake of *Garda*, within three Miles of *Salo*, the Left at *Polponazzo*, and he secur'd the Rising-Grounds of *Polponazzo*, and seiz'd divers Posts on the Road to *Salo*, deligning to March as soon as he had seen the Situation of the Country. But the *Germans* fearing he would cut off their Communication with the *Trentin*, broke up at Seven in the Evening, and march'd all Night with so great Diligence and Silence, their Horse along the *Chiese* by the Valley of *Sabio*, or *Recca d'Anfo*, and their Foot pass'd by *Salo*, that the Duke of *Vendosme* had no Intelligence of their March til Nine the next Morning; when he immediately March'd with 1000 Horse, and all the Grenadiers of the Army, towards *Salo*, whose Proveditor came out to meet him, and inform'd him that Prince *Eugene* had pass'd by at Six in the Morning; and that a little time before the Detachment came up, 300 of the Enemy's Foot and 100 Horse left *Salo*, having stopt there to mend the Carriage of a Cannon. Upon this Information, *Vendosme* detach'd Count *Albergotti* and M. *Dillon* to possess themselves of *Salo*, and pursue them. They soon came pretty near them, but were stopt by a hollow Way
and

and a large Tower that guarded a Defile, so they durst follow them no further.

Prince Eugene, with his usual Sagacity and Vigilance, manag'd the Retreat admirably well; however, this was but a bad Beginning with the Imperialists, and did not at all forebode the stupendous Success of their Arms, before the End of the Campaign; but, for the present, they must be content to be driven out of *Gavardo*, *Salo*, and the other Posts they were possess'd of in the *Brescian*; and in this state we shall now leave them.

Upon this Success, the French talk'd more than ever of forming the Siege of *Turin*, and said they would employ in it 44 Battalions, and 62 Squadrons, making together 38000 Men, 250 Officers of Artillery, 800 Gunners, 250 Bombardeers and Miners, 4000 Pioneers, 160 Pieces of Heavy Cannon, 80 Mortars, 100000 Bullets, 27000 Bombs, 1100000 weight of Powder, 300000 weight of Lead, 80000 Grenado's, &c. And that all this Ammunition was already provided, and in the Magazines of *Casal*, *Crescentino*, and *Chivas*.

On the other hand, you may be sure the Duke of *Savoy* omitted nothing that might tend to the Preservation of his Capital, in which Work we shall leave him, and hasten to *Vienna*, where the Ministers of *England* and *Holland* had been so indefatigable in their Sollicitations with the Emperor and the *Hungarians*, that they had at last consented to a Cessation of all Acts of Hostility for Fifteen Days, to begin the 15th Instant, in order to facilitate a Treaty: And the Malecontents had Agreed, That during that Interval, the Imperialists might supply with Provisions and Ammunition the Towns of *Leopoldstadt* and in *Hunt-Trenschin*, without any Opposition. This Agreement being concluded, the *Sieur Hamel Bruininux* (one of the Ministers of the *States-General*) went to *Vienna* from *Tirnav*, to press that Court to send their Plenipotentiaries to the Place of Treaty, without any further Delay: And accordingly Count *Wratisslau* and the *Sieur Tiel*, with Mr. *Stepney*, set out for *Presburg*, where the Count de *Rechteren* (the other Envoy of the *States*) came to Confer with them the 21st. They consider'd, in the first place,

April.

That the time of the Suspension of Arms being short, it was to no purpose to enter upon a Treaty, unless there was a probability to have time enough to finish it; and therefore it was Agreed, That Count *Wratisslaw* should return to *Vienna*, to obtain from that Court a further Prolongation of the Suspension of Arms; and that Mr. *Stepney*, and the Count *de Rechen* should go to *Tirnav*, to make the like Instances to the *Hungarians*.

A few Days after, the Princess *Ragotski* had Leave to go from *Vienna* to *Tirnav*, to the Prince her Husband, upon her representing that she could do the Imperial Court some Service by her going thither; which, they inform'd us, she actually did: For an Express from *Presburg*, May 8th, brought Advice, That after great Disputes between the Ministers-Mediators and the Chief of the Malecontents at *Tirnav*, the Cessation of Arms was prolong'd to the 12th of *July*: And Prince *Ragotski* and the Princess his Wife were very Instrumental in disposing the rest to Agree to that Prolongation. But Count *Berezini* was so very unwilling to make any Advances towards an Accommodation, that this Point of Prolonging the Cessation, could hardly have been fix'd, had the Ministers-Mediators and he treated of it in Form, and not in a Free-Conference in a Visit to that Princess.

This was a good Beginning, which yet Ended but scurvily, as you'll hear in due time. On the other hand, the Emperor, who was much press'd to put the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* into the Ban of the Empire, the same was Proclaim'd at *Vienna* the 29th, with the Ceremonies used on such an Occasion; which, because they are very uncommon, and that there has been no such thing done these Four-score Years and upwards, since the Deposing of the Elector Palatine *Frederick V.* we shall insert it in this Place. At Eleven the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire rid to the Court, attended by 6 of the Guards. At One the Emperor came into the Knights-Hall, and sat upon his Throne cover'd with Black Cloth, under a Canopy. The Prince of *Salm* High-Steward of the Court, and Count *Waldstein* Marshal of the Court, stood on the Right of the Throne,
Count

Ban a-
gainst *Ba-
varia* and
Cologne.

Count *Tranſon* High-Chamberlain ſtood a little before it, and Count *Schenborn* Vice-Chamberlain of the Empire ſtood on the Left, where alſo ſtood Count *Martiniſz* Captain of the Guards. The Imperial and Foreign Miniſters (but none of the Electoral Miniſters) and other Perſons of Quality, were preſent. At the two Corners of the ſteps of the Throne ſtood two Imperial Heralds of Arms, in their Heralds Coats, embroider'd with an Eagle on the Back and Breſt, with their Hats on, and their Staffs in their Hands. The Emperor being ſat, he beckon'd to the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire ; who approaching, kneel'd on one Knee while the Emperor ſpoke to him ; then riſing up, he made a Speech, importing, ' That the *Roman* Emperor was ſeated on his ' Throne, from which he was wont to diſpence ' Grace and Mercy only ; That he wiſh'd he was ' not now under a neceſſity to do otherwiſe, but that ' he could no longer with-hold from exerting his ' High Imperial Authority againſt thoſe Notorious ' and Obſtinate Offenders, the Electors of *Cologne* and ' *Bavaria*, *Joſeph Clemens* and *Maximilian Emanuel*, ' who being Diſloyally and Treacherouſly bent to ' do all manner of Miſchief to *Germany* their Native ' Country, had, without regard to Honour, Duty, ' or their own *German* Blood, made an Alliance with ' *France* the Inveterate Enemy of the Empire, and ' introduc'd *French* Troops into the Heart of *Germany*, ' nay, into their own Territories, with deſign to ' Ruine the Empire and Overturn its Conſtitution, ' or compaſs their wicked Ends ; That they had ' been the Occaſion of ſhedding much innocent Chriſtian Blood ; That the deceaſed Emperor *Leopold*, ' of Glorious Memory, conferr'd great Favours on ' both thoſe Princes ; That he offer'd them extraordinary Advantages, to prevail with them to relinquish the conſtant Enemy of the Empire, even ' after he was beaten at *Hochſtet* ; That His preſent ' Imperial Maſteſty and his Allies had done the like ; ' That finding they could not be wrought upon by ' kind Offers, they had us'd Menaces, threatning ' them with what has now happen'd ; but ſo obſtinate were they, that all had been to no purpoſe : ' That therefore the Emperor, knowing that Rewards and Punishments are the Pillars of a State, and

April.

considering that a Prince is sometimes oblig'd to imitate a Surgeon, who, when gentle Applications will not operate, has Recourse to Fire and Steel, by Virtue of his Plenary Authority, founded not only on the Ancient Roman Laws, but also on the Golden Bull, the Treaties of Pacification, the general Constitution of the Empire, and particularly on the Capitulation stipulated at the Election of the Emperors, had thought fit to order Sentence to be pronounc'd against them. Then the Vice-Chancellor commanded M. *Consbruch*, Secretary of State, to read aloud the Decree or Sentence against the said two Electors: Whereupon the Secretary went from behind the Vice-Chancellor and stood before the Throne, and after he had made a low Obeisance to the Emperor, he read out the Sentence, in which all the Crimes and Misdemeanors of both Electors were enumerated, and they declared to be degraded and stripp'd of all their Dignities, Offices, Principalities, Lordships, Lands, Goods, Subjects, &c. and those Subjects were forbid to yield them any Obedience, or even to hold any Correspondence with them, on pain of incurring the like Punishment. After the Sentence was read, the Vice-Chancellor resum'd his Discourse, and said, 'That forasmuch as the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* were declared to be under the Ban of the Empire, to have forfeited all their Estates, and to be excluded out of the Number of Loyal Electors, the Emperor desir'd that the very Memory of them might be extinguish'd, and that therefore all Writings whatsoever in which mention was made of their former Dignities, should be cass'd. And then the Letters-Patents by virtue of which they obtain'd the Investitures of their Electorates, being put into His Imperial Majesty's Hands, he tore them, and threw them on the Ground; where the Heralds trod them under foot, and taking them up, tore them to bits, and flung them out of the Windows. In Conclusion, the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire said, 'That the Ban did not affect both Electors equally, there being this Distinction, 'That in Consideration the Elector of *Cologne*, *Joseph Clemens*, was in Holy Orders, the Ban did not extend to his Life. This done, the Emperor, attended

tended by the Court, withdrew to his usual Apartment; and then Two Heralds went down into the inner Court-Yard of the Palace, where mounting on Horseback, attended by Six of the Guards, they proclaim'd the Ban; Twelve Trumpets sounding and a pair of Kettle Drums beating; the Emperor, the Empress Dowager, and the Arch-Dutcheffes appear'd at the Windows. From thence the Heralds rode to the Place call'd *den Graben*, and thence to the new Market, where they read the Sentences against both Electors.

How Triumphant soever they appear'd to be at Vienna over the Two unfortunate Electors, the Empire in general took but very little Care of having a sufficient Army and other Necessaries on the Rhine, to oppose the Enemy, who you'll find by and by will make a vigorous Push on that side: In the mean while a Letter from the States-General to the Diet of the Empire, dated the 24th of March, was read on the 13th, the Substance of which was, 'that they had represented to the Emperor, and the Empire, in the beginning of the Winter, the Necessity of making early Preparations for opening the Campaign, particularly on the Rhine, where Experience had shewn more than once, that the Germans had been wanting in preparing betimes for a Vigorous War; that they had hoped that their Representation, and yet more, the Strength of Reason would have been sufficient to make them rectify all that might be amiss; but that they could not pass over in Silence what, to their great Regret, they had heard, viz. That the Preparations for the Campaign were very backward and weak: That as to the Troops that were to Compose the Imperial Army, several Quota's were deficient, and the Regiments uncomplete: That several Troops were a great way off: That 'twas still uncertain, whether part of them would return to the Upper Rhine: That the Magazines of Provisions and Forage were not yet fill'd, and, in short, that all Things were still in the same State, and consequently in an ill Posture. That the Enemy being in Motion, 'twas matter of Wonder, how the Germans could be at rest? It being known, that the

States
Letter to
the Diet
of Ratis-
bonne a-
bout an
Army on
the Rhine.
13.

A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

April. French labour'd without Intermiſſion, to be early
 in the Field, and that they redoubled their Efforts,
 as they obſerved the Slowneſs and Weakneſs of
 the Preparations made by the Empire. That their
 High Mightineſſes could not forbear, on this Oc-
 caſion, to repreſent again to the Empire the Ne-
 ceſſity they lay under, to put themſelves in a bet-
 ter Poſture on the *Rhine*, and to repair the loſs of
 Time, by redoubling their Zeal and Application:
 That their High Mightineſſes, and the High Al-
 lies, could not but be very uneaſy to ſee that all the
 Efforts they made for the Advancement of the Com-
 mon Cauſe, were not better ſeconded on the ſide
 of the Empire: That they could not alſo forbear
 complaining of it, and at the ſame time, conjuring
 the Empire to act with more Zeal and Vigour in an
 Affair of ſo great Importance; deſiring that all the
 Troops that were to compoſe the Army of the Em-
 pire, might be put on a good Foot, and recruited;
 that the Quota's that were not compleat, might be
 made up; that the Troops that were remote
 from the Frontiers, might forthwith march thither;
 that the neceſſary Artillery might be furniſh'd;
 Magazines of Proviſions and Forage erected; a
 Caſh of War provided, and that all things might
 be ready by the end of *March*, or middle of *April*;
 without which it would be impoſſible to expect a
 good Iſſue of this War. And as their High Migh-
 tineſſes could not believe, that ſo great and Power-
 ful an Empire could want Means, and much leſs
 Good-Will, they laid the Fault upon an ill Regu-
 lation, and their relying upon one another; but
 that they hop'd Affairs would be ſettled on a better
 Foot. Their High Mightineſſes concluded their
 Letter with ſaying, That they did certainly expect
 Redreſs; and would look for no other Answer to
 their former Letter, than an Account, confirm'd
 by Effects, that the Preparations were carrying on
 with more Diligence, in order to begin early the
 Campaign on the *Upper-Rhine*.

This was no more than beating the Air; and tis
 to no purpoſe we ſhould ſay any more of it; and it
 being not worth our while to travel at preſent into

Poland

Poland and those parts of Europe, we will see how things went in the Land of our Nativity, where about this time Her Majesty was pleased to Constitute the Duke of Rutland to be Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire instead of the Earl of Denbigh and the Lord Wharton Lord Lieutenant of Westmoreland, in the room of the Earl of Thanet: But not to dwell upon minuter things, let us resume the Grand Affair of the Union between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, concerning which the Lords Commissioners for both Kingdoms having proceeded to nominate the Committee agreed on the 29th of April to consider Matters to be to them referr'd, the Lords Commissioners following were nominated to be the said Committee, on the part of Scotland; Lord Chancellor. Duke of Queensbury. Earl of Mar. Earl of Loudoun. Earl of Sutherland. Earl of Leven. Earl of Stair. Lord Duplin. Lord President of Session. Lord Justice Clerk. Sir Patrick Johnstone. On the part of England; Duke of Somerset. Duke of Bolton. Earl of Sunderland. Lord Tounsend. Lord Wharton. Lord Sommers. Speaker of the Commons. Marquess of Hartington. Mr. Secretary Harley. Henry Boyle. Esq; Sir Simon Harcourt. It being also agreed that the abovenam'd Committee should meet next Day at Ten a Clock, and that they should have Power to Adjourn themselves; the Commissioners adjourned to the Third, at what time the Lord Treasurer of England acquainted the Board, that he was directed by the Lords Commissioners for England, to let their Lordships know, 'That the Accompt of the 'Revenues and Debts of England, desir'd the 29th 'past, to be laid before the Board had been prepared, 'but were not drawn in such a Manner as would 'fully answer the end for which they were proposed; for which Reason they were directed to be 'drawn in another Method, and he hop'd they 'would be got ready to lay before the Board the 'Monday following, which would be the 6th, when the Lord Keeper acquainted the Board, 'That the 'Lords Commissioners for England had delivered to 'their Secretary, a State of the Revenues and Income of England, and also of the Debts of the said Kingdom, which were to be laid before the

May.
A Committee appointed to State the Taxes.
£s. on each side.]

3.

May.

‘ Lords of the Committee of both Kingdoms at their next meeting, which was the 9th, at which time the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland* acquainted the Board, ‘ That the Lords Commissioners for that Kingdom had delivered to their Secretary, an Account of the Revenue in *Scotland* and the Sum about which the Debts of that Kingdom would amount to, to be laid before the Lords of the Committee of both Kingdoms.

Proposals
on the
Scotch
Part a-
bout Re-
gulation
of Taxes,
Gr.

9.

The Lord Chancellor also in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, deliver’d to the Board, an Answer to the Proposal made by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 29th of *April* which did import that they did agree; ‘ That ‘ all parts of the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, ‘ should be under the same Regulations, Prohibitions and Restrictions, and liable to equal Impositions and Duties for Export and Import: But that ‘ in regard several of the Funds relating to the Customs, were already appropriated for the Payment ‘ of Debts properly belonging to *England*, it was ‘ proposed that an Equivalent should be allowed for ‘ them.

The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did also agree, ‘ That all the Subjects of the united Kingdom should be liable to equal Land Taxes, or ‘ Taxes upon the Pound Rent, provided the Proportion for *Scotland* should only be 12000*l.* when one ‘ Shilling was impos’d on the Pound Rent on *England*; so that 48000 in *Scotland* should be reckon’d ‘ equal to the 4 Shilling Aid now impos’d in *England*, and so proportionable, and to be rais’d in the ‘ same manner now used in *Scotland*, and free of all ‘ Charges, but still reserving the private Rights of ‘ Corporations and Companies to be considered in ‘ the Course of this Treaty.

The *Scotch* Commissioners likewise propos’d, ‘ That neither of the Kingdoms should be burden’d ‘ with the Debts of the other contracted before the ‘ Union.

The Lords Commissioners of both Kingdoms meeting again on the 10th according to their Adjournment, the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, deliver’d to the Board,

Board, a Reply to the Answer made on the 9th Instant by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, to their Lordships Proposal on the 29th of *April* last, importing, That the Lords Commissioners for *England* observing, that in the Answer made by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, the 9th Instant, to their Lordships Proposal of the 29th of *April*, That there should be an Equality of Customs, Excises, and all other Taxes throughout the united Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, the Lords Commissioners from *Scotland* took no Notice of what related to Excises; the Lords Commissioners for *England* did therefore think it necessary to insist upon their said Proposal, as that without which there could not be an entire Union between the Two Kingdoms; of which their Lordships were so desirous on their parts, that they were ready to agree to an Equivalent for what *Scotland* should be Taxed towards Payment of the Debts of *England* in all Particulars whatsoever.

May.
English
Commissioners insist on Equality of Taxes, &c.

10.

To this the Lord Chancellor in the Name of the *Scotch* Commissioners made Answer on the 13th, That they did take into their Consideration the Proposal offered by the Lords Commissioners for *England* the 29th of *April*, and found it comprehended so many Particulars, That they judg'd it most proper to answer it Point by Point; accordingly on the 9th instant, they gave an Answer as to the Customs and Land-Tax, and did not mention any thing therein of the Excises, because the Consideration of these was depending before the Committee of the Commissioners of both sides; but to satisfy the Lords Commissioners for *England*; that nothing should be wanting on the part of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, that was necessary for the attaining an entire Union, they did agree to the Equality of Excises on Ale, Beer, Mum, Cyder, Sweets, Perry, Low-Wines, Aquavita and Spirits; but they did propose an Exemption from all other Burdens and Excises within *Scotland* for a competent Time, to be adjusted in the Course of that Treaty, That the Subjects of *Scotland* might (by the Benefit arising from the Communication of Trade) be put in a Capacity

Scotch
Commissioners agree to it, but with an Exemption from some burdens for a time.

13.

May.



city to bear a Proportion of other Burthens and Excises, being willing at the Commencement of the Union, to bear equal Excises on all that were Exported from *Scotland* to *England* or the Plantations; and the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did hope that the Lords Commissioners for *England* would be convinced, that the Immunity from these other Burthens and Excises for a Term of Years, was consistent with an entire Union, and would not put the Trade on an unequal Foot, when the present Circumstances of both Kingdoms were duly considered.

And that whereas the Lords Commissioners for *England*, did, by their Proposals, declare they were ready to Agree to an Equivalent for what *Scotland* should be Taxed, towards the Payment of the Debts of *England*, in all Particulars whatsoever; the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* were ready to enter with their Lordships into the Consideration of that Equivalent, and how to make it effectual.

Upon this the Lords Commissioners for *England* withdrew; and being return'd, the Lord Keeper, in their Lordship's Names, deliver'd to the Board, their Reply to the foresaid Answer, importing, 'That the Lords Commissioners for *England*, taking into their Consideration the Paper delivered to them that Meeting, by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, were so sensible of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*'s having Agreed to an Equality of Excises, as to all Exciseable Liquors, (as the Lords Commissioners for *England* understood the same) and to an Equality of Excises and Burthens on all Goods Exported to *England*, and the Plantations, which the Lords Commissioners for *England* did not doubt would be Agreed to by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, as to all Goods Exported to all Places whatsoever, that to shew their Readiness to comply with every Thing Reasonable, to the bringing this Treaty to a good Effect; they were willing to enter into the Consideration of the particular Excises and Burthens point by point, which being of several Natures, so that they would require to be distinctly considered, the Lords Commissioners for *England* found it necessary to desire a little Time for

‘for giving their Opinion on each particular Head ;
 ‘but in general, they were inclined to consent to an
 ‘Exemption of Excises and Burthens, as propos’d in
 ‘such Cases, where it might be done without preju-
 ‘dice to the Trade or Manufactures of *England*: As
 ‘to the Excises, where an Exemption could not be
 ‘consented to without such Inconveniency, the Lords
 ‘Commissioners for *England* wou’d consider of a pro-
 ‘per Equivalent, or some other Expedient to pro-
 ‘mote the desired Union of the two Nations.

May.
 English
 Commis-
 sioners
 inclined
 to grant
 such Ex-
 emptions.

And as to those Customs and Excises to which
 their Lordships had already Agreed, and for which
 an Equivalent was to be allowed to the Kingdom of
Scotland, the Lords Commissioners for *England* did
 think it wou’d tend to the Dispatch of this Treaty,
 that the Committee already appointed should con-
 tinue to Sit, in order to the adjusting of that Matter.

The Commissioners meeting again on the 15th,
 pursuant to their Adjournment, the Lord Keeper, in
 the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*,
 deliver’d to the Board an Answer to the Proposal
 made by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, on
 the 13th Instant, which was, ‘That taking into
 ‘Consideration the Proposal made by the Lords
 ‘Commissioners for *Scotland*, on the 13th Instant,
 ‘That the Kingdom of *Scotland* should be for a com-
 ‘petent Time exempted from all Excises and Bur-
 ‘dens, other than such as had been Agreed unto
 ‘by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, had, in
 ‘order to comply with the said Proposal, so far as
 ‘could be done, without prejudice to the Trade and
 ‘Manufactures of *England*, distinctly enumerated
 ‘and consider’d the several Excises and Burdens
 ‘which were now payable by virtue of the divers
 ‘Acts of Parliament in *England*, and which had not
 ‘yet been Agreed to by the Lords Commissioners for
 ‘*Scotland*, and did find the same to consist of the
 ‘Particulars which are hereafter mention’d, together
 ‘with the Opinions and Answers of the Lords Com-
 ‘missioners for *England* to the said Proposal, as to
 ‘each of the said respective Duties.

I. ‘The Duty on Stampt-Paper, Vellum and
 ‘Parchment, one Moiety whereof expires on the
 ‘First

May.

The particular Exemptions they Agree to.

15.

' First of *August*, 1710. The Lords Commissioners for *England* do Consent, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* be exempted from the whole Duty until the First of *August*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord 1710.

II. ' The Duty on Births, Marriages and Burials, which being to expire the First of *August* next, and therefore before the desir'd Union can take place, the Lords Commissioners for *England* do conceive it to be wholly unnecessary to enter further into the Consideration of that Duty.

III. ' The Duty payable on Windows and Lights, till the First of *August*, 1710. the Lords Commissioners for *England* are of Opinion, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall be exempted from the said Duty during that Term.

IV. The Duty on Coals and Culm, payable to the 30th of *September*, 1710. as to this Duty, the Lords Commissioners for *England* do Consent, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* do remain exempted from the said Duty during the said Term, as to all Coals and Culm consum'd within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and no otherwise.

V. ' The Duty on Malt, Granted for no longer Time than the 24th of *June*, 1707. the Lords Commissioners for *England* do Consent, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall remain exempted during the said Term from the said Duty.

VI. The Duty on Salt; as to this Duty, the Lords Commissioners for *England*, to shew their Willingness to ease for some time the Poor of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do Consent, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall, for a competent Time after the Union (to be settled in the Progress of this Treaty) remain exempt from the Payment of that Duty for all Salt spent in Kind, or us'd in Provisions spent within the Kingdom of *Scotland*. Provided, That the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do propose effectual Methods to the Lords Commissioners for *England*, for securing that the like Duties as are now payable in *England*, be pay'd and collected in the Kingdom of *Scotland* after the Union, without fraud, as to all Salt exported from that Kingdom, either in Kind or Provisions.

The



The Lord Chancellor, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, now deliver'd to the Board an Explanation of their Agreement to the Excises, &c. mention'd in their Lordships Paper deliver'd to the Board the 13th Instant, which importeth, ' That the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, did mean an Equality on all Exciseable Liquors, as the Lords Commissioners for *England* did understand it; and they were willing there should be an Equality of Excises and Burdens on all Goods Exported to all Places whatsoever, which they Agreed to by their Proposal of the 9th Instant.

17.

On the 17th, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, deliver'd to the Board a Paper to this Effect, ' That having again consider'd the Proposition made by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, the 29th of *April* last, viz. That there should be the same Customs, Excises, and all other Taxes, and the same Prohibitions, Restrictions and Regulations of Trade throughout the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, with the Papers which had since been delivered by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms upon that Subject, they did with great Satisfaction observe, That the Difference as to that important Proposal, was brought to a very narrow compass. And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* took this Occasion to acknowledge the Sense they had of the Regard shown by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, for the Subjects of *Scotland*, after the desir'd Union: And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, having by their several Proposals and Answers Agreed to the same Regulations of Trade, and to an Equality of Customs and Excises upon all Exciseable Liquors, and a Quota of Land-Tax, all to commence from the Union; as also to an Equality of all other Taxes after some Years, they did conceive that they had fully comply'd with the said Proposal of the 29th of *April*, excepting only that they had propos'd an Exemption for some time from all further Burthens than those expressly consented to. And as to the Exemption desir'd, the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* were very sensible, that the Lords Commissioners for *England* had not only by their

May. ' their Paper of the 13th Instant, declar'd, That
 Scotch ' they were inclin'd to consent in general to an Ex-
 Commis- ' emption of Excises and Burdens as propos'd in
 sioners pro- ' such Cases, where it might be done without pre-
 pose a ge- ' judice to the Trade and Manufactures of *England*;
 neral Ex- ' but that in pursuance of that good Disposition,
 emption ' their Lordships by their Paper of the 15th Instant
 of Duties, ' had consented to an Exemption in favour of the
 &c. for a ' Subjects of *Scotland*, from the several Duties, and
 time. ' for the particular Terms therein mention'd, where-
 17. ' by the Immunity desir'd was so far granted. But
 ' the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, from their
 ' Consideration of the present Circumstances of that
 ' Kingdom, found themselves under a necessity to
 ' renew their Proposal of a general Exemption for
 ' some competent time from all other Excises and
 ' Burdens, besides those great Duties and Taxes al-
 ' ready consented to: that the Subjects of *Scotland*
 ' might by the Benefit of Trade be enabled cheer-
 ' fully to bear an Equality of all other Burdens,
 ' which would greatly advance a firm Union and
 ' Coalition of Affection and Interest betwixt the
 ' Two Kingdoms.

Answer'd ' Next Day the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the
 by the ' Lords Commissioners for *England*, delivered to the
 English ' Board their Answer to the Paper delivered by the
 Commis- ' Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* the 17th Instant,
 sioners. ' viz. ' That the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* on
 18. ' the 9th Instant, proposed a Quota of a Land-Tax,
 ' and agreed to the same Regulations of Trade, and
 ' to an Equality of Customs; and on the 13th agreed
 ' to an Equality of Excises on all Excisable Liquors;
 ' but at the same time their Lordships proposed an
 ' Exemption from all other Burdens and Excises for
 ' a Competent time: That the Lords Commissioners
 ' for *England* did the same Day return Answer, That
 ' their Lordships would enter into the Consideration
 ' of the particular Excises and Burdens, Point by
 ' Point, and on the 15th, did return their Answer
 ' Distinctly to the particular Excises and Burdens
 ' payable by Virtue of several Acts of Parliament in
 ' *England*, in such Manner, as their Lordships had
 ' Reason to Hope, would have been to the entire
 ' Satisfaction of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*:
 ' But

But the Lords Commissioners for *England*, finding by the Paper, delivered in on the 17th, by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, that tho' they did take Notice of the said Answer of the 15th, yet their Lordships had thought fit to renew their Proposals of a general Exemption for some Competent time, from all other Excises and Burdens, besides these their Lordships had already consented to, the Lords Commissioners for *England*, did understand that Proposal of the 13th, to extend only to such other Burdens and Excises as were now subsisting in *England*, to every one of which their Lordships thought they had given a full and distinct Answer: And if it should appear, that any Particulars had been omitted in that Answer, the Lords Commissioners for *England* would enter into Consideration of them, and return their Opinion thereupon: But if the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* would extend their Proposal of the 13th, to an Exemption from all Burdens and Excises, which the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, might hereafter find necessary to be imposed on the United Kingdom, the Lords Commissioners for *England* were of Opinion, that it could not be supposed the Parliament of *Great-Britain* would ever lay any sort of Burdens upon the United Kingdom, but what they should find of necessity at that time for the Preservation and Good of the Whole, and with due Regard to the Circumstances and Abilities of every part of the United Kingdom; and to allow of any Supposition to the Contrary, would be to form and set up an unanswerable Argument against the Union it self. Therefore the Lords Commissioners for *England* did desire, that the Lords Commissioners for *England* would take into their Consideration the several Particulars in that Paper deliver'd to them by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 15th, and return such Answer to them as their Lordships should think fit.

The Lord Chancellor in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* delivered to the Board their Lordship's Answer to the Papers, delivered by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, the 15th and 18th Instant, which runs thus, 'The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* have taken into their Consideration

Scotch
Commis-
sioners
Answer to
the Eng-
lish Com-
missioners
Papers of
the 15th
and 18th.

May.



tion the Papers delivered in by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, on the 15th and 18th Instant, and do find that the first contains all the several kinds of Burdens and Excises now in Use in *England* besides those to which the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* have already agreed.

As to the several Particulars contained in the said Papers,

1. As to the Duties on Stamp-Paper, Vellum, and Parchment, seeing the Exemption from that Imposition can have no Influence on Trade or Manufactures, and that the said Duty does affect the Securities of the Subjects Estates, adding likewise a new Condition, which being omitted, may make their Rights and Titles void; and further considering that the said Duty will be uneasy to the People, chargeable in collecting, and of small Value; the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do propose, that the Kingdom of *Scotland* be wholly exempted from the same, or at least that the Exemption from the said Duties agreed to by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, in the said Paper of the 15th Instant be prolonged beyond the Year 1710. to a certain period, as to that Moiety which is imposed for Perpetuity.

2. As to the other particular Duties which expire in the Year 1710. or sooner, from which the Lords Commissioners from *England* have agree that the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall be exempted; the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do understand, that it was the meaning of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, to extend that exemption to the Duty laid on Cynders.

3. As to the Duty on Salt, the Lords Commissioners for *England* having consented that the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall for a competent time after the Union remain exempted from the Payment of that Duty, for all Salt spent in kind, or used in Provisions, within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, provided that the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* should propose effectual Methods for securing that the like Duties as are now payable in *England*, be paid and collected in the Kingdom of *Scotland* after the Union as to all Salt Exported from that Kingdom,

ci-

' either in Kind or Provisions; the Lords Commis-
 ' sioners for *Scotland* have herewith given in a
 ' Scheme of such Regulations as have occur'd to
 ' them for securing that the Duty propos'd be collect-
 ' ed in *Scotland*, as to all Salt exported from that
 ' Kingdom in Kind or Provisions, and are willing
 ' to agree to what Methods shall be proposed on that
 ' behalf by the Lords Commissioners for *England*:
 ' And their Lordships are ready to enter with the
 ' Lords Commissioners for *England* on the Considera-
 ' tion of the Time to which the said Exemption shall
 ' be limited: And the Commissioners for *Scotland*
 ' Doubt not, but as the Lords Commissioners for *Eng-*
 ' *land* have agreed to the Exemption proposed, from
 ' all Burdens or Excises now in Use, but those con-
 ' sented to by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*,
 ' that the Lords Commissioners for *England* will also
 ' agree, that the Kingdom of *Scotland* remain exemp-
 ' ted from any Duties (except these agreed to) which
 ' may be laid on by the Parliament of *England* before
 ' the Union.

And as to the General Exemption formerly pro-
 pos'd on the Part of *Scotland*, from all other Burdens
 than those consented to for a competent time; the
 Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* considering what
 the Lords Commissioners for *England* have observ'd,
 that it cannot be suppos'd the Parliament of *Great-*
Britain will ever lay any sort of Burdens upon the
 united Kingdom, but what they shall find of neces-
 sity at that time, for the Preservation and Good of
 the Whole, and with due regard to the Circum-
 stances and Abilities of every part of the united
 Kingdom: Therefore the Lords Commissioners for
Scotland, to avoid the Difficulty that may arise in
 that Matter, do agree not to insist further at present;
 but to leave the Continuation of the said Exempti-
 on to be determin'd by the Parliament of *Great-*
Britain.

And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* having
 by this and their former Papers answer'd the Propo-
 sal made by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, on
 the 21th of *April*, concerning the Equality of
 Taxes; the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* take
 this Occasion to put the Lords Commissioners for

May

England in mind of a Proposal given in to their Lordships the 9th Instant, concerning the Quota of Land-Tax for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, not doubting but that the Lords Commissioners for *England* will agree to the same.

The Lord Chancellor did also in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, deliver to the Board the following Proposal.

Scotch
Commis-
sioners Pro-
posals a-
bout pre-
venting
the Ex-
portation
of *Scotch*
Salt to
England,
Plantati-
ons, &c.
without
paying
Excise.

1. That no Salt be transported from *Scotland* to *England* by Land, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Salt and the Horses us'd in transporting it, and pay Ten Shillings for every Bushel of Salt so transported, for which the Carrier as well as the Owner shall be liable conjunctly and severally, and the Carriers to be imprison'd until the said Penalty be paid.

2. That all Salt Water-born be enter'd at a Custom Office, and that before Shipping there be a Report made, expressing to what Port the Ship or Vessel is bound, and if bound to any Port within *Scotland*, there shall be sufficient Security given for the Duty payable in Six Months, with this Condition, that in case a Certificate be return'd from the Collector or Collectors where the Ship or Vessel is bound, that the same Quantity was truly and without Fraud; found loaded at the said Port or Ports, reasonable Allowance being made for waste since the Imbarkation; then and in that Case the Bond for the Duty to become void: And in case the Ship or Vessel be bound for *England* or the Plantations, the Excise or Duty chargeable on the like Salt in *England* shall be presently paid in Money, and a Transite or Certificate subscrib'd by the Collector, expressing the Quantity of Salt enter'd, and the Duty paid; and if any Ship or Vessel load Salt on Board, and export the same without duly reporting, entring and carrying the said Transite or Certificate along with him, to be produc'd at the Port of Discharge, the Ship or Vessel unloading shall be confiscated, and the Master imprison'd for Three Months; and in Case of any Fraud or Connivance in the Collector or other Officers of the Custom-House, the said Collector

or



or other Officer shall be liable to pay a Year's Salary, and be depriv'd of his Office.

3. As to Provisions; all Fishes and Flesh barrel'd for Exportation are appointed to be pack'd and cur'd with Foreign Salt, without any mixture of *Scotch* or *English* Salt by the Law of *Scotland*; which Foreign Salt falls under the Regulation of Foreign Trade, and there are no other valuable Provisions that can be imported from *Scotland*; and the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* are willing to agree to any further Proposal that shall be made for preventing Fraud, in importing *Scotch* Salt or salted Provisions.

This Day Her Majesty came to the Meeting, and being seated in Her Chair, spoke to the Lords Commissioners as followeth.

My Lords,

I Am so much concern'd for the Union of the Two Kingdoms, that I could not satisfy my self without coming before I went out of Town, to see what Progress you had made in the Treaty, and to recommend very earnestly to you the bringing it to a happy Conclusion, with as much dispatch as the Nature of it will admit, not doubting of the general Satisfaction which my Subjects of both Kingdoms will receive in finding you overcome all Difficulties to attain so great and publick a Good.

Queen's
Speech to
the Com-
missioners.
21.

When Her Majesty had done speaking, the Lord Keeper desir'd to know of Her if She would be pleas'd to hear the Proposals made on either side, and the Resolutions hitherto taken thereupon, read by the respective Secretaries; which Her Majesty was pleas'd to allow of, and the Lords Commissioners adjourn'd to *Thursday* the 23d; at what time, the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, deliver'd to the Board the following Answer to the Paper deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* the 21st, to this Effect, 'That whereas the Lords Commissioners for *England* have already consented, that the Kingdom

May

England in mind of a Proposal given in to their Lordships the 9th Instant, concerning the Quota of Land-Tax for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, not doubting but that the Lords Commissioners for *England* will agree to the same.

The Lord Chancellor did also in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, deliver to the Board the following Proposal.

Scotch
Commissioners
Proposals about
preventing the
Exportation of
Scotch Salt to
England,
Plantations,
&c. without
paying
Excise.

1. That no Salt be transported from *Scotland* to *England* by Land, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Salt and the Horses us'd in transporting it, and pay Ten Shillings for every Bushel of Salt so transported, for which the Carrier as well as the Owner shall be liable conjunctly and severally, and the Carriers to be imprison'd until the said Penalty be paid.

2. That all Salt Water-born be enter'd at a Custom Office, and that before Shipping there be a Report made, expressing to what Port the Ship or Vessel is bound, and if bound to any Port within *Scotland*, there shall be sufficient Security given for the Duty payable in Six Months, with this Condition, that in case a Certificate be return'd from the Collector or Collectors where the Ship or Vessel is bound, that the same Quantity was truly and without Fraud; found loaded at the said Port or Ports, reasonable Allowance being made for waste since the Imbarkation; then and in that Case the Bond for the Duty to become void: And in case the Ship or Vessel be bound for *England* or the Plantations, the Excise or Duty chargeable on the like Salt in *England* shall be presently paid in Money, and a Transite or Certificate subscrib'd by the Collector, expressing the Quantity of Salt enter'd, and the Duty paid; and if any Ship or Vessel load Salt on Board, and export the same without duly reporting, entring and carrying the said Transite or Certificate along with him, to be produc'd at the Port of Discharge, the Ship or Vessel unloading shall be confiscated, and the Master imprison'd for Three Months; and in Case of any Fraud or Connivance in the Collector or other Officers of the Custom-House, the said Collector

or

or other Officer shall be liable to pay a Year's Salary, and be depriv'd of his Office.

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This Day Her Majesty came to the Meeting, and being seated in Her Chair, spoke to the Lords Commissioners as followeth.

My Lords,

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Queen's
Speech to
the Com-
missioners.
21.

When Her Majesty had done speaking, the Lord Keeper desir'd to know of Her if She would be pleas'd to hear the Proposals made on either side, and the Resolutions hitherto taken thereupon, read by the respective Secretaries; which Her Majesty was pleas'd to allow of, and the Lords Commissioners adjourn'd to *Thursday* the 23d; at what time, the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, deliver'd to the Board the following Answer to the Paper deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* the 21st, to this Effect, 'That whereas the Lords Commissioners for *England* have already consented, that the Kingdom

May.
 English
 Commis-
 sioners An-
 swer
 to the
 Scotch
 Commis-
 sioners Pa-
 pers of the
 21st, a-
 bout Du-
 ties on
 Paper, &c.

23.

of *Scotland* be exempted from the whole Duty on Stamp'd Paper, Vellum and Parchment till the 1st of *August* 1710. at which time one part thereof expires: The Lords Commissioners for *England* do now consent, that the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall not be charg'd with the other Part of that Duty during the Continuance of that Duty by any Act now in Force.

And do agree, It was and is the Intent of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, that the Kingdom of *Scotland* be exempted from the Payment of the Duty laid on Cynders, in such manner as the Lords Commissioners for *England* have before agreed, that the Kingdom of *Scotland* be exempted from the Payment of the Duty on Coal and Culm.

And as to the Scheme proposed by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, for securing that the Duty on Salt now payable in *England* be collected in *Scotland* after the Union, as to all Salt exported from that Kingdom in Kind or Provisions; the Lords Commissioners for *England* have thought it necessary to receive some Information concerning that Matter, from the Officers principally concerned in the Management of that Duty: And until the Lords Commissioners for *England* can be satisfy'd concerning the sufficiency of these or other Methods for the end propos'd, they conceive they cannot properly enter with the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* on the Consideration of the Time to which the Exemption of *Scotland* from that Duty shall be limited

and as to the Duty which may be laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Meeting of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1707. The Lords Commissioners for *England* do agree, that the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall not be charged with those Duties, upon this Consideration, that the Parliament of *Scotland* do make the necessary Provision for the Publick Charge and Service of the Year 1707. in that Kingdom; provided, that if the Parliament of *England* shall think fit to lay a further Charge on the Customs, or those Excises. of which the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* have agreed to bear

' bear equal Burdens in such Cases ; The Lords Commissioners for *England* propose, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* be liable to the same Customs and Excises, having an Equivalent to be settled by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* : And as to the Quota of a Land-Tax for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, propos'd by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, the Lords Commissioners for *England* do Agree, That whenever the Sum of 1997763 *l.* 84*s.* 4*d.* : shall be Enacted by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to be rais'd in *England* on Land and other things usually charg'd in Acts of Parliament for Granting an Aid to the Crown by a Land-Tax, the Kingdom of *Scotland* shall be charg'd by the same Act with the further Sum of 48000 *l.* as the Quota of that Kingdom to such Tax, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser Sum rais'd on the Kingdom of *England* by any Tax upon Land and other things usually charg'd together with the Land

Next Day, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, deliver'd to the Board the following Paper, which was read.

' The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* are very *Scotch* sensible of the Care which the Lords Commissioners *Commis-* for *England* have taken, to remove Difficulties in *Commissioners* this Important Article, concerning common Taxes *acquiesce* and Impositions : And their Lordships doubt not but *with the* that the Joint-Desires and Endeavours of the Lords *Answer.* Commissioners for both Kingdoms, will bring this *24.* Treaty to a good and speedy Conclusion in every Point.

' And as to the Particulars contain'd in the Answer given in by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, the 23d Instant ; The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do accept the said Answer as satisfying, as to the Exemption of the Kingdom of *Scotland* from the Duties upon Stamp-Paper, Vellum and Parchment, and upon Cynders ; and as to the Quota of the Land-Tax for *Scotland*.

And as to the Article concerning Salt ; The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* are very well satisfy'd, that the Lords Commissioners for *England* take

A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE,

what Time they judge needful for informing themselves, and preparing the most proper Methods for securing what their Lordships propos'd; The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* being very ready to concur on their part.

As to the Duties which may be laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Meeting of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do understand, that the said Answer is intended by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, as an Agreement to the Proposal made by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, That the Kingdom might remain exempted from all other Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union, except these Consented to: And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do Agree, That all necessary Provision shall be made within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, for the Charge and Service of that Kingdom, during the time that shall intervene before the Meeting of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners for *England* do propose, That if the Parliament of *England* shall think fit to lay a further Charge on the Customs, or those Excises of which the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* have agreed to bear equal Burthens, in such cases the Kingdom of *Scotland* be liable to the same Customs and Excises, having an Equivalent to be settled by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do Consent in the Terms propos'd.

And seeing the Adjusting of the Equivalent, and setting the Endurance of the Exemption from the Duty on Salt, may require some Time; The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* are ready, either to proceed on these Matters, until they be fully Adjusted, or to enter on the Consideration of the Constitution of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, the Reservation of Laws and Judicature, or any other remaining Head to be treated on, as shall be Agreed by the Lords Commissioners for both Kingdoms, while in the mean time the Committee is preparing what lies before them.

Now

May.

Now the Lord Keeper of the Great-Seal of England, having acquainted the Scotch Commissioners, on the 5th, 'That all the Matters which had hitherto been under the Consideration of the Commissioners for both Kingdoms, appearing by the Paper deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for Scotland on the 24th, to be adjusted, except only the Determination of the Equivalent, and the Time for which the Exemption of Scotland from the Duty on Salt was to endure, both which things were put into a proper Method to be brought to a Conclusion; The Lords Commissioners for England were ready to receive any further Proposal from the Lords Commissioners for Scotland, in order to the bringing the Treaty to a speedy and happy Conclusion: The Lord Chancellor of Scotland, on the 27th, acquainted the Board, 'That their Lordships for Scotland were preparing a Proposal concerning Reformation of Laws and Judicatures in Scotland after the Union, which would be ready to offer to the Board at next Meeting, which was on the 29th, when the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for Scotland, deliver'd to the Board the following Proposal, which was read.

The Lords Commissioners for Scotland having already Agreed to an Equality of Customs and Excise upon all Exciseable Liquors, and to the same Regulations of Trade throughout the whole United Kingdom, as a Consequence thereof; Their Lordships do now Agree, 'That the Laws concerning Regulation of Trade, Customs and Excise upon all Exciseable Liquors, be the same in Scotland, after the Union, as in England.

Scotch Commissioners Proposals about Regulation of Laws, Judicatures, &c.

29.

But the Lords Commissioners for Scotland do propose, 'That all other Laws in use within the Kingdom of Scotland, do, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in the same Force as before, but alterable by the Parliament of Great-Britain, with this difference betwixt the Laws concerning Publick Right, Policy and Government, and those which concern Private Right: 'That the Laws which concern Publick Right, Policy and Government, may be made the same throughout

May.

the whole United Kingdom; but that no Alteration be made in the Laws which concern Private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within that part of the United Kingdom now call'd Scotland. And as to the Judicatures within Scotland, the Lords Commissioners for Scotland do propose as followeth:

That the Court of Session, or College of Justice, do, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as 'tis now constituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privileges as before the Union; subject nevertheless to such Regulations, for the better Administration of Justice, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain.

That the Court of Justiciary do also, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as 'tis now Constituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privileges as before the Union; subject nevertheless to such Regulations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain, and without prejudice of other Rights of Justiciary.

That all other Courts presently in being within the Kingdom of Scotland do remain, but subject to Alterations by the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that all inferior Courts within the said Limits do remain subordinate, as they now are, to the Supreme Courts of Justice within the same, in all time coming.

That no Causes in the Kingdom of Scotland be cognizable by the Courts of Chancery, Queens-Bench, Common-Pleas, or any other Court in Westminster-Hall; and that the said Courts, or any others of the like nature, after the Union, shall have no cognosce, review or alter the Acts or Sentences of the Judicatures within Scotland, or stop the Execution of the same.

That there be a Court of Exchequer in Scotland, after the Union, for deciding Questions concerning the Revenues of Customs and Excises, having the same Power and Authority as the Court of Exchequer has in England; and that the said Court of Exchequer in Scotland have Power of passing Signatures,
Gifts

Gifts, Tutories, and in other things as the Court of Exchequer at present in Scotland hath; and that the Court of Exchequer that now is in Scotland do remain, until a new Court of Exchequer be settled by the Parliament of Great-Britain in that Kingdom after the Union.

May.



That, after the Union, the Queen's Majesty, and Her Royal Successors, may continue a Privy-Council in Scotland, for preserving of Publick Order and Peace, until the Parliament of Great-Britain shall think fit to alter it, or establish any other effectual Method for that End.

That all Heritable Offices and Jurisdictions, and Offices or Jurisdictions for Life, be reserv'd to the Owners thereof, as Right of Property, notwithstanding of this Treaty, in the same manner as they are enjoy'd by the Law of Scotland.

That the Rights and Privileges of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland, as they now are, do remain entire after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof.

The English Commissioners having, on the 30th, Agreed to these Proposals, but still reserving the Consideration of the Courts of Admiralty of Scotland to the further Progress of the Treaty, we shall hear more of this and other Matters next Month.

30.

We left the Allies and Portuguese Army last time in a good Condition, and having master'd Placentia, they might have easily march'd on towards Madrid, and prevented the Duke of Anjou's ever returning thither; but at a Council of War, held at Placentia the 30th of April, the Portuguese Generals were of Opinion to march back, some to Besiege Badajoz, others Ciudad Rodrigo; but the Earl of Galway, with much ado, prevailed to advance, the next day, to Almanaraz upon the Tagus, to destroy the Bridge there, and cut off the Enemy's Communication: And accordingly, on the 1st Instant, they encamp't at Venta Massagosa, after having driven the Duke of Berwick from thence. The 7th, the Opinions of the Portuguese Generals were consider'd in a Council of State held at Lisbon: After which, the King of Portugal sent Orders to the Marquess das Minas to wait for Provisions, in order

Apr. 30.

to

May. to proceed to *Madrid*. On the 5th the Army arrived at *Almaraz*; but two Days after, the Portuguese Generals, against the Opinion of the English and Dutch, resolved to return to *Placencia*, and from thence to *Ciudad Rodrigo*; upon Pretence that they might want Provisions, if they advanced any farther: Upon Information of which Resolution, it was Agreed at *Lisbon* by the Ministers, to send positive Orders to the Army not to return, except in case of extreme necessity. But the 19th an Express arrived, with Advice, That the Army returned to *Coria* on the 14th, and the 16th was to march to *Ciudad Rodrigo*: And that the Marquess *de Montandrea* had been sent away with five Regiments, to observe the Duke of *Berwick*, who follow'd their Retreating Army, as fast as he himself had retir'd some time before. To make Amends for this inglorious Retreat, the Army on the 11th came before *Ciudad Rodrigo*, where they received Information, That six Pieces of Cannon had that Day been brought into the Place, under a Guard of Horse, and that the Garrison consisted of One Battalion of Regular Troops, and between Two and Three thousand Country People in Arms. The Besiegers, on the 23d. receiv'd some Cannon and Mortars from the Frontiers of *Abeira*: The Mortars began to play that Night, as did the Batteries the two following Days, so that there was a Breach made wide enough by the 26th to give an Assault; on which Day a Capitulation was Agreed on, by which the Governor and Principal Officers of the Garrison, with the Battalion of Regular Troops, were to March out on the 28th with the usual Marks of Honour, obliging themselves not to bear Arms against *Charles III.* for One Year; the Country People were to leave their Arms behind them, to return to their respective Homes, and not to take up Arms any more against the House of *Austria*.

Ciudad Rodrigo
Surrender'd to
the Portuguese.
26.

Having proceeded thus far, we will leave the Generals now to consider (though by much too late) of their March to *Madrid*; and proceed to put a finishing stroke to the most memorable Siege of *Barcelona*, now reduced to great Extremity.

In the Beginning of this Month the Besiegers raised many more Batteries against the Town, and ply'd it very hard; while the Besieged, in long Expectations of Succors by Sea, as bravely and tenaciously defended it. The Squadron, under Sir *John Leake* and Baron *Wassenaer* put out in March from *Lisbon* for the *Sreights*, and had Directions from his Excellency the Earl of *Peterborough* to make for the Coast of *Valencia*: They met with contrary Winds a great while; during which, they were joined by Commadore *Price* with some more Men of War, and two *English* Regiments of Foot on board, all which was not yet near strong enough to encounter the *French* Fleet before *Barcelona*: However, Sir *John*, on the 24th of *April*, N. S. sailed from *Gibraltar*, and sent away four Frigates with Orders to make for *Altea* or *Denia*, to get Intelligence of what Strength the Enemy's Squadron was. The 29th he got to *Altea*, and having Notice that a Squadron was sailed from *Lisbon* to join him, it was resolved in a Council of War, to send to *Vencros* to get further Intelligence of the Enemy, and to stay at *Altea* 24 Hours for the Squadron which was coming to join him: A Frigot was sent at the same time to the Westward, to get Intelligence of that Squadron, which met with three Men of War, sent before by Sir *George Byng*, (who on the 28th of *March* sailed by *Falmouth*) with Notice that he was making what Sail he could after the Fleet; and accordingly he came up with Sir *John Leake* the 30th, about Ten in the Morning. The 3d of *May*, Commadore *Walker* with his Squadron, and divers Transport Ships, joined him likewise. The whole Fleet being now together, Sir *John Leake* endeavour'd to proceed towards *Barcelona*, but was kept back three Days by contrary Winds or Calms. A Minute now, was as long as an Hour another time; the Place was in great Distress, and a King in it, who, upon the Enemy's first forming of the Siege, had writ pressing to Sir *John Leake* and others for speedy Relief, but more particularly to His Excellency the Earl of *Peterborough*, whom in his Letter he call'd, *My Dear Lord*, with many Expressions of Gratitude for the admirable Services he had already done him, with great

May.

 Siege of
Barcelona
 prosecuted.

Apr. 24.

Motions
 of the
 Fleet for
 the Relief
 of *Barce-*
lona.

May.

great Assurances of Favour and Gratifications, and in firm Expectation of his exerting the utmost of his Power to relieve him in his Extremity. His Excellency finding it impossible to Relieve the Place by Land, bent his thoughts upon doing it by Sea, and in order to that, march'd back from the Neighbourhood of *Barcelona*, and encamp't with his Troops behind some Hills near *Sitias*, a little Place on the Sea-side between *Barcelona* and *Terragona*, and went with some Officers to the top of the Hills, to see if they could discern any thing of the Fleet : But being not able with his Natural Eyes nor Perspectives to make the long-wish'd-for Discovery, he went afterwards down to *Sitias*, where very fortunately a *Feleuca* put in, which had been sent by the King from *Barcelona* in quest of the Fleet, with the Promise of a great Reward, if they cou'd bring any good Tydings of them. His Excellency hereupon having immediately writ two or three Letters, sent his Aide-Camp, Captain *Humphreys*, on board the *Feleuca*, with Orders to put out as far as possible he could to Sea, in Search of the Fleet. The Captain did so accordingly in that sorry Vessel, and was out for about 48 Hours, but in a very indifferent plight, before he discover'd a Ship, which hapen'd to be the *Leopard*, on board of which he and the Master of the *Feleuca* went ; and finding, to their great Joy, by the Captain, that the Fleet wou'd be up with 'em next Morning, they staid on board to deliver the Letters they had both from the King and the Earl of *Peterborough* to the Admirals : And Captain *Humphreys* sent the *Feleuca* forthwith back to His Excellency at *Sitias*, with the happy News. It's incredible with what Diligence and Dexterity the Earl imbarck'd about 1400 Men on some Boats and little Barks, that hardly any body but himself cou'd get together in the time, with which he put out from *Sitias* to join the Fleet, that there might not be the least Interruption in the great Work upon his hands, which was, the saving of the Interest of the House of *Austria* in *Spain*, and a King from being taken Prisoner in his Capital. On the 7th, His Excellency went on board the *Prince George*, and hoisted the Union Flag on the Main-top, taking upon him the Command of the Fleet

Fleet as Admiral. Letters came that Day from the King of *Spain*, dated the 4th, with very pressing Instances for Relief; and within Two Hours after the Receipt of His Majesty's Letter, arose a very fair and fresh Gale, and brought the Fleet with all the Forces and Recruits from *England* and *Ireland*, to an Anchor before *Barcelona* the 8th in the Afternoon. The Count de *Tboulouse* was retired the Night before with the *French* Fleet, The King of *Spain* sent an Aid de Camp to desire the Admirals to send him a Reinforcement, expecting the Enemy would have made an Assault; and accordingly the Land Forces and Marines were put on Shore, and the Garrison was thereby augmented to 8000 Foot. The Admirals went on Shore the same Evening, and attended the King of *Spain*, who received them most Graciously, and more particularly his Excellency, and expressed his great Satisfaction with the Arrival of so seasonable a Relief, and his Gratitude for the Generosity and tender Care wherewith Her Majesty hath so effectually Supported and Assisted him.

The *French* still pushed on the Siege for some Days, and my Lord *Peterborough* on his part used all imaginable Diligence to conterwork them, declaring he would fight them even to the last Corner of the City, but after having continued the Siege (which lasted 35 Days) till the 10th, they went off on the 11th about One in the Morning, in a Manner unexpected, leaving behind them near 200 Brass Batt'ring Guns, 30 Mortars, a great Quantity of Bombs, Shot, Shells, Working-Tools, and other Warlike Stores, 10000 Sacks of Corn, above 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all their Sick and wounded Men, whom the Marshal de *Thesse* by a Letter, recommended to the Earl of *Peterborough's* Clemency, (and his Excellency was very Generous and Indulgent towards them;) and which was most remarkable, they left every thing untouch'd, as if it had been for the Use of their Friends, and not for their Enemies. They retir'd towards the *French* Frontiers, being pursued by the *Miquelets*; they owned then even from the Court of *Barcelona*, that this great Advantage was chiefly owing to the Courage,

Barcelona
Relieved.
11.

May

W rage, Conduct, and Vigilance of the Earl of *Peterborough*. This done, the King of *Spain* appointed the Count *de Noailles*, and Count *Ublefeldt* to be Field-M Marshals, who were both to receive their Orders from the Earl of *Peterborough*, his Excellency having a Superiour Commission.

Having mention'd the Marechal *de Theſſe's* Letter to the Earl of *Peterborough*, it will not be improper when we consider what has since hapned, to insert it here.

My Lord,

“ YOU serve me, with Circumstances more Glorious for you, and more Mortifying for me, as I did last Year. my Lord *Galway* in the Siege of *Badajox*. You perceive the miserable Necessity I am under of raising this Siege by the Arrival of your Fleet and the Retreat of ours. My Circumstances do not permit me to carry away a great many Wounded; but Humanity, and your Generosity make me hope that you will give Orders for Care to be taken of them. I desire you, my Lord, to be pleas'd to send them a Guard, that they may not be expos'd to be ill used by the common People and *Miquelets*. I take the Liberty to send you by this Trumpeter, some Money, which I desire you will order to be given to those who have the Direction of the Hospital, that they may take care of the Sick; and a further Sum will be remitted afterwards, the Fortune of War makes your Glory, and at this Day my Misfortune, I am beyond all Expressions,

My Lord,

Your most Humble and

most Obedient Servant,

The Marechal de Theſſe.

P. S. ‘ My Lord, I leave a Commissary and Chirurgion to look after the People I leave behind, and I desire you once more, that they may be taken care of.

The French General could not be so much mortify'd with the Disappointment, but that the Partizans

tizens of King *Charles* must have been as greatly elated with the stupendious Deliverance, of which these Two following Letters of the Prince of *Litchenstein* afford us some Particulars that have not yet been mentioned.

THIS will inform you, that the Fleet or Squadron of the Allies, commanded by Vice-Admiral *Leake*, with the Succour of Land Forces, arriv'd the 8th of this Month: The Enemy's Fleet having Notice of their Approach, fled the Night before, and no doubt are retir'd to *Thoulon*. This has given his Majesty and this City unspeakable joy, and so much the greater for that the Enemy and the Duke of *Anjou*, who is in Person with their Army, look'd upon themselves to be already Masters of *Barcelona*, as indeed they were in a fair way of being; for their Miners were got under the Point of the Counterscarp, and had already made so considerable a Breach, that in Two Days at furthest a general Assault might have been given; tho' 'tis not to be doubted it would have cost them much Blood, and some Thousands of Men; for what was ruin'd by Day was repair'd in the Night with incredible Diligence and Dispatch by means of Fascines, and behind the Wall a very regular and strong Intrenchment was made, and furnish'd with Cannon and Pattereroes; but notwithstanding this, it would have been impossible without Succours to keep the Place many Days, because the best Troops and almost the greatest part of the *English* and *Dutch* were kill'd or taken in the Defence of Fort *Montjuich*: Besides there were not 1000 Men left, *Germans*, *English* and *Dutch* together, to defend the City; and they were forc'd to do most of the Service, because we could not so much depend upon the others, who might be in Number 1400, *Neapolitans* or *Catalonians*, all unexperienc'd and undisciplin'd Men. Tho' the Day before the City was besieg'd, his Catholick Majesty had resolv'd to retire to *Terragona*, or *Tortosa*, yet contrary to my Lord *Peterborough's* Advice, the Count de *Cifuentes*, and mine; as also to the Remonstrances and Intreaties

Prince of
Litchenstein's
Letter to
Count de
Goes, a-
bout rai-
sing the
Siege of
Barcelona.

10.

of

May.



of the Estates of the Country and Magistrates of this City, he determined to stay in the Town besieg'd, to animate by his Presence, the Garrison and his faithful Burghers and Subjects, to make a vigorous long Resistance : And notwithstanding the said Lord, and the Count *de Cifuentes*, wrote afterwards to his Majesty, especially after the Loss of the strong Castle of *Montjuich*, and tho' I being present, said all I could to persuade him to go out of the Place, and open himself a Passage by Land by the Help of his Horse, or else (which was most approv'd by every one) to retire by Sea by the Means of Four Frigates that were always ready, and of a small one that hover'd about the Road; (my Lord *Peterborough* being in the Neighbourhood too, to facilitate his Majesty's Escape) yet he persisted in his Resolution, to continue in the Place to the last Extremity, and not to make use of those Four Frigates, till no more Resistance could be made, till the utmost Danger should compel him to it, and till there was no Possibility of defending the City longer.

We must do Justice to the *English* and *Dutch* Troops, and to the Generals that commanded them, and especially to my Lord *Donnegal* who was kill'd in the Attack of Fort *Montjuich*; as also to the *Dutch* Brigadier *St. Amand* his Majesty's Major-General, to the Count of *Ulfeldt* Governour of *Barcelona*, and to the Landgrave *Henry* of *Hesse*; by acknowledging that by their Bravery, Vigilance, and Working Day and Night, they have defended the City hitherto. But 'tis certain, that had his Majesty retir'd, all had been in the greatest Confusion, and perhaps the Place would have held out but a few Days.

The Enemy's Army fearing to be surpriz'd by the strong Garrison now in the Place, keep close together; and tho' the Siege still continues, yet seeing they fire but with Three Pieces of Cannon which are indeed very large, we make no doubt that in a few Days they will raise the Siege and retire. In case they do, I hope we shall charge their Rear and that the Peasants of the Level Country and the *Miquelets* of the Hills will not forget

forget themselves, but will in hopes of getting Booty, fall upon them, and do them great Damage in their Retreat.

By a Frigate that is to sail in Two or Three Days for Genoa, I will be sure to give you a more particular Account of our Success. In the mean Time, I am, &c.

THE Frigate that is to carry my Letter of the 10th Instant to Lisbon, not being sail'd yet, I will now acquaint you in few Words that this City is absolutely delivered from the Siege, and that last Night and this Morning the Enemy marched all away, with so much Precipitation, that they have abandon'd the greatest Part of their heavy Baggage, and all their Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions, viz. 106 pieces of Brass Cannon in perfect good Order, 23 Mortars, most of them upon Iron Carriages, 3200 Quintals of Powder, 26000 Bullets, 4700 Bombs, 6500 Royal Grenadoes, 12700 Hand Grenadoes, 961 Quintals of Musket Balls, 280 Quintals of Lead, 40000 Cartridges ready fill'd, 1800 Tools for digging up Ground, 8 Barrels of Fireworks, 16000 Sacks of Meal, a great Quantity of Bread-Corn, and 6000 Sacks of Oats, which we have found in their Camp, with abundance of other Preparations, more than can be easily believed but by those that have seen them. They have also left above 1000 Sick or Wounded Men.

As far as we can conjecture by the Motion of the Enemy, they march towards Roussillon; which shews they give Spain for lost, and that they have no Hopes to maintain that Kingdom and its Provinces longer; the rather, because my Lord Galway at the taking of the Town of Alcantara, obtained a great Victory over them, and a Trumpeter that came hither to Day from the Marshal de Tbesse, with a Letter about the Sick and Wounded he has left behind, reports the Dutches of Anjou is retir'd towards Pampelona, and all Spain is in Consternation and Confusion: The Horse sent from hence, being join'd by several Thousand armed Men in the adjacent Country, and in the

MAY

A prefa-
ging E-
clipse of
the Sun.

Mountains, have attack'd the Enemy in their Re-
treat on all sides, and have done them great Da-
mage; and we doubt not but before they get out
of *Catalonia*, the greatest part of the Remains of
their Army will be cut off, or desert at least, for
last Night and this Morning above 300 Men,
Germans or French, are come over to us; and more
still come, some out of Affection, and others for
fear of the *Catalonians* that are all in Arms, or be-
ing directed by the just Hand of God, who has
visibly assisted his Majesty and high Allies. But
what is remarkable, tho' according to the Course
of the Planets there is no Wonder in it, it, that
this Morning about a Quarter past Nine a Clock,
when the Enemies Army was in full march and
Confusion, the Sun was eclips'd for Six Minutes,
so that the Day look'd like Night. Thus the
Crown of *France*, which has the Sun for its De-
vice, loses its Force before *Barcelona*; and must at
last restore to the King and lawful Sovereign of
Spain all the Monarchy usurp'd from him. I do
congratulate with your Excellency, upon this
glorious and happy Success, and hope that in a
little Time I shall acquaint you with other like Pro-
gresses. I am, &c.

His Catholick Majesty's Ministers had much rea-
son indeed, to communicate the great and glorious
News to their Friends, with the utmost alacrity; but
since it concern'd no Body in the World so much as
the King himself, he was not wanting to impart it
to his Allies, and he more particularly wrote the
following Letter to the States-General about it.

Most Dear and Great Friends,

WE hope you have received our Letter of the
1st past, whereby we acquainted you with
the March of the Enemies to Besiege this our Ci-
ty of *Barcelona*, and the Resolution we had taken
to continue therein during the Siege to animate by
our Presence the Garrison and Inhabitants, to de-
fend the same till the last Extremity. There were
many strong Reasons, which would have per-
swaded us not to expose our Person to the dange-
rous

King of
Spain's
Letter to
the states,

10.

Hi
sensib
beroug
Conce

' rous Accidents and uncertain Success of a Siege, but
 ' rather to secure our selves by withdrawing our
 ' selves from that Place, but we could not overcome
 ' our selves upon such an Occasion, wherein we
 ' hop'd that our continuing in the Town might be
 ' of some use for the common Cause. Your Troops
 ' and those of the Queen of Great Britain, have
 ' shew'd the same Valour and Firmness for the De-
 ' fence of *Montjuich* and the City, which they ex-
 ' pressed last Year for the Conquest thereof. Fort
 ' *Montjuich*, which your Troops and those of the
 ' Queen took in Three Hours time, has held out
 ' 22 Days after the opening of the Trenches; but
 ' the Enemies having afterwards lodg'd themselves
 ' on the Point of the Counterscarp, and made a suf-
 ' ficient Breach to be mounted, we had reason to
 ' fear, that the Garrison being extreamly fatigu'd
 ' and diminished, this Place at last would have been
 ' forced to yield to the vigorous Attack of the En-
 ' mies. The Arrival of the Fleet and the Land-
 ' Forces which came at the same time, has removed
 ' that just Apprehension. That fortunate Accident
 ' has fill'd us with Joy, and struck the Enemy with
 ' the utmost Consternation, who are now obliged to
 ' think of making their Retreat, when they actually
 ' thought themselves Masters of *Barcelona*. We
 ' doubt not but you will receive this great News,
 ' with Sentiments of Joy and Comfort like unto ours,
 ' and while we assure you of the perfect Gratitude
 ' we have for your Assistance, we shall endeavour
 ' our utmost to improve this favourable Opportuni-
 ' ty for promoting our Interests and those of the
 ' common Cause. Whereupon we pray God to
 ' keep you, most Dear and Great Friends, in his
 ' Holy Protection.

Barcelona, May
 10, 1706.

Your very good Friend
 CHARLES,
 Henry de Gunter.

His Catholick Majesty being in like manner very
 sensible of the good Offices of the Duke of Marl-
 borough, and how much he interested himself in the
 Concerns of the Publick and for the Common Good,

May. was pleas'd to acknowledge the same, by the following Letter to his Grace.

King of
Spain's
Letter to
the Duke
of Marl-
borough.
10.

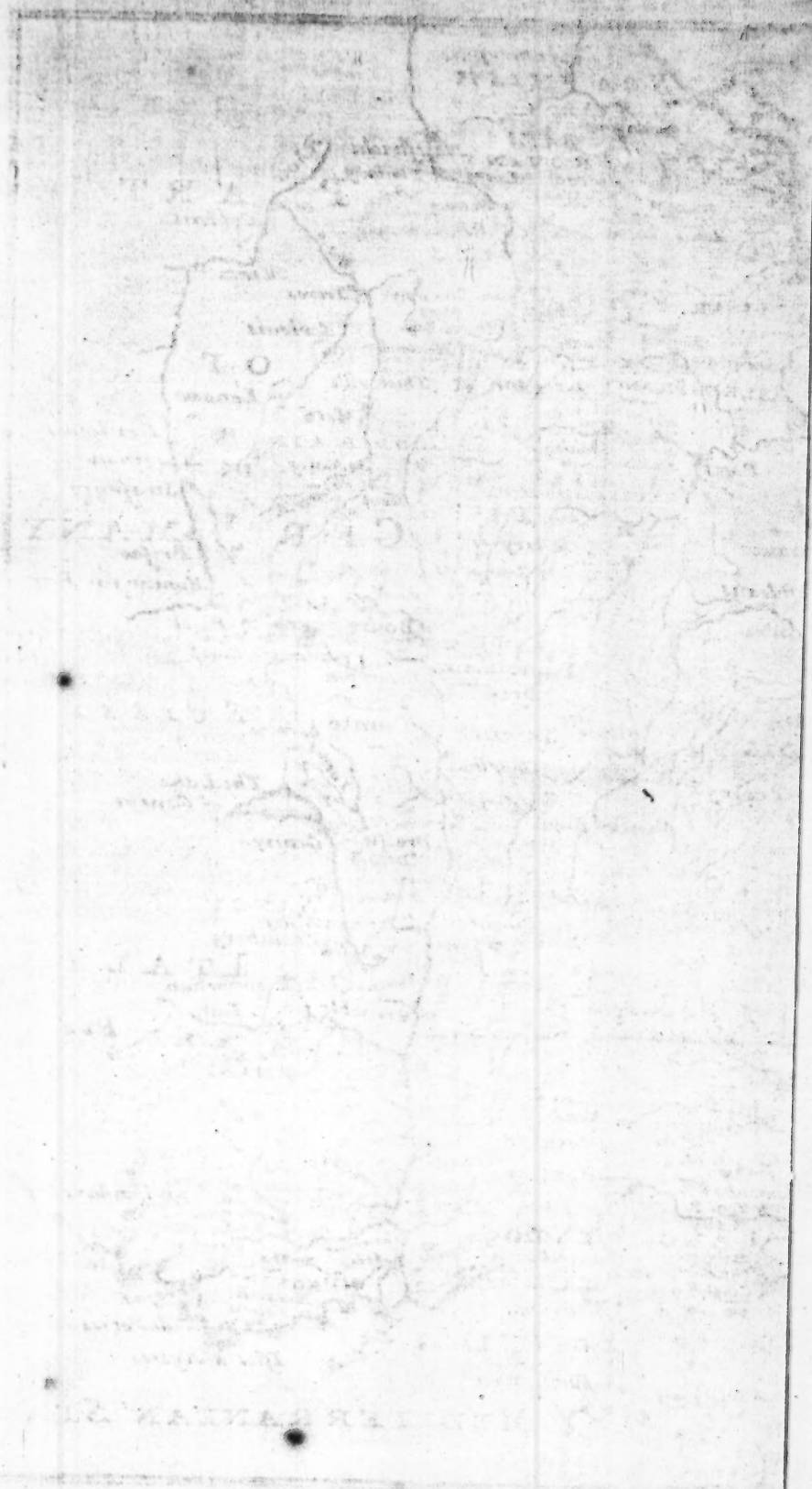
My Lord Duke and Prince,

YOU could never have given me more convincing Proofs of your Zeal and Concern for my Service and the Good of the Common Cause, than by interposing your good Offices with the Queen your Mistress, in order that the Fleet and Forces She had design'd for my Service might use the Diligence they have shewn to come hither. My City of *Barcelona*, wherein I chose to continue to encourage the Garrison and Inhabitants to a long and vigorous Defence, was reduced to such Extremities, that without the Arrival of this Fleet and Succours, it was to be fear'd, that the Enemies, who were actually lodg'd on the Point of the Counterscarp, and had made a sufficient Breach, would have taken the Place in a very little time. I do hereby acquaint you with so fortunate an Event; and while I hope that the rest of the Campaign will answer this noble Beginning, I flatter my self to hear likewise in a short time good News from you, and the glorious Operations you have performed by your own Valour and that of the Troops under your Command. The Queen, your Mistress, and Messieurs the States-General could not oblige me more, than in sending hither the Count *de Noailles* and Brigadier *Stanhope*, assuring you that their Persons have always been, and always will be acceptable to me. I do not question but you Interested your self in the Choice of both, as you do in every thing that may promote my Interests and those of the common Cause: Whereupon I pray God to keep you, my Lord Duke and Prince, in his Holy Protection, and I assure you of my perfect Esteem and Gratitude.

Barcelona, May
10, 1706.

CHARLES.

Having at *Barcelona* celebrated the great and stupendious Deliverance with Triumphs of Joy, and
Philip



0 15 30 45 60 90 120

English Miles

0 5 10 15 20 30 40

English and French Leagues

0 6 12 18 24 36 48

Lieues Com. de France

50

The WESTERN or

ATLANTICK

OCEAN

45

A New Map of

FRANCE

According to the Newest Observations
By H. Moll Geographer.



May.

Philip the Competitor being now retired with the shattered Remains of his *French* Army quite out of *Spain*, *Charles* was surely in the most hopeful way in the World of possessing the whole Monarchy without any Prospect of much further struggle about it, especially seeing there was an Army on the other side of the Country, that had in a Manner no Body to oppose them, and which after the taking of *Alcantara* advanced forward towards *Madrid*, all Places wherever they came Submitting to them; and indeed if they had not unhappily changed their Rout, might have been at *Madrid*, by or very near the time King *Philip* from before *Barcellona* arrived in *France*, for *Alcantara* was surrendred on the 14th of *April*, and *Anjou* did not get to *Perpignan* till the 22d of *May*, and from thence reached *Madrid* on the 6th of *June*, which in all human probability he had never seen more, had it not been for this fatal Alteration.

I suppose every Body is of Opinion, that it was of the highest Importance to King *Charles*, that he should use the utmost Celerity imaginable to get to *Madrid*, after the raising the Siege of *Barcellona*, in order to which, Three Councils of War were held; wherein it was agreed, *nemine Contradicente*, that his Excellency the Earl of *Peterborough* should with some of the Troops pass by Sea to *Valencia*, whither the King himself was to march with the rest of the Forces by Land, and so conjointly advance towards *Madrid*: His Excellency sailed away with the Fleet on the 29th, and had not been long gone, but the King Constituted Count *Ulefeld* a Dane, Governor of *Catalonia*, with which the *Catalans* (at least some of them) did not appear to be well satisfied, and were rather for Count *Noyelles* than any Body else, upon the Account of his being a natural born Subject of *Spain*, his great Experience in military Affairs and other excellent Qualifications: To redress this, they apply'd themselves by Letters to the Earl of *Peterborough*, by whom he is as infinitely beloved by the Generality of the People, as he has been envied by some of the great Ones, for no other Reason, but that he out-shines them in Merit and true Glory: His Excellency writ very pressing-

Count:
Ulefeld
made Governor of
Barcellona.

May.

ly again and again to His Catholick Majesty about this Matter, but to little purpose; and all that could be got, was, That Count *Noyailles* should be provided for some other way.

How unhappy soever some People thought this Procedure to be, it was nothing in Comparison to what afterwards followed; the King's Presence at *Madrid*, while his Competitor was out of the Kingdom, seem'd to be the *Unum Necessarium* at this time: But that Prince continuing at *Barcelona* all this Month, and the greatest part of the next, and even soon after that entirely altering the Measures that had been Agreed on, before the Earl of *Peterborough* left *Barcelona*, we shall meet with the same in its proper Place; and having nothing more to add here at present, save that the Gount *de las Torres*, one of the Duke of *Anjou's* Generals, was not able, with all the Force he had, to carry the little Town of *Xativa* in *Valencia*, which was nobly defended by Don *Basset y Ramos*, who on the 24th forc'd the Enemy to draw off, with the Loss of near 1500 Men Kill'd and Wounded; we shall see whether there is any thing done at *Rome* worth our Observation.

There were Nineteen Vacancies at this time in the College of Cardinals; and several of those which enjoy'd that Dignity being absent from *Rome*, and others unable to apply themselves to Publick Affairs, through Age or Infirmary, the Pope was prevail'd with to fill up the Vacancies. The Disputes about the *Spanish* Succession had hitherto retarded the same, and no doubt but the Pope would have still put it off, had he seen that famous Controversy near its Conclusion; but the Success of the War being yet as uncertain as ever, his Holiness thought fit to make the so-much desir'd Promotion, and created, on the 17th, Nineteen Cardinals, declaring the Names of Eighteen of them, and reserving the Nomination of the other in *Petto*. The Prelates rais'd to that high Dignity were the *Sieur Martelli*, Secretary of the Consultations; the *Sieur Ruffo*, a *Neapolitan*, Master of the Chamber to the Pope; the *Sieur Colonna*, a *Roman*, Major-Domo and Brother to the Constable of that Name; the *Sieur Fieschi*, Arch-Bishop of *Genoa*; the *Sieur Gualterio*, Nuncio

A Promotion of Cardinals made.

17.

in France; the *Sieur Aquaviva*, Nuncio in Spain; *M^y* the *Sieur Spada*, Nuncio in Poland; the *Sieur Balbo*, Patriarch of Venice; the Duke of Saxony-Zeitz, Bishop of Raab, a German; the *Sieur Casoli*, Assessor of the Holy Office; the Abbot of *la Trinité*, Auditor of the Rota for France; the *Sieur Caprara*, Auditor of Rota; the *Sieur Pallavicino*, Governor of Rome; the *Sieur Corsini*, Treasurer of the Chamber; the *Sieur Priuli*, a Venetian, Auditor of the Rota; the *Sieur Philippi*, Votant of the Signature, (who refused the Dignity, and his Reasons were afterwards allowed of;) the *Sieur Fabroni*, Secretary of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith; and the *Sieur Parracciani*, Auditor to the Pope.

As for the War in Lombardy, nothing of moment happen'd between the two Armies since the Fight at *Calcinate*, wherein the Germans were certainly worsted, which at least retarded Prince Eugene's Measures, as well as the want of his Reinforcements from Germany, which consisted of Prussian, Sax-Gothian, Palatine and Hessian Troops, most of which were in the Queen of England and the States of Holland's Pay. So that the Imperial and French Troops continued on the Banks of the *Adige*, narrowly watching one another; and the French now boasted, that the Intrenchment which the Duke of *Vendosme* had caus'd to be made, was so advantageous, that 'twas as difficult to attack it, as 'twas easie to defend it: That it began at the Brink of the Lake of *Garda* at the Town of *Garda*: That its Centre was near the Rock of *Cavagion*, and that it ended at the *Adige* over-against *Ponton*: That this Intrenchment, which was four Miles long, was guarded by the Count of *Albergotti* with 25 Battalions, and 6 Squadrons: That from the Place where it ended on the Bank of the *Adige* to *Verona*, the Duke of *Vendosme* had posted 6 Squadrons: From *Verona* to *San Pietro de Legnago* 13 Battalions; 27 Squadrons behind them in a second Line: And the Head-Quarter was to be at *Opeano* on the *Busa*. That the *Marquess de St. Fremont* was intrusted with the Guard of the Lower *Adige* towards *la Badia*, having under him 7 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons. That the Count de *Medavi* kept about *Salo* and the *Rocca d'Anso*, to guard the Passages with 13 Batta-

May.

lions. A great many other Precautions they took, to keep out the *Germans*, of which they seem'd to make no manner of doubt; wherein, however, they found themselves shamefully mistaken.

Their Boasts seem'd to be yet much greater about the Siege of *Turin*; for the Defence of which, the Duke of *Savoy* had taken all the Care and Precaution that Humane Nature was capable of. The *French* gave out, That their Army, formed under the Duke de la *Feuillade*, for this Enterprize, consisted of no less than 68 Battalions, and 88 Squadrons: a formidable Body indeed, and provided with Cannon, Mortars, and all other Warlike Necessaries, sufficient to carry the strongest Town in *Christendom*, one wou'd think, in much less time than they lay before it. I shall not tire the Reader with the Account of the Marches and Counter-marches of this Army, and with some other things that are usually done, as previous to the Besieging of a Place, and the Trenches not being open'd before the Beginning of the next Month; I am here to observe, That notwithstanding the great Assurance they had in *France*, That *Turin*, and consequently all *Piedmont* must in a short time be in their hands, and that the Duke of *Savoy* and his Family must be turn'd a Grazing on Confederate-Ground, as well as the Elector of *Bavaria* was on that of the Two Crowns: Yet the *French* King, on the 25th, caus'd an Offer to be made to His Royal Highness, of the Government of the *Milanese* for his Life, and of several Millions of Livres for repairing his fortify'd Places that had been demolish'd, if he would forsake the Allies: Which the Duke utterly reject'd. Perhaps he was not a little encouraged in his Resolution, by Letters he had received some Days before from Prince *Eugene*, wherein though His Highness own'd that the Enemy had the Advantage at *Calcinato*, and oblig'd the *Imperialists* to quit several Posts, but that the Loss of Men was pretty equal on both Sides, and that he added, That being arriv'd in the *Brescian*, he had found it necessary to quit that Country, and march round the Lake de la *Guarda* for the *Veronese*, and that the *French* attack'd on that Occasion his Rear, but were repuls'd with a considerable

French offer Terms to the Duke of *Savoy*.

siderable Loss; yet His Highness concluded, upon the whole, That the Action would cause no Alteration in the Projects that had been concerted, and that he did not question but to find out some way or other to assist him.

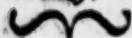
May.

We'll leave His Highness in this resolute Disposition; and as there was little or nothing yet done in Hungary towards a Peace, besides the Cessation of Arms before-mention'd to be Agreed on; all that we have to observe in these Parts, is, That the Emperor having in November last erected *Mildenbeim* into a Principality of the Empire, and conferr'd the same on the Duke of *Marlborough*; and Her Majesty of *Great-Britain* having been pleased to allow Mr. *Stepney*, Her Envoy-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Court, to take Possession hereof in his Highness's Name; the Ceremony was perform'd there in the Town-Hall on the 24th, and next Day by the Officers, Magistrates, Burghers, and other Subjects of that Principality: To whom Count *Konigsegg*, one of the Emperor's Privy-Council, and his first Commissioner for that Act, declar'd, That His Imperial Majesty had transferr'd on the Duke, in Consideration of His Important Services, all his Right to the said Principality; in Testimony whereof, a Secretary of the *Feudal Court* read the *Lehn-Brief* (or Letter of Investiture) and then a Patent, whereby the said Officers and Subjects were first discharg'd from the Obedience and Vassalage which they Swore a Year ago to His Imperial Majesty, upon the Death of *Maximilian* late Duke of *Bavaria*, and afterwards were directed to take a new Oath of Homage to the Duke of *Marlborough*, as Prince of *Mildenbeim*; which was administred to them accordingly by Mr. *Stepney*'s Order, in the Presence of Count *Konigsegg*, and two other Imperial Commissioners, Baron *Valmar* and Baron *Imboff*, who had lately the joint-Administration of that Country. The whole Ceremony was perform'd with a great deal of Decency; and the People in general gave all Demonstrations of their Satisfaction, in being under His Highness's Protection.

Duke of
Marlborough Invested in
the Principality of
Mildenbeim.

Some time before this, the Emperor had sent a Decree to the Diet of the Empire, importing, That
having

May.



having thought fit to create the Duke of Marlborough, a Prince of the Empire, in Consideration of his eminent Services; he had erected the County of *Mil-denheim* into a Principality, and given the same to that Prince, to qualify him to Sit and Vote in the College of Princes of the Empire; and that therefore His Majesty recommended to them to admit his Plenipotentiary thereinto, without any delay, that the said Prince might be encourag'd more and more to continue his Services to *Germany*, and the Common Cause.

The *French* at this time made a mighty Noise of the Advantages they gained in *Alsacia* over the *Imperialists*, who took no manner of care to preserve their last Year's Acquisitions in those Parts: However it were, it's allowed by the very Enemies of the Prince of *Baden*, that he made a most noble Retreat over the *Rhine* with his little Army, and with little Loss; whereas the *French*, in their Accounts, said, that the *Mareschal de Villars* having received Orders from the King to prevent the Designs which the Enemy had form'd on the *Upper-Rhine*, assembled his Army at *Brumpt* on the *Sor*, whilst *Mareschal de Marsin* gather'd the Forces of the *Moselle* near *Savern*. That they began their March the Night between the 29th and 30th of *April*, and advanc'd with so much Diligence and Secrecy, that the Prince of *Baden*, and the Count *de Friesen*, who were still the 30th in the Evening in *Haguenaue*, were surpriz'd in their Posts, which they abandon'd, and retir'd with extreme Precipitation. That *Mareschal de Villars* met, in his March, a Body of 800 Horse, which he caus'd to be charg'd by the Vanguard commanded by the *Marquess de Bourg*, who defeated the Enemy, killing 100 of them, and taking as many Prisoners. That hereupon, without any Resistance, his Men enter'd the Camp, which the Enemy had fortify'd between *Bischweiler* and *Drusenheim*, in which they found their Tents standing, with a great quantity of Ammunition and Provisions, as also in *Bischweiler*, which had been put into a Condition of Defence. That there was also found the Baggage, particularly that of Count *de Friesen*, and his Plate, which was plunder'd by the King's Hussars. That the Enemy were driven as far as *Statmatt*, where
was

Apr. 30.

was their Bridge on the *Rhine*, over which they went, and afterwards broke down the same: And so Fort *Lewis* was entirely freed. *Mareschal de Villars* having been inform'd, That Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had left Garrisons in *Haguenau* and *Drusenheim*, in which were Artillery and Ammunition, he gave Detachments to the *Marquess de Vieuxpont*, and the *Marquess de Pery*, with Orders to the first to attack *Drusenheim*, and the other to lay Siege to *Haguenau*; the first of which the *Germans* quitted, and *Haguenau* was surrender'd to the *French* on the 12th, the Garrison consisting of 1400 Men, besides 800 Sick, being made Prisoners of War. They found therein 800 Barrels of Gun-powder, 26000 Cannon-Balls, 8000 Sacks of Corn, 15000 Sacks of Meal, 60 Wag-gons with six Horses apiece, 80 Pieces of Cannon, 4000 Bombs, and 16 Mortars.

The *French*, elated with this Success, pretended to some other mighty Enterprizes; they took Possession of the Intrenchments at *Lauterburg*, threaten'd *Landau*, and some had the vanity to think, they would once more penetrate into *Bavaria*; but they were soon mortify'd with the Loss of the fatal Battle of *Ramellies* in the *Netherlands*. 'Tis certain, the true Interest of the *French* King, was, to have been on the Defensive in this Country, unless he had had a moral certainty of Success. What induc'd him to Order his Army to come out of their Fastnesses, and to give the Confederates a fair Opportunity to Engage, is to me a great Mystery; for I can scarce believe they were so short in Intelligence, as not to know when the *Danes* might join the Duke of *Marlborough*: I know there were also several Stories bandy'd about, especially in *Holland*, of some understanding between the *French* Court and a certain Potentate in the Alliance, to the prejudice of it; to which I can give no manner of Credit: All that I can say, is, That there are fatal Infatuations attend the wisest Councils, and that, *Quem Deus vult perdere dementat*. But though *Lewis XIV.* was obliged to to send the greatest part of his Army on the *Rhine*, to reinforce his broken Troops here, all was not near enough to stop the Torrencey of the Confederate Arms, that now carry'd all before them: But let us
come

May. come to the Particulars of that glorious Action, which freed the Spanish Netherlands from under Gallick Servitude.

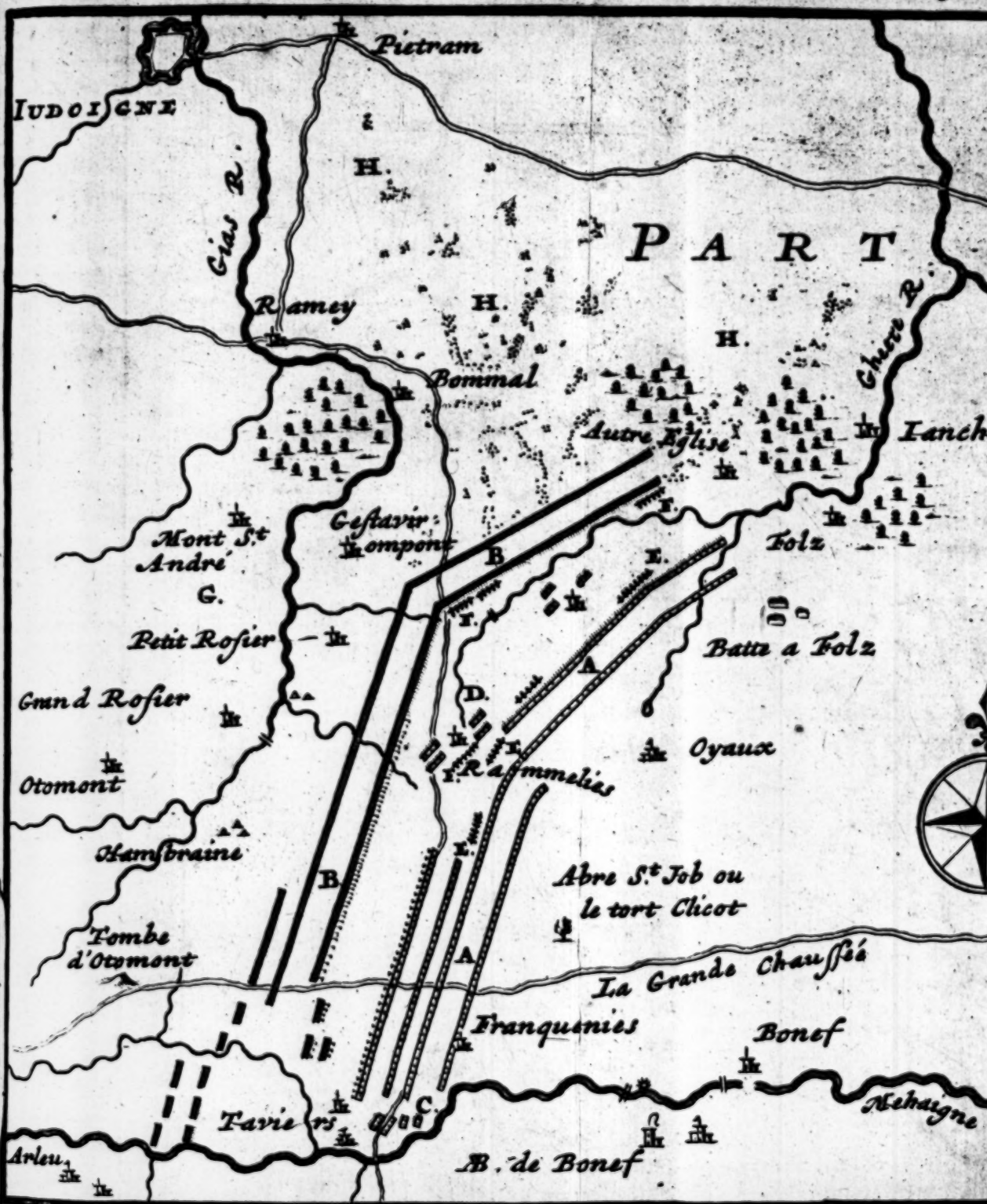
The Army of the States-General began to Encamp near Tongeren the beginning of this Month, and the Duke of Marlborough and Monsieur d'Auverquerque set out the 9th from the Hague for Maestricht, where they arrived the 12th. His Excellency went the same Day to the Camp, and the Duke went thither the next Day, to review the Army. Mean time the English Troops were Order'd from their Quarters to join the Army, and they arriv'd at Bilsen the 20th, and on the 21st joined the Dutch between Borkloen and Gros Warem. The 22d the Danes in the Service of England and Holland join'd also the Army; and the French, confiding in their Superiority, came about the same time out of their Lines, and encamp't between Tirlemont and Fudoign; which occasion'd the Memorable Action on the 23d. of which we are going to give a particular Account, as it is contain'd in several authentick Letters and Relations, and we shall begin with the Account given by Colonel Richards.

First Account of the Battle of Ramelies.

23.

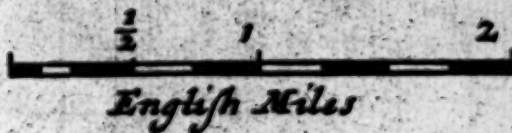
On Saturday the 11th Instant the Confederate Army decamp't from Borkloen, and march'd to Gros Warem. The Danish Troops came up with their Rear, and encamp't at a small distance from them. Here they had Advice, That the Enemy, who being join'd by the Horse of the Marechal de Marfin's Army, and depending upon the Superiority of their Numbers, were lately come out of their Lines, and had made a Motion, putting their Right towards Fudoign. The Duke of Marlborough and Monsieur d'Auverquerque, relying upon the Goodness of their Troops, resolv'd to advance towards the Enemy; and accordingly on Sunday the 12th, about Three in the Morning, the Army march'd in Eight Columns towards Ramelies, a Village where the Gheete takes its Source, that they might avoid the Inconveniency of passing that River. Being advanced near the said Village, they found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount S. Andre, and placing their Right to the Mebaign. This River flows about half a League

An Exact Plan of the **BATTEL** *of*
Confederate Army Comanded by his Grace y^e DUKE of MA
QUERQUE ; & y^e French Comanded by y^e Martiall Villeroy &



of **RAMMELIES** Fought by y^e
MARLBOROUGH & Monsieur D'AUVER-
roy & Emanuell of Bavaria May 23. N. S. 1706.

Pl. 256.



Explanation

- A. The Confederate Army in Battalia
- B. The French Army in Battalia
- C. 4 Battalions designed for y^e first Attack
- D. L. G. Schultz v. 12 Bat. Attacking y^e Village of Rammellies
- E. Our Batteries
- F. The Enemies Batteries
- G. Mount S^t André
- H. The Flight of the Enemy

haigne R.

League from *Rammelies*, the Ground between them being open and level: The *Gbeete* runs from *Rammelies* to *Autreglise*, thro' a marshy Ground; and beyond *Autreglise* the River grows wide, and the Ground is unpassable.

The Enemy had posted a Brigade of Foot next to the *Mebaign*, and filled the Space betwixt that and *Rammelies* with upwards of 100 Squadrons, among which were the Troops of the *French* King's Household: At *Rammelies* they had above Twenty Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about Twelve Pieces of treble Cannon: From thence to *Autreglise* they had formed a Line of Foot along the *Gbeete*, with a Line of Horse at some distance behind them.

The Duke of *Marlborough* judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Strefs of the Action would be on the Left, ordered, that besides the Number of Horse belonging to that Wing, the *Danish* Squadrons, being Twenty in Number, should also be posted there. It was about Two in the Afternoon before the Confederate Army could be formed in Order of Battle, and then they began the Attack on our Left with Four Battalions, which pushed the Brigade of Foot above-mentioned from their Post on the *Mebaign*. Monsieur de *Auverquerque* about the same time charged with the Horse of that Wing: The Success was doubtful for about half an Hour; which the Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving, ordered the rest of the Horse of the Right Wing (except the *English* who were Seventeen Squadrons) to support those on the Left.

Here, while the Duke was rallying some, and giving his Orders to others to Charge, he was in very great Danger, being singled out by several of the resoluteft of the Enemy; and falling from his Horse at the same time, had either been killed or taken Prisoner, if some of our Foot that was near at hand, had not come very seasonably to his Grace's Assistance, and obliged the Enemy to retire. After this, the Duke had still a greater Escape, a Cannon-Ball having taken off Colonel *Brinsfield's* Head, as he was re-mounting his Grace.

May.

The Village of *Rammelies* was attacked by a Detachment of Twelve Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant General *Schultz*, which entred at once with great Vigour and Resolution. His Grace hastned our Line of Foot thither to support them, which, tho' it was at a great Distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the same time charged the rest of their Foot that were posted behind the *Gbette*; and he ordered the *English* Horse to support them.

By this time the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse being entirely defeated, the Horse of our Left fell upon the Foot on their Right, of whom they slew great Numbers, cutting to pieces about Twenty of their Battalions, whose Colours they took, and likewise their Cannon. The rest of the Enemy's Foot were entirely broke: The Horse of their Left Wing seemed to make a stand, to gain time for their Foot to retire; but were charged so quick, and with so much Bravery, by the *English* Horse, that they entirely abandoned the Foot; and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of *Autreglise*, made a terrible Slaughtering of them; the French King's own Regiment of Foot, called the Regiment *du Roy*, begg'd for Quarter, and delivered up their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hay's* Dragoons.


They pursued the Enemy all Night by the Way of *Judoigne*, as far as *Meldre*, being Five Leagues from the Place where the Action happened, and Two from *Louvain*, and there Colonel *Richards* left the Army on Monday Night the 13th Instant, preparing to march so early as to be at the *Dyle* the next Morning by break of Day; and to secure the Pass of *Neder Ysche*, which would give them an Opportunity of further improving this great and glorious Success.

Thus they gain'd a compleat and entire Victory, that, next to the Blessing of God, upon the Justice of the Cause, for which Her Majesty and Her Allies were engaged in the present War, must be ascribed to the great Courage, Prudence and Vigilance, of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was Personally present in the hottest of the Action, giving his Orders with wonderful Sedateness and Presence of Mind,

Mind. Monsieur de Auverquerque acted with the Valour and Conduct becoming a great General; the rest of the Generals likewise distinguished themselves; and all the Troops, both Officers and Soldiers, fought with the greatest Bravery and Resolution.

A right Judgement could not then be made of the exact Number of the slain, by reason they made no stay on the Field of Battle; but the Enemy were generally supposed to have had about 8000 Men killed, among whom were number'd the Prince de Monbazon, and another called Prince Maximilian, with divers other Persons of Note. They took about 6000 Prisoners, among whom are Messieurs Palavicini and Mezieres, Major-Generals; the Marquess de Barr, Brigadier-General of Horse; the Marquess de Nonant, Brigadier-General of Foot; the Marquess le la Baume, Son of the Marshal de Tallard; a Nephew of the late Duke of Luxemburgh, a Nephew of the Lord Clare, and several other Officers of Distinction, whose Names were not yet known. They had likewise taken all their Artillery, all the Baggage they had with them, and their Bread Waggon, besides a great Number of Colours, Standards and Kettle-Drums; and a great part of their heavy Baggage, which they had sent away before the Action, was also seiz'd by our Troops at Fudoigne. This Army consisted of the best of the Enemy's Forces, particularly the *Gens d'Arms*, and others of the French King's Household, which were entirely ruined.

This was the *English* Account of the glorious Victory; that from the *Hague* imported that Monsieur de Duyvenworde, Baron of Waffanear, and Adjutant-General to the Velt-Mareschal de Auverquerque, arrived there Post the 25th early in the Morning, from their Army, with the welcome News, That having march'd directly towards that of the Enemy, they reach'd and attack'd them in the Plain of Fudoigne, with so much Courage and Success, that after a vigorous Resistance, the Enemy were entirely routed with great Loss. That Adjutant-General having been admitted a little after his Arrival into the Assembly

May.  sembly of their High Mightinesses, the States-General, he gave them, by Word of Mouth an ample Account of what passed in that glorious Action. About 7 the same Morning he was followed by the *Sieur Vleerman*, Commissary of the Approaches, and by their High Mightinesses Order, the following Relation of what they had both verbally reported, was Printed and Published, in these Words.

A further
Account
of the Bat-
tle of *Ra-*
melles.

The Army having halted at *Borkloen* the 20th of this Month, broke up again the 22d in the Morning, and advanced to the Stone Mill of *Krussworm*, extending themselves between *Cortis* and *Tourine* from whence they discovered that of the Enemy, which was encamped between *Tirlemont* and *Sout-leuwe*. The same Day it was resolved by the Lords Deputies of the States, and the Generals, to march towards *Merdorp* the next Morning, there to concert, according to the Enemy's Motions, the most convenient Measures for Attacking them; and, in the mean time, the heavy Baggage was sent by the way of *Borghworm* towards *Turine*, beyond *Gias*. On Sunday the 23d, at Three in the Morning, the Army march'd towards the Enemy in Order of Battle, taking their Rout between *Merdorp* and *Bonaf*. In this March we discover'd some of the Enemies (Hussars and about 10 in the Morning the main Body of their Army, which was advanced as far as *Ramilly*, *Offuz* and *Taviers*, which are Villages situated between the *Mebaign* and the *Tause*, where they had posted a Body of Eighteen or Twenty Battallions that had entrenched themselves. In the mean time, they drew up their Army in order of Battle, their Right Wing extending as far as the *Mebaigne*, and their Left towards *Judoigne*, that little Town being, however, at a good Distance behind them. At the same time, the Army of the Allies was likewise drawn up, in order of Battle by their Generals, the Right Wing being posted near *Foltz* on the *Tause*, with a little Morass in Front, and the Left near *Branchu*, on the *Mebaigne*. All things being thus disposed, it was resolved to attack the Village of *Rammilies*, which was the Enemy's principal Post. In order to that, Twenty Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounders,

Pounders, were brought up, and 12 Battallions, who were to be supported by the whole Line, were commanded for that Attack. About Two in the Afternoon the Cannon began to play against the Enemy. Four Battalions were at the same time, detached to dislodge them from the Valley of *Taviers*, where they had posted Six Battallions to cover the right Wing, our left Wing not being able to push on any further, before the taking of that Post. Hereupon the Enemy caus'd some Dragoons to advance to support the Six Battalions. All the Horse of the Left Wing of the Confederate Army march'd likewise to attack the Enemy's Right Wing, which advanced at the same time towards them. It was then that the Fight began with a great deal of Fury, and continued with great Obstinacy, until the Horse of our Left Wing had gain'd Ground enough to attack the Enemy in Flank; whereupon they begun to give way. Whilst we were engaged on that side, our Foot attack'd likewise the Village of *Ramelies*, which was also forced about Four of the Clock, after a vigorous Resistance. The Enemy endeavoured to retire from the Village but being got out, they were broke, and entirely destroy'd, or taken by our Horse; whereupon their Army retired a great half League beyond the Village of *Rammilies*, where they drew up again in order of Battle behind a hollow Road and some Hedges; but our Army having likewise advanced between the *Taise* and the *Mebaigne*, and extended themselves further in the Plain, advanced again towards the Enemy, their Right Wing retired immediately further off; and their Left gave Ground likewise, before we could come up with them, as we wished. The Enemy were afterwards pursued by the whole Army for Two Leagues, as far as *Judoigne*; and Night coming on then, their Army retired in great Confusion, part to *Louvain*, part towards *Waveren*; and some Troops through *Judoigne*. Hereupon the Army of the Allies pass'd the great *Ghote* in three different Places, viz. at *Judoigne*, and above and below that Place, and advanced the 24th near *Melsdert*. We have taken in this Battle a great Number of Prisoners from the Enemy, as well General and

May.

Inferior Officers, as Soldiers, but cannot yet specify their Numbers. We have also taken from them abundance of Standards and Colours, with their Artillery, Ammunition, Pontons, and all that belong'd to the Train of their Army: But we cannot yet tell exactly the Enemy's Loss in this Action, because they have been continually pursued.

Another Relation of this Battle, being in some things more particular than the rest, was briefly thus; That our Cannon began to play at Half an Hour after One, and continu'd on our Right above two Hours, because the *English*, who were in that Wing, were hinder'd by a Morass from charging the Enemy; that on our Left-Wing, where were the *Dutch*, the shock began between the Horse, after an Hour's Cannonading. That the Enemy had their best Troops there: That the *Blue Guards*, and *Dops's* Dragoons had to do with the Troops of the King's Household, whom they broke; but at the same time the *French* caus'd three of our other Squadrons to give Ground; but that that Disorder was soon remedied by the *Dutch* Horse, and others that mov'd from our Right Wing to the Left: That my Lord Duke repair'd thither likewise, and kept with the Left-Wing till the end of the Fight, because there was nothing but Cannonading on the Right-Wing. That our Horse making a fresh Charge, and the Infantry moving forwards still and gaining Ground, the Enemy's Right-Wing was put to a total Rout by Four a Clock; which gave means to our Foot to advance to the Ditch of *Ramelies*, in which were 8 Battalions intrench'd; and 4 of our Battalions, viz. 2 of the *Frieseland* Guards, that of *Slangenbourg*, and that of *Salish*, passing through the Ditch and charging the Enemy fiercely, kill'd or took most of them, the *Frieseland* Guards alone taking 1200 of them. That then our Horse and Foot that had before broken the Enemy's Right-Wing, push'd their Advantage so diligently, that they did not give their Foot time to Rally, so that part of them fled towards *Namur*; and then their Left-Wing being attack'd in Flank, the *English* Regiments of *Churchil* and *Mordant* getting over the Morass towards the end of the Action, and charging them home likewise, was put

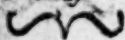
to the Rout. That we pursu'd the Enemy from Half an Hour past Four till Ten at Night; nay, that *Monfieur d'Auverquerque* with a Detachment follow'd them till One the next Morning; so that their Retreat was in very great Haste and Disorder. That we took above 4000 Prisoners, and above 80 Colours or Standards, as also all their Artillery (two Pieces excepted,) their Carriages, Baggage, Arms, Waggon, &c. and Muskets, Swords, Cuirasses, &c. were found scatter'd along the Roads. That the Field of Battle was cover'd with the Slain and Wounded. That the Kettle-Drums and Standards of the King of France's Household-Troops were taken: And that the Lords the States-Deputies were that Day on Horse-back from Two in the Morning till Ten at Night.

And now that we have mention'd the Field-Deputies, 'tis proper to insert the Letter written to the *States-General* by them, to acquaint them with this great Victory.

High and Mighty Lords,

WE had the Honour to acquaint your High Deputy-
Mightinesses, that the Confederated Army of the
would decamp the next Day from *Borchloen*, to *States*
march directly towards the Enemy, who at that Letter to
time, as we were informed, were come and encamp'd them, a-
between *Tirlemont* and *Judoigne*. We were of Opini- about the
on that their Army would not stand ours; but Victory at
they made one March towards us, and posted them- *Ramelies*.
selves very advantagiously between *Ramley* and 24.
Perwis. On Sunday Morning we discover'd the
Enemy; and the Confederate Army being drawn
up in Battalia about One a Clock, began to attack
them, which was done with so much Courage and
good Order, that about Half an Hour past Three
the Enemy began to give Ground, and soon after
were put to a total Rout. The Glory the Confe-
derate Army acquir'd is so much the greater, for
that the Enemy were posted very advantagiously,
and, as the Prisoners report, were 76 Battalions and
144 Squadrons strong, the Troops of the King of
France's Household included; so that their Army

May



was superiour to that of the Allies. The Fight lasted Two Hours and a Half, with extraordinary Fury, and our Troops endur'd a terrible Fire; but by their Bravery and good Order surmounted all, and gain'd a very great and glorious Victory. My Lord Duke of Marlborough, by his wise and laudable Conduct, and by his great and eminent Courage, and also the Field-Marshal, animated the other Generals and Officers of the Army, who all without Exception, of what Nation soever, attack'd the Enemy with the utmost Bravery and Unanimity; and thereby, under God, to whom the highest Praises are due, obtain'd this great Victory. Great part of the Enemy's Cannon is taken; several Generals and Officers of Note are Prisoners, among them a Lieutenant-General, two Majors-General, the Son of the Mareschal de Tallard, M. de Montmorency, and many other Officers and Soldiers, whose Names are not yet known to us. One Regiment of Dragoons took Sixteen or Seventeen Colours and Standards, and many more were taken besides. Great part of their Baggage was likewise taken at Fudoigne. On our Side, the young Prince of Hesse, Colonel, and M. Benting, were kill'd in the Battle, after having given signal Proofs of their Valour: We shall take the first Opportunity to send your High Mightinesses a perfect List, and other Particulars. Notwithstanding the Confederate Army had endur'd so hard a Fire, and so much Toil, they pursu'd the flying Enemy till Ten a Clock last Night, when they encamp't on the Field, and at Two this Morning began to march again: We are now come to Doornick and Beurcom, and shall proceed forwards after the Enemy.

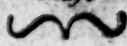
We Congratulate your High Mightinesses on this great and glorious Victory, and beseech Almighty God to bless your Arms with further Success, and keep your High Mightinesses under his holy Protection. We are, &c.

Ferdinand van Collen.

*Fr. Baron van Reede, Lord
of Renswoude.*

H. van Goslinga.

Here

Here take a List (Printed at the Hague) of the *May.*
Kill'd and Wounded of the Army of the Allies, in 
the Battle of Ramelley.

H O R S E.

Two Colonels kill'd, 3 wounded : 3 Lieutenant- A List of
Colonels wounded : 4 Majors kill'd, 3 wounded : the Kill'd
10 Captains kill'd, 24 wounded : 6 Lieutenants & Woun-
kill'd, 27 wounded : 4 Cornets kill'd, 28 wounded : ded of the
8 Subalterns kill'd, 18 wounded : 343 Troopers or Allies at
Dragoons kill'd, 695 wounded : 990 Horses kill'd, Ramelley.
351 wounded.

F O O T.

Three Colonels kill'd, 3 wounded : 1 Lieutenant-
Colonel kill'd, 3 wounded : 2 Majors kill'd, 3 wound-
ded : 9 Captains kill'd, 38 wounded : 7 Lieutenants
kill'd, 49 wounded : 8 Ensigns kill'd, 40 wounded :
18 Subalterns kill'd, 70 wounded : 641 Soldiers kill'd,
1590 wounded.

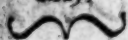
Officers of Horse and Foot 82 kill'd, 282 wounded,
Troopers, Dragoons and Foot Soldiers 984 kill'd,
2285 wounded.

Total 1066 kill'd, 2567 wounded.

The Officers of Note in the Dutch Pay that were
Kill'd, were Prince Lewis of Hesse-Cassel Colonel of
Foot, Colonel van Driebergen, Colonel Leerse,
Colonel Gammel, Colonel van Schoonheyde, Colonel
Brouck, Colonel Bortwigh, Colonel Hirschel, Colonel
Murray Jun. Col. Bisberg, Lieutenant-Colonel Baker,
Major Boucour, Major Roer, Major Noorman, Count
van Warfuzze a Major ; Messieurs Benting, Piper,
Smirser, Tullekens and Strater, Captains of Horse ;
Messieurs Schimmelpennigh, Beckman, de Oxatier and
Clerk, Captains of Foot ; Monsieur Winterkamp a
Corner ; Messieurs Roer and Croenbreeker, Ensigns ;
and Adjutant Piper.

Among the Wounded, were, Colonel Fabrice,
Colonel Schravenmoer, Colonel la Rocque Servier,
Major Count-vander-nat ; Major St. Poll, (since dead ;)
Major Swerin, who was also taken Prisoner ; Major
Larny, mortally wounded ; Major Cunningham,
Monsieur van Bergbem Captain of Horse, and
M. Sutherland Captain of Foot.

May.



There was no List transmitted of the Officers in *English* Pay that were Kill'd or Wounded, but they were very few: Let us now proceed to the Army, who halted at *Bevechien* on the 24th, for the Refreshment of the Troops; and a Disposition being made for their March the next Morning by break of Day, in order to Force the Passage of the *Dyle*, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp and abandon'd *Louvain*, and were retir'd toward *Brussels*. Whereupon the Bridges being laid over the *Dyle* near *Louvain*, a Detachment of 500 Men was put into that Place, and the whole Army pass'd over the 25th about Noon, and took the Camp of *Bethlem*.

From *Louvain* the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter to the *States*.

Duke of
Marlbo-
rough's
Letter to
the *States-*
General.

High and Mighty Lords,

‘ Monsieur d’*Anverquerque* having sent M. de *Wassenaer*, to inform your High Mightinesses of the Victory which God was graciously pleas’d to give us over the Enemy on *Sunday* last, I deferr’d my Congratulations till to Day, that I might be able at the same time to acquaint your High Mightinesses with the Success of our Design to pass the *Dyle*, which we had determin’d to attempt the next Morning; but the Enemy have thought fit to spare us that Trouble. having left us an open Field, by their Retreat towards *Brussels*; so that with double Joy I have the Honour to write this Letter to your High Mightinesses from *Louvain*, where, for the good of the Common Cause, I had long wish’d to be.

‘ ’Tis certain, all the Generals, Officers and Soldiers did all that was possible for Men to do on this glorious Occasion; and their Conduct and Bravery cannot be sufficiently extoll’d: I make no doubt your High Mightinesses Deputies, and Monsieur d’*Anverquerque* have given this just Honour to your own Troops, and that your High Mightinesses will seek Occasions to acknowledge and reward the Merit of so many brave Men.

‘ I have chosen Colonel *Chanclos* to carry this acceptable News to your High Mightinesses, as well for his

' His Merit the last Campaign, as for the Service he
 ' has now done the State: He will inform your High
 ' Mightinesses from Point to Point of all that has
 ' pass'd, and of the present Condition of the Enemy,
 ' whom we are resolv'd to follow; I taking the
 ' utmost Pleasure, by giving Proofs of inviolable
 ' Regard for your High Mightinesses Interest, to
 ' satisfie you that I am, with very much Respect,

Your High Mightinesses
 Most Humble and
 Obedient Servant,

Leuvin,
 May 25. 1706.

Sign'd,
 The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

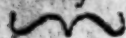
The States having with wonderful Satisfaction
 received His Grace's Letter, though he seem'd to
 give them a touch of the Averseness of some People
 to attempt the Passage of the *Dyle* last Year, return'd
 him the following Answer.

S I R,

' THE News brought the Day before Yesterday
 ' by the Adjutant-General *de Wassenacr*, of the
 ' Great and Signal Victory which the Army of
 ' the Allies, under your Wife and Courageous
 ' Conduct, has, by the Blessing of God, gain'd
 ' over that of the Enemy, has fill'd our Hearts,
 ' and the Hearts of all the good Subjects of our
 ' Commonwealth, with unspeakable Joy; which is
 ' now redoubled, by the Confirmation of it in your
 ' Excellency's Letter of the 25th of the last Month,
 ' which was deliver'd to us before the arrival of
 ' Colonel *de Chanclos*; and at the same time ac-
 ' quaints us with your Glorious Entry into *Louvain*;
 ' from whence we have a long time as much wish'd
 ' to hear from you, as your Excellency has desir'd
 ' to be there, for the Good of the Common Cause.
 ' We do, in Return, Congratulate with your Excel-
 ' lency, for the happy Success of this Great and
 ' Glorious Action; a Success principally due, after
 ' the Divine Benediction, to your Conduct, and
 ' your Valour, which will render your Glory Im-
 ' mortal. It is a particular Satisfaction we receive,

The An-
 swer of
 the States.

May.



‘ from the Testimony which you have given, of the
 ‘ the Courage and Bravery of our Troops: We
 ‘ never doubted but they would follow the Steps of
 ‘ so great a Captain as your Excellency is: In the
 ‘ mean time, this Testimony is extremely advan-
 ‘ tagious to them, and gives us great Pleasure. We
 ‘ will not forget the Services which they have per-
 ‘ form’d on this great Occasion. We pray God to
 ‘ bless more and more all your Designs, and all your
 ‘ Enterprizes: And since your Glory after the
 ‘ the Battles of *Schellenberg*, of *Hochstet*, and of
 ‘ *Ramelies*, cannot be increas’d by the Greatness of
 ‘ Victories, we desire it may be augmented by their
 ‘ Numbers. We pray you to believe, that the
 ‘ Esteem which we have for your Excellency’s
 ‘ Person and rare Merit, cannot be greater. We are,

Your Excellency’s most Affectionate to serve you,

*The States General of the United-Provinces
 of the Low-Countries.*

At the *Hague*,
 May 27. 1706

G. de Stuylt de Serofskercke.

By their Command,

F. Fagel.

From *Louvain* likewise, M. d’*Auverquerque* wrote the following Letter to his Masters, in Compliance with his Duty to the *States*.

High and Mighty Lords,

Monsieur
 d’*Auver-*
querque’s
 Letter to
 the *States*.

25.

‘ IT has pleas’d God Almighty to grant to the
 ‘ Arms of the *States*, and those of your High
 ‘ Allies, on the 23d of this Month being *Whit-*
 ‘ *Sunday*, a compleat Victory over our Enemies, for
 ‘ which Blessing he ought to receive our Praises and
 ‘ Acknowledgments. I have given my self the
 ‘ Honour to Congratulate your High Mightinesses,
 ‘ and to cause an Account of the Particulars of that
 ‘ Action to be given you by my Adjutant, Monsieur
 ‘ *de Wassenæer*. We shall use all possible Diligence
 ‘ to improve this Advantage, by vigorously pursuing
 ‘ the Enemy. We pass’d the *Dyle* this Morning,
 ‘ and

and are come to encamp near *Ter-Banch*, having *Louvain* behind us. The Enemy retired upon our Approach, and are at present encamp't beyond the Canal near *Grimbergen*. I must do Justice to the Bravery and Resolution of your Troops, Generals, and Subaltern Officers, by assuring your High Mightinesses, that they have, in Truth, a great share in the Victory. The *English* and Auxiliary Troops have also maintain'd their Reputation, and gain'd no less Honour. My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, according to his laudable Custom, has perform'd all that could be expected from a great Captain. The Enemy have really suffer'd a great Loss: But I cannot yet acquaint your High Mightinesses with the exact Number of their Slain. They could only save two or three Pieces of their Cannon, the rest, to the number of 50, being fallen into our hands. We have likewise taken 70 Standards and Colours, and 200 high and subaltern Officers, without reckoning what the *English* have taken. I have given leave to many of our Prisoners to go home, upon their Parole, for three Months, some of them being much wounded, and others having, by the Fate of War, been stript of their Cloaths. The Number of Soldiers taken Prisoners amounts to 3000, whom I have sent to *Maastricht* by the way of *Liege*, to be dispers'd in other Places. We have, on our Side, lost several good Officers of Note, and among the rest, Prince *Lewis* of *Hesse*, Colonel of Foot. I shall order an exact List to be given me, of the Officers and Soldiers that have been Kill'd and Wounded in this Action, which I shall give my self the Honour to transmit to your High Mightinesses. I hope and pray that God will continue his Blessing upon your Arms, and those of your Allies, in order to attain the desir'd End. I am of Opinion, that this Army ought to be forthwith reforc'd, as much as possible, both to maintain our Advantages, and push them further on; and in order to that, Troops must be drawn out of the Garrisons, since they are now sufficiently out of Danger. The Enemy will do their utmost to make themselves stronger here, and

Mareschal

May.

~ Mareschal Marfin is to join them in a Day or Two with a great Detachment. I remain, with much Respect, &c.

At the Camp

Sign'd,

near Louvain,

AUVERQUERQUE

May 25, 1706.

The French having abandoned *Louvain*, and retired over the Canal of *Brussels*, as it appears by the foregoing Letters, my Lord Duke followed them without any loss of time, and having decamped from *Bethlem*, came to *Dighem* the 26th, and in his march receiv'd a Letter from the Governour of *Brussels*, where all things were in the utmost Confusion, intimating, That the States of *Brabant* and the Magistrates of that City design'd to wait upon him to make their Submissions: But as no Body was better able to give a good Account of those Transactions than the Duke himself, we shall insert here the following Letters, to preserve the Memory of those wonderful and almost incredible Transactions; and first take that of his Grace to Mr. Secretary *Harley*, in these words.

S I R,

Duke of
Marlborough's
Letter to
Mr. Secretary
Harley.

28.

' I Hope Colonel *Richards* will be with you in a Day or Two, with the good News of our Victory over the Enemy, which by the Event appears to be much greater than we could well have expected: For on *Monday* Night, while we were making our Disposition to force the Passage of the *Dyle* by break of Day the next Morning, we had Advice, that the Enemy having abandoned *Louvain*, were retired towards *Brussels*; so that we made our Bridges, and pass'd the River without any Opposition. We encamped that Day at *Bethlem*, and continued our March next Morning early. About Ten a Clock I receiv'd the enclosed Letter by a Trumpet from the Marquess de *Déynes*, Governour of that Place: Whereupon I sent Colonel *Panlon*, one of my Aids de Camp, with a Compliment to him and the States, to let them know, I should be glad to see them in the Afternoon. A-

bout

'bout Four a Clock they came to my Quarters near
 ' *Dighe*, with Two other Deputations, One from
 ' the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, and the Other
 ' from the Burgomasters and City of *Brussels*. They
 ' all shewed great Satisfaction at their being deli-
 ' vered from the *French* Yoke, and expressed with a
 ' very becoming Respect, the Obligations they owe
 ' to Her Majesty on this Occasion. As soon as they
 ' were gone, I writ a Letter in Conjunction with
 ' the Deputies of the Army, to the States, whereof
 ' you have here a Copy. I was advis'd to it as ne-
 ' cessary, not only to enable them to assemble, but
 ' likewise to prompt them to declare immediately
 ' for King *Charles*, before the Enemy came to make
 ' a Stand. We writ too other Letters of the like
 ' Tenor to the Sovereign Council and to the City,
 ' which have all the good Effect we could wish :
 ' For Yesterday in the Afternoon the Three Deputa-
 ' tions returned with the Letters, whereof you have
 ' likewise Copies, owning his Catholick Majesty in
 ' Form. They repeated again the great Sense they
 ' have of Her Majesty's Goodness, in relieving them
 ' from the Oppression of the *French* Government ;
 ' and I can assure you, there seems to be an univer-
 ' sal Joy among all sorts of People. The Magistrates
 ' of *Mechlen* and those of *Alost* have likewise been
 ' with me, and made their Submissions. The En-
 ' my have abandoned *Liere*, and carry'd all their
 ' Artillery and Stores to *Antwerp*, which, I reckon,
 ' is now the only Place in *Brabant* we are not Ma-
 ' sters of. The Army passed the Canal of *Brussels*
 ' Yesterday, and came and encamped at this Place,
 ' where we halt too Day and too Morrow, to refresh
 ' the Troops, who have marched Six Days together
 ' without any rest. Nothing could excuse the giving
 ' them so great a Fatigue, especially after a Battle,
 ' but the Necessity of pursuing the Enemy, and
 ' getting hither. However, I shall send a Detach-
 ' ment to Morrow to possess themselves of *Alost*. I
 ' leave my Brother *Churchill* to Command at *Brussels*
 ' with Four Battallions of Foot and Two Squadrons.
 ' Our hasty Pursuit of the Enemy obliged them to
 ' leave a great Number of wounded Officers there,
 ' who are made Prisoners of War ; among others, the

May.

the Count *de Horne*, a Lieutenant-General; and the Earl of *Clare* a Major-General; but the latter dy'd on *Wednesday* of his Wounds. There are likewise great Numbers in other Places.

On *Sunday* we shall continue our March to *Alost*, and so on towards *Gand*, to press the Enemy while the Consternation continues among them. I cannot help saying, That, I think, a Victory was never more compleat, nor greater Advantages made of the Success in so short a time. I hope God will continue to bless Her Majesty's Arms, till the Enemy be reduc'd to a Necessity of accepting a firm and solid Peace. Besides the great Slaughter that was made in the Battle of their best Troops, we have an Account from all Parts of great Numbers of Deserters that are gone to *Liege*, *Maastricht*, and other Frontier Places since the Action, whereby their Army must be much weaken'd. I am, &c.

At the Camp at Grim-

berg, May 28. 1706.

MARLBOROUGH

We have mentioned before the Marquess *de Dornse's* Letter, who was Governour of *Brussels*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, importing, That the States of *Brabant* and the Magistracy of *Brussels* having taken the Resolution to send Deputies to him: They had desired the Marquess to write to his Grace most humbly to desire him to send a Trumpeter to conduct them in Safety to the Place where he should think fit to receive them: That he had not the Honour to say more to him concerning his particular Interests, and those of other Persons of Quality, who seem'd resolv'd to stay there, if he approved of it.

Upon this the Duke and the Deputies of the States wrote the following Letter to the States of *Brabant*.

Duke of
Marlborough, &c.
Letter to
the States
of *Brabant*.

Gentlemen,

GOD Almighty having blest the Arms of the Allies in behalf of His Majesty King *Charles the Third*, and the Retreat of the Army of *France* having given us the Opportunity of approaching your Capital, I come to assure you of the Intentions of the Queen my Mistress, as the Deputies

do on the Part of the States-General their Masters,
 and in the first Place to tell you, That Her Ma-
 jesty and their High Mightinesses have sent us to
 maintain the just Rights of his said Catholick Ma-
 jesty *Charles* the Third, to the Kingdoms of *Spain*,
 and to all that depends thereon; and that Her Ma-
 jesty, the Queen, and their High Mightinesses no-
 thing doubting, but that you, being likewise con-
 vinced of the lawful Sovereignty of his said Ma-
 jesty, will with Pleasure embrace this Occasion of
 submitting your selves to his Obedience, as faith-
 ful Subjects. We can assure you, Gentlemen, at
 the same time, on the Part of the Queen and the
 States, That his Catholick Majesty will maintain
 you in the entire Enjoyment of all your ancient
 Rights and Privileges, as well Ecclesiastical as Se-
 cular; that we will be very far from making the
 least Innovation in what concerns Religion; and
 that his Catholick Majesty will cause those Con-
 cessions to be renewed, which are termed, *The*
joyful Entry of Brabant, in the same Manner as
 they were granted by his Predecessor *Charles* the
 Second, of Glorious Memory. As to our selves,
 we assure you, That the Army shall be employed
 every where for your Protection in such manner as
 you desire it; and that we will most earnestly seek
 in every thing, the Opportunities of shewing the
 Respect, and sincere Esteem, wherewith we have
 the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

At the Camp of
 Beaulieu,
 May 26,
 1706.

Your most humble and
 most obedient Servants,
 The Prince and Duke
 of Marlborough.

Ferdinand van Collen.
Sieur Goslinga.

As for the Letter of the Chancellor and Members
 of his Majesty's Sovereign Council to his Grace
 and the Deputies, it contain'd in Substance, 'That
 they had the Honour to tell them, That they sub-
 mitted themselves to the Obedience of his Majesty
Charles the Third, and that they would upon all
 Occasions, give him sincere Testimonies of the
 same

May.



'same Fidelity which they had paid to his Majesty
'*Charles* the Second of Glorious Memory! That
'they thank'd his Highness and their Excellencies
'for the Assurances they gave them on the Part of
'Her Majesty the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the
'High and Mighty Lords the States-General, and
'particularly for that his Majesty *Charles* III. would
'maintain them in the entire Enjoyment of their
'ancient Rights and Privileges, as well Ecclesiasti-
'cal as Secular, that no Attempt should be made
'upon their Religion, and that his Majesty would
'renew the Concessions, call'd *The Joyful Entry*, in
'such manner as the same were Sworn to by his
'late Majesty *Charles* the II. That they sent Depu-
'ties of their Body to express these their Thoughts
'by Word of Mouth to his Highness and their Ex-
'cellencies, to make their Acknowledgements for
'the Protection which they had been pleas'd to
'promise them upon all Occasions.

Letter of
the States
of *Brabant*
to the
Duke of
Marlbo.
rough. &c.
27.

At the same time came a Letter of the Three E-
states of *Brabant* to his Grace and the Deputies,
wherein was set forth, 'That they had receiv'd
'with all possible Respect the Letter which his
'Highness and their Excellencies did them the Ho-
'nour to write to them the 26th Instant, and should
'without any Loss of time Communicate it in
'the usual and requisite Form to the other Members
'of the Three States of that Country whom it might
'concern: That in the mean time they were come to
'return them a Thousand most humble Thanks
'for the obliging Offers and the most honourable
'Marks they had receiv'd, of the Protection which
'his Highness and their Excellencies were pleas'd
'to grant them on the Part of Her Majesty the
'Queen of *Great-Britain* and their High Mighti-
'nesses the States General; as also the sincere As-
'surances given them, That his Catholick Ma-
'jesty King *Charles* III. would maintain them in the
'full Enjoyment of their ancient Rights and Privi-
'leges both Ecclesiastical and Civil, without permit-
'ting the least Innovation to be made in any thing
'that related to the Church; and that his said Ma-
'jesty would cause the Concession, known under
'the

the Name of *The Joyful Entry of Brabant*, to be renew'd in the same Manner as was done by King *Charles II.* of Glorious Memory: That they did not doubt but the other Members of the States, in the Day of their General Assembly, would express (as they did at this present) their perfect Submission and Obedience, which should be followed by that Loyalty and fervent Zeal which they had always shewn for him whom God had granted to them to be their Master and Sovereign; that they were also penetrated with a lively Sense of all the Goodness and Favours wherewith his Highness and their Excellencies in particular had been pleased to honour them, and humbly pray'd that they would be fully perswaded that they had the Honour to be, with Esteem, &c.

The Letter from the Burgermasters, Sheriffs, and Council of the City of *Brussels*, to his Grace and the Deputies, being to the same Effect, we purposely omit it and come to observe, that all these Submissions and Acknowledgments were not for nothing, since the Allies from open Enemies were not only become the Friends, but Protectors of the *Flemings*, as appears by an Order of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, the 26th published at *Brussels*, signifying, 'That he was resolv'd to protect those Provinces, and maintain all the Inhabitants in the quiet Possession of their Estates and Effects, as good Subjects of *Charles III.* and did forbid all the Officers and Soldiers of his Army, to do the least Hurt to the said Inhabitants; but on the contrary Commanded them to give them all the Help and Assistance they should require: And declared that if any Soldier should be taken Plundering or doing any other Damage to the said Inhabitants, their Houses, Cattle, Moveables or other Goods, he should immediately be punish'd with Death. And the more effectually to restrain Maroders, and oblige the Officers to keep their Soldiers under strict Discipline, he further declared, that the Regiments or Corps, to which any Soldiers taken transgressing that his Order belonged, should be oblig'd to make good to the said Inhabitants all the Losses and

Duke of
Marlborough's
Orders.

May.



and Damage they might have sustained, without any other Form of Process than the apprehending of such Soldiers in the Fact, who should suffer Death without Mercy. And that no Person might pretend Ignorance hereof, he Commanded these Presents to be forthwith read and publish'd at the Head of each Squadron and each Battalion of the Army; and that a printed Copy should be distributed to each Company.

The Submission of *Brussels*, which had so great an Influence on the other Towns in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, will be one of the most curious Points of the History of this Campaign; and therefore we shall add in this Place a Letter from the Field Deputies of the States, to their High Mightinesses on the same Subject, which sheweth more and more with what Prudence and Dexterity the Duke of *Marlborough* and their Excellencies proceeded in an Affair of so nice a Nature, on which depended the Recovery of the *Spanish Netherlands* from the Hands of the *French*. The wise and cautious Measures that were taken, did not please every Body and especially such who thought to enrich themselves out of the Plunder of so many rich Towns. The Letter of the Deputies containing besides, several observable Passages, which ought not to be forgotten.

Deputies
Letter to
the States.

High and Mighty Lords,

After having given the necessary Orders in *Louvain* to preserve the rest of the Magazines of Meal and Oats, and discover the Provisions the *French* had put into several Monasteries, we marched from that Camp (that is *Bethlem*) and being on our march my Lord Duke receiv'd a Letter from the Marquess de *Deinse*, Governour of *Brussels*, in the Name of the Deputies of the States of *Brabant*, and the Magistrates of *Brussels*, wherein they desir'd my Lord Duke to appoint an Hour and Place to receive a Deputation of the said States, who being now abandoned by the *French*, were willing to submit to the Arms of *England* and the States-General. The same Evening, about Six,

my

' my Lord Duke did us the Honour to come to our
 ' Quarters, and bring along with him the said States
 ' of *Brabant*; but before we receiv'd them we had
 ' a private Conference with my Lord Duke, who
 ' told us, That he found in them a favourable Dis-
 ' position, to cause, upon the Demand of his Grace
 ' and the Deputies of your High Mightinesses, the
 ' Three States of *Brabant* to meet with all possible
 ' Expedition, to proceed to the Recognition of King
 ' *Charles* the III, for their Lawful Sovereign, in a
 ' most solemn Manner; whereupon we thought it
 ' of the highest Importance to the common Cause
 ' in this Conjunction to improve their favourable
 ' Disposition, in hopes that the Example of *Brabant*,
 ' and the Capital City in particular, will be follow-
 ' ed by the other Provinces. This will give us
 ' likewise an Opportunity to persuade them to re-
 ' call their Troops in the Service of *France*; and be-
 ' sides, we do not question but this will have ano-
 ' ther good Effect, *viz.* to encourage the *Spaniards*
 ' and *Walloons*, and even the *Bavarians*, to desert;
 ' the Two former because they may have the same
 ' Employments under their Lawful Prince, and the
 ' latter because they are Exasperated against the
 ' *French*, whom they Charge to have not done their
 ' Duty in the late Battle. The Elector himself has
 ' express'd the same thing in very plain Terms.
 ' These are the chief Things that were agreed upon
 ' between my Lord Duke and us, which being set
 ' down in writing, and communicated to the De-
 ' puties of the States of *Brabant*, &c. aforesaid, who
 ' approv'd the same, Letters were directed to the se-
 ' veral Members thereof, to cause their respective
 ' Bodies to be assembled to Morrow or next Day.
 ' We hope that your High Mightinesses will ap-
 ' prove our Conduct in this Affair, which is so nice
 ' in it self, that it would not admit of any delay,
 ' and that you would send us your further Orders
 ' and Instructions with all possible speed. Having
 ' in one of our former, represented the Necessity to
 ' cause the Artillery to be brought from *Coblentz*;
 ' we shall add in this, That having conferr'd with
 ' my Lord Duke on that Subject, we have pitch'd
 ' upon *Dort*, as the most convenient Place, where

May.

that Artillery is to be brought. Your High Mightiness will give us leave to complain once more that there is not here any one President of the Council of War, nor Fischal or Provost, nor any Persons belonging to the Hospital, tho' the former are absolutely necessary for keeping the Troops under a good Discipline, and the other for looking after the Wounded, and take care of so many brave Men who have so bravely and so joyfully expos'd their Lives for the Service of the States. We cannot likewise forbear on this Occasion, to desire your High Mightinesses to take into consideration, whether it will not be fitting to give some Gratuity to your brave Soldiers, as it has been sometimes practis'd on the like Occasion; for we dare say, That their Bravery cannot be sufficiently praised, and our Enemies admire and commend it themselves.

The Enemy had all the Troops of the Household, and the choicest Regiments of all their other Forces in that Place, and having besides the Advantage of the Ground and 50 Pieces of Cannon in Front to cover them, they thought themselves Invincible; but notwithstanding the same, the Army of the Two Powers, (*England and Holland*) and in particular the Troops of your High Mightinesses, which being posted on the Left, had the Right of the Enemy to engage, where the Troops of the Household with their Armours on were, attacked them with so much Vigour in Front and Flank, that they facilitated the Victory to our Right Wing; therefore we take the Liberty to recommend these brave Troops to your High Mightinesses, that they may be encouraged to behave themselves in the like manner on the like Occasions, which may very well still happen this Campaign, which in all probability will decide the Fate of this War. We cannot on the other hand forbear to acquaint your High Mightinesses, that several Generals of the Cavalry of the Left Wing, and even all the Brigadiers, except One, are absent, as are also a great many Officers of lesser Rank, of whom we have order'd a List to be made. We have order'd some Regiments out of the Frontier

' tier Places, which are now out of all Danger, by
 ' this Victory, to march, and we desire your High
 ' Mightinesses to give Orders to all the Troops in
 ' the Provinces, &c. to march with all speed, that
 ' this unspeakable Consternation of the Enemy, and
 ' the favourable Season may be rightly improv'd to
 ' the best Advantage. The Confusion the Enemy
 ' were in after the Battle, cannot be express'd, as
 ' we are inform'd by the *Sieur S'Gravenmoer*, who
 ' was an Eye-Witness thereof, having been taken
 ' Prisoner when the Enemy broke through our first
 ' Line. He reports, That the Elector, notwith-
 ' standing his great Courage, and the Bravery he
 ' express'd in the Battle, could not forbear to melt
 ' in Tears in his Presence, as did also several other
 ' Generals. In short the Victory is compleat, and
 ' the happy Consequences thereof begin to ap-
 ' pear. We Congratulate your High Mightinesses
 ' on that Account, and hope to have matter enough
 ' to repeat the Complement, the Conjunction being
 ' very favourable, and the Duke applying himself
 ' to it with all possible Zeal. We shall on *Sunday*
 ' next return our solemn Thanks to God Almighty,
 ' to whom these great Successes are owing, and of-
 ' fer up our prayers that he would be pleased to con-
 ' tinue to bless the Arms of the Allies, and put a
 ' Stop, by means of a lasting and honourable Peace,
 ' to the Effusion of Christian Blood. We re-
 ' main, &c.

Ferdinand Van Collen,

F. A. Baron Van Rheede,

S. Van Gossinga.

P. S. , The Towns of *Malines* and *Alost* have
 ' submitted themselves ; The City of *Brussels*, and
 ' the Court of Justice being assembled, while we were
 ' writing the Letter above, have declar'd themselves
 ' for King *Charles* ; but the other Three States can-
 ' not meet till within Eight Days. There is no
 ' doubt but they will submit likewise. There being
 ' a great Number of Colours and Standards taken by
 ' your own Troops, we desire the Instructions of
 ' your High Mightinesses about the Disposal thereof.
 ' We have order'd to take a List of the Names of

May.

‘such who have taken them, that they may receive
 ‘the Reward promised for their Encouragement.

*French
 Account
 of the
 Battle of
 Ramelies.*

The Confederate Arms being attended with such stupendious Success, and General *Churchil* being appointed to Command in *Brussels*; What can we suppose the *French* did or said of Things all this while? There is no question to be made, but Terror and Amazement lay heavy upon their Spirits, though they put the best Face they could upon it, and in their Publick Prints they gave this slight and careless Account of the Battle of *Ramelies*; That on the 23d the King's Army advanc'd from *Gossencourt* to the *Mebaigne*, and was attack'd by the Army of the *English* and *Dutch*. That the Enemy were possessed of several Posts, out of which they were driven by their Foot, who for about an Hour and an half fought the Enemy's Foot with advantage at the Villages of *Ramelies* and *Fandrenouille*, so that for a long time there was ground to hope the Victory would be intirely theirs: But that while most of the Troops were engaged in the Centre, one of the Enemy's Battalions attack'd and forc'd the Village of *Tawers*. That their Horse attack'd the *French* Horse on the Right; who not sustaining their Effort with like Vigour, gave them such Advantage, which obliged the Army to retire, after pretty equal Loss on both Sides. That the Retreat was made at first in good Order; but the difficult Ways occasioning Disorder, some Troops betook themselves to Flight, which caused further Loss, and the Army was obliged to abandon part of the Cannon, and several Waggon.

It's enough to turn a Man's Stomach, to read the Account given of this Battle in the *Mercury Galant* for this Month; certainly there never was such bouncing Rhodomontado Stuff to be seen in the World; he makes the *French* Troops to be the most Valiant Men upon the Earth, and foolishly brings in the Duke of *Marlborough*, saying, ‘That having seen
 ‘them Fight in the manner they had done, he was
 ‘sure that with Thirty thousand such Men he could
 ‘go to the End of the World. One wou'd think by
 this, he might go much farther with those that beat
 them.

them. And as for the Troops of the King's Household, he makes the same General to own, 'They were more than Men; That he knew them so well, and what they were capable of doing, that he judg'd it proper to oppose Six to One. Whereas the *Paris Gazetteer* owns, the Troops of the Household did not behave themselves very well, since he told us, 'That the Cavalry on the Right, where those Troops were posted, did not withstand the Effort of the Allies with the same Vigour as the Rest did. After all, this is but a Copy of their Countenance; the Loss the *French* sustained in and after the Battle, especially by Desertion, is scarce to be parallel'd; and it may be modestly averred upon the whole, That one half of them never returned to their Colours.

In the mean time, the Queen of *England* having Declared *Gibraltar* a Free Port, and being desirous, for the Benefit of her Subjects, and the Trade of this Kingdom, to take Advantage of the present Conjunction, in respect to the *Spanish-Netherlands*, Her Majesty was graciously pleas'd, to put out the following Order.

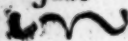
Whereas it has pleased God to bless Her Majesty's Arms, and those of Her Allies, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, with a Signal and Glorious Victory over the *French* in *Bra-*
bant, and by the happy and wonderful Progress of the Confederate Forces, to restore great part of the *Spanish-Netherlands* to the Possession of the House of *Austria* in the Person of King *Charles III.* It is Order'd by Her Majesty in Council, That Notice be given to all Her Loving Subjects, That they may Lawfully Trade to, and with all such Places in the said *Spanish-Netherlands*, as Acknowledge King *Charles* the Third; and in like manner free Liberty and Interchange is given to the Subjects of King *Charles* the Third to Trade from the said Places and Countries with Her Majesty's Subjects, according to the Tenor of the Act of Parliament made in the Third and Fourth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, Entitled, *An Act for Prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France.* And Her Majesty's

Queen's
Order a-
bout Tr-
ading with
the *Spa-
nish-Ne-
therlands.*

'jesty's further Pleasure is, That this Order be
'Printed and Publish'd in the *Gazette*.

Edward Southwel.

June



We left the Business of the Union the last Month in a considerable Forwardness: We shall not at all recapitulate here what has been already concluded on, but proceed to shew, 'That the Lords Commissioners for *England*, having taken into Consideration the Proposals deliver'd in to them the 21st Day of *May* last by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, for the effectual preventing the Exportation of *Scotch* Salt to *England*, without paying the same Excises with which *English* Salt is charg'd, during the Exemption allow'd to *Scotland* from the said Duty, did on the 5th give the following Answer to the several Proposals therein.

English
Commis-
sioners
Answer
to the
Scotch
Propo-
sals about
Exporting
Salt, &c.

5.

1. 'As to the First Article of the said Proposal, *viz.* 'That no Salt be transported from *Scotland* to *England* by Land, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Salt, and the Horses us'd in transporting it, and paying 10*s.* for every Bushel of Salt so transported, for which the Carriers, as well as the Owner, shall be liable conjunctly and severally, and the Carrier be Imprison'd until the said Penalty be paid; The Lords Commissioners for *England* did Argee to the same, with the Alterations following, *viz.* That no Salt be transported from *Scotland* to *England* by Land in any manner whatsoever, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Salt, and the Cattle and Carriages made use of in transporting it, and paying 20*s.* for every Bushel of such Salt, and proportionable for a greater or lesser Quantity, for which the Carrier, as well as the Owner, shall be liable conjunctly and severally, and the Persons carrying the same, to be Imprison'd by any one Justice of the Peace by the space of Six Months, without Bail or Mainprize, and until the Penalty be paid.

2. 'As to the Second Article, relating to Salt Water-born, to be carry'd from Port to Port in *Scotland*, and Salt exported from *Scotland* to *England*, or the Plantations; The Lords Commissioners for *England*, as to that part of it which re-
'lates

'lates to Salt Water-born to be carry'd from Port
'to Port in Scotland did Agree to the same, And as
'to that part of the said Proposal which related to
'Salt exported from Scotland to England by Sea;
'The Lords Commissioners for England did propose,
'That there should be paid in England, for all Salt
'made in Scotland, and imported from thence into
'England, the same Duty upon the Importation as
'should be paid for Salt made in England, to be
'levy'd and secur'd in the same manner as the Duties
'on Foreign Salt were to be levy'd and secur'd in
'England; and if any other Salt, which was not
'made in Scotland, should be imported from thence
'into England, the same to be charg'd with the Duties
'on Foreign Salt imported into England, to be levy'd
'and secur'd in the same manner.

'And as to the last part of the said Article, relating
'to Salt exported from Scotland to the Plantations;
'The Lords Commissioners for England did not insist
'that any Duty ought to be paid for the same, or
'for Salt exported from Scotland to any other Foreign
'Place whatsoever; in regard that upon the Expor-
'tation of Salt from England to the Plantations, or
'any other Foreign Parts, the Duty before paid for
'the same was to be repaid.

3. 'And as to that part of the last Article of the
'said Proposal, which related to Salted Fish export'd
'from Scotland into England; The Lords Commissio-
'ners for England did propose, That for all such Fish
'there should be paid in England, upon the Importa-
'tion thereof, such Sums of Money as by the Law
'relating to the Duties upon Salt in England were
'allow'd, and repaid to the Exporter thereof upon Ex-
'portation of the like Fish from England to Foreign
'Parts; in regard all Salt us'd in Fish cur'd and
'consum'd in England, was liable to Duties of the
'same value; and in case the said Fish should be
'Re-exported from England, the Duties paid for the
'same, upon Importation thereof, should be re-
'paid.

'And as to all Salted Fish exported from Scotland
'to any other Place; The Lords Commissioners for
'England did not insist that any Duty should be paid
'in Scotland for the Salt us'd therein; in regard upon
N 4 'the

June.

the Exportation of such Fish from *England* to any Foreign Parts, the Exporter thereof had an Allowance out of the Duties on Salt, of so much Money as the Duty of the Salt us'd in curing such Fish amounted to.

And as to that part of the said Article which relates to Salted Flesh exported from *Scotland*, in regard all Salted Flesh consum'd in *England*, or made use of for Victualling of Ships there, or Exported from *England* to Parts beyond the Seas, was cur'd with Salt, for which the Duty on Salt was paid in *England*, and not repaid upon Exportation of any such Flesh from *England*, and there being so much Salt us'd in the curing One hundred weight of Flesh (each Hundred weight being computed at One hundred and twelve Pound weight) as the Duty thereof amounted to Two Shillings; The Lords Commissioners for *England* did propose, That there should be paid in *England*, upon the Importation of every such Hundred weight of Flesh from *Scotland*, Two Shillings; and that before such Flesh was so Exported from *Scotland*, an Entry should be made at the Custom-House of the Port of Exportation in *Scotland*, of the Quantity of Flesh so to be Exported, and the Port in *England* for which the same was bound, and Security given by Bond to Her Majesty, at the said Port of Exportation in *Scotland*, that the said Flesh should be landed at the Port in *England* for which the same should be so Enter'd, or at some other Port in *England*, the Danger of the Seas and Enemies excepted. Which Bond should be deliver'd up, upon producing a Certificate from the Collectors, or Officers of the Customs of the Port of Importation in *England*, that such Flesh was landed, and left at the said Port; and that the Duty of Two Shillings be paid in *Scotland*, for all Salted Flesh made use of for Victualling of Ships there, or Exported from thence to any other Parts besides *England*; and that no Salted Flesh be brought into *England* from *Scotland* by Land, under the penalty of forfeiting the same or the Value thereof, and the Cattle and Carriages employ'd in carrying thereof, and of the like Imprisonment as they

‘ they have before propos’d, in case of Salt brought from *Scotland* to *England* by Land.

June.

‘ And if any Frauds should hereafter appear, which were not sufficiently provided against by the foregoing Proposals; The Lords Commissioners for *England* did propose, the same should be subject to such further Provisions as should be thought fit by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

‘ And whereas the Lords Commissioners for *England*, did, in their Paper deliver’d the 15th of *May* last past, Consent, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* should, for a competent time, remain exempted from Payment of the Duty on Salt, for all the Salt spent in Kind, or us’d in Provisions spent within that Kingdom; The Lords Commissioners for *England* did now propose, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* should remain exempt from Payment of that Duty for all Salt spent in Kind, or us’d in Provisions within the said Kingdom, for the Term of Seven Years after the Union, upon the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*’s Agreeing to the Proposals above-mention’d.

The Lord Treasurer, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, also deliver’d in the following Proposal:

‘ That all Admiralty Jurisdiction be under the Lord High Admiral of *Great-Britain*, or Commissioners for the Admiralty of *Great-Britain*, for the time being: And that Appeals from the High Court of Admiralty of *Great-Britain* should be to the Queen, in the same manner as is now settled in *England*.

Proposals about the Admiralty Jurisdiction.

The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, having Consider’d the Duties and other Matters before-mention’d about Salt, did on the 7th Agree to the Proposal contain’d in the Answer deliver’d by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 5th, concerning the effectual preventing the Exportation of *Scotch* Salt from *Scotland* to *England*, without paying the same Excises with which the *English* Salt was charg’d, during the Exemption allow’d to *Scotland* from the said Duty, with the following Alterations.

June.

Reply of
the *Scotch*
Commis-
sioners,
about the
Duties on
Salt.

1. 'As to that part of the Second Article, viz. That if any Salt which is not made in *Scotland* shall be Imported to *England* from thence, the same to be charg'd with the Duties of Foreign Salt Imported into *England*, to be levied and secur'd in the same Manner; The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do understand, That it is not the Meaning of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, by the said Proposal, to lay a double Duty on Foreign Salt, exported from *Scotland* to *England*, once to be exacted at the Importation of the said Salt into *Scotland*, and the like Duty at the Importation into *England* from *Scotland*, but that the Foreign Salt imported into *Scotland*, be charg'd at the Importation there, with the same Duties after the Union, as the like Salt is charg'd with being imported into *England*, to be levied and secur'd in the same Manner. And for further Security in that case, the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do propose that Certificates be sent with Foreign Salt exported from *Scotland* into *England* from the Custom Office in *Scotland*, where the said Foreign Salt was first imported, to the Custom Office in *England* where the said Salt shall happen to be transported, bearing the Patent of, or Security given for the Duties at the said Port, under this Penalty, that Foreign Salt exported from *Scotland* into *England* without such Certificates shall be confiscated.

2. As to the Third Article relating to salted Fish or Flesh exported from *Scotland* into *England*, and salted Flesh made use of for victualing of Ships in *Scotland*, or exported from *Scotland* to parts beyond the Seas; the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* do apprehend, that the said Article does only concern such Fish and Flesh as is cur'd in whole or in part with *Scotch* Salt; there being an obvious Difference betwixt the case of these, and of such Fish and Flesh exported from *Scotland* to *England*, as is wholly cur'd with Foreign Salt, in regard that Foreign Salt is to pay the like Duty as in *England* at Importation into *Scotland*, and therefore ought not to pay a Second Duty.

And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did propose,

propose, 'That if the Duty on Salt took place in Scotland after the Expiration of Seven Years, during which time the Exemption was agreed to, 'hat then the Kingdom of Scotland should have an Equivalent.

The same Day the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for England, deliver'd to the Board this Proposal, 'That being extremely desirous to come to a speedy Conclusion of the present Treaty for an Union of the Two Kingdoms, and it having been already agreed, that the United Kingdom be represented by one and the same Parliament, their Lordships had turn'd their thoughts to consider what might be a proper and reasonable Number for the Representative of Scotland in the House of Commons of the United Parliament, did propose to the Lords Commissioners for Scotland, that Thirty Eight Persons should be the Number by which that part of the United Kingdom, now call'd Scotland, should be represented in the House of Commons, whenever a Parliament should be call'd in Great-Britain.

June.

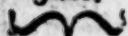
English Proposal about the Number of Scotch Members to sit in the House of Commons.

The Lords Commissioners on each side having met again the 11th the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for Scotland, deliver'd to the Board an Answer to the Proposal made by the Lords Commissioners for England, on the 5th Instant, importing, 'That, they did agree, that all Admiralty Jurisdiction should be under the Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, or Commissioners of the Admiralty of Great-Britain for the time being; and as to that part of the said Proposal which concern'd Appeals from the High Court of Admiralty, the Lords Commissioners for Scotland did propose, that the Court of Admiralty now established in Scotland should be continued, and that all Reviews, Reductions or Suspensions of their Sentences in Maritime Cases, competent to their Jurisdiction, should remain in the same Manner after the Union as now in Scotland, until the Parliament of Great-Britain should make such Regulations and Alterations as should be judg'd expedient for the whole United Kingdom; provided there should be always continued in Scotland a Court of Admiralty, such as is in

Scotch Commissioners Answer about the Admiralty.

11.

June.



'in *England*, for Determination of all Maritime Cases; relating to private Right in *Scotland*, competent to the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court. And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did further propose, That the Heritable Rights of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty's be reserv'd to the respective Proprietors as Rights of Property.

Scotch
Commis-
sioners in-
sist on a
greater
Number
of Com-
moners.

The Lord Chancellor did likewise, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, deliver to the Board the following Paper, which run thus, The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* having consider'd the Proposal made by the Lords Commissioners for *England* the 7th Instant, viz. That Thirty Eight Persons be the Number by which that Part of the United Kingdom, now call'd *Scotland*, shall be represented in the House of Commons, whenever a Parliament shall be call'd in *Great-Britain*; do find such Difficulties in that Matter, that they are under a Necessity to propose a Conference betwixt the Lords Commissioners for both Kingdoms on that Subject, in which their Lordships doubt not but to satisfy the Lords Commissioners for *England*, that a greater Number than is mention'd in the said Proposal will be necessary for attaining the happy Union of the Two Kingdoms, so much desir'd on both sides: And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* are willing now to enter on the said Conference, or when the Lords Commissioners for *England* will please to appoint.

The Conference according to Agreement was held on the 12th, and the Commissioners meeting again on the 14th, the Earl of *Mar* in Name of those for *Scotland*, deliver'd to the Board an Answer to the Proposal made by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 7th; That they having considered that Proposal with the Conference that follow'd on the Subject of that Proposal; their Lordships were hopeful that the Lords Commissioners for *England* were convinc'd of the real Difficulties occurring in that matter on the part of *Scotland*: And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did find themselves still under an absolute Necessity, for bringing to a happy Conclusion the Union of the Two Kingdoms, to insist, that a greater Number than that of
Thirty

Thirty Eight should be agreed to, as the Representatives for *Scotland* in the House of Commons in a Parliament of *Great-Britain*. *June.*

The same time the Lord Keeper, in Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, deliver'd to the Board an Answer to the Proposal made by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* the 11th; shewing, That having considered the Paper delivered in by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, concerning Admiralty Jurisdiction, they did agree to the first Proposal therein contain'd, with this Addition, 'That the Admiralty Court propos'd to be continued in *Scotland* after the Union, should be subject to such Regulations and Alterations as should be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. The Lords Commissioners for *England* do likewise agree to the Second Proposal in the said Paper contain'd, touching Heritable Rights of Admiralty, and Vice Admiralties in *Scotland*, with this Provision, viz. 'That these Heritable Rights, as to the Manner of exercising the same, should be subject to such Regulations and Alterations, as should be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. *English Commissioners Reply about the Admiralty.*

14.

The *Scotch* Commissioners on the 15th, having considered the Paper delivered by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 14th, concerning Admiralty-Jurisdictions, did agree to the same.

Then the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, delivered to the Board a Paper, importing, 'That they having taken into Consideration the Reply delivered on the 7th Instant, by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, to the Answer of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, to the Proposal made by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* the 21st of May last, for the effectual preventing the Exportation of *Scotch* Salt to *England*, or the Plantations, without paying the same Excises with which *English* Salt was charg'd, during the Exemption allowed to *Scotland* from the said Duties, and as to Salted Provisions. *Further Proposals and Regulations about Salt.*

15.

As to that part of the Reply which related to the Second Article in the said Answer, concerning Salt not

Furr.

not made in *Scotland*, Imported from thence into *England*; The Lords Commissioners for *England* did not intend, that a Double Duty should be laid on Foreign Salt Exported from *Scotland* to *England*; and therefore the Lords Commissioners for *England* did Agree to the Proposal in the said Reply, That all Foreign Salt Imported into *Scotland*, should be charg'd at the Importation there with the same Duties after the Union, as the like Salt was charg'd with, being Imported into *England*, to be Levied and Secured in the same manner, and to the further Security, by Certificate therein propos'd, to be sent with Foreign Salt Exported from *Scotland* into *England*.

And as to that part of the said Reply, which relates to the Third Article in the said Answer, touching Salted Fish or Flesh Exported from *Scotland* into *England*, and Salted Flesh made use of for Victualling of Ships in *Scotland*, or Exported from *Scotland* to Parts beyond the Seas: It appearing, by the said Proposal, deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* the 21st of May, That all Fish and Flesh Barrell'd in *Scotland* for Exportation, were by the Law of *Scotland* appointed to be Pack'd and Cured with Foreign Salt, without any mixture of *Scotch* Salt; The Lords Commissioners for *England* did not insist on the said Third Article in their said Answer, provided it should be Agreed, That all Salted Fish or Flesh Exported from *Scotland* to *England*, and all Salted Flesh made use of for Victualling of Ships in *Scotland*, or put on board to be Exported from *Scotland* to Parts beyond the Seas, that shall appear to be salted with *Scotch* Salt, or a mixture of such Salt, should be Forfeited, and as such may be Seiz'd in *England* and *Scotland*.

That as to the last part of the Proposal of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, That if the Duty on Salt take place in *Scotland* after the Expiration of Seven Years, that then the Kingdom of *Scotland* should have an Equivalent; The Lords Commissioners for *England* did understand, That the Equivalent was only to be extended to such part of the Duties as should be applied to the Payment of the Debts of *England*.

The

The Lord Keeper did also, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, deliver to the Board a Proposal, That they being assured by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, that there would be found insuperable Difficulties in reducing the Representation of *Scotland* in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, to Thirty eight Members, the Number formerly proposed by the Lords Commissioners for *England*; Did (to shew their Inclinations to remove every thing that would of necessity be an Obstruction to the perfecting the Union of the Two Kingdoms) propose to the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, That Forty five Members, and no more, should be the Number of the Representatives for that Part of the United Kingdom now call'd *Scotland*, in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, after the intended Union.

June.
Further Proposal of the *English* Commissioners, about the Number of *Scotch* Commons.
15.

And there being an absolute Necessity, that the Number of Peers to be admitted into the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, for that Part of the United Kingdom now call'd *Scotland*, should be regulated in Proportion to the Number to be admitted into the House of Commons; They did Propose, That Sixteen Peers should be the Quota of *Scotland* in the House of Peers of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, after the intended Union.

Proposal about the Peers.

The *Scotch*, on the 18th, in their Answer, said, That having the Proposals, That Forty five Members should be the Number of the Representatives of that Part of the United Kingdom now call'd *Scotland*, in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, after the Intended Union; And, That Sixteen Peers should be the Quota of *Scotland* in the House of Peers, in the Parliament of the said United Kingdom: And being most desirous to concur in what was further Necessary to finish this Treaty, and at the same time sensible of the Difficulties on the part of the Lords Commissioners for *England* in that Matter; Did not insift for greater Numbers (by virtue of this Treaty) of Representatives in the House of Peers and the House of Commons in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, than these

Scotch Agree to both the Proposals, with a proviso.
18.

June.

‘these Propos’d by the Lords Commissioners for
 ‘*England*; Provided that all the Peers of *Scotland*,
 ‘and their Successors to their Honours and Digni-
 ‘ties, should be, from and after the Union, Reckon’d
 ‘and Declar’d Peers of *Great-Britain*, and that they
 ‘enjoy’d in their respective Degrees and Orders, all
 ‘other Titles, Dignities, Preheminencies, Immuni-
 ‘ties and Privileges whatsoever, as fully and freely
 ‘as the Peers of *England* did at present, or the Peers
 ‘of *Britain* might enjoy hereafter.
 ‘And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did
 ‘further Propose, That the Peers of *Scotland* for that
 ‘time being, and their Successors, shall, at and after
 ‘the Union, according to their different Degrees
 ‘and Orders, enjoy the Rank and Precedency of all
 ‘Peers to be thereafter Created of the like Orders and
 ‘Degrees in the said United Kingdom.)

English
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 sioners
 allow the
 Proviso,
 with an
 Explana-
 tion..

19.

On the 19th, the Lord Treasurer, in the Name of
 the Lords Commissioners for *England*, deliver’d to
 the Board a Paper, importing, That the Lords
 ‘Commissioners for *England*, having Consider’d the
 ‘Two Proposals made by the Lords Commissioners
 ‘for *Scotland*, in their Paper deliver’d the 18th, did
 ‘Agree to the same, with the following Explanation;
 ‘That all the Peers of *Scotland*, and their Successors
 ‘to their Honours and Dignities, should be, from
 ‘and after the Union, Reckon’d and Declar’d Peers
 ‘of *Great-Britain*, and that they should enjoy, in
 ‘their respective Degrees and Orders, all other
 ‘Titles, Dignities, Preheminencies, Immunities and
 ‘Privileges whatsoever, as fully and freely as the
 ‘Peers of *England* did at present, or the Peers of
 ‘*Britain* might enjoy hereafter: Provided, That no
 ‘Peer who should not then have the Right to Sit in
 ‘Parliament, should be capable of Sitting upon the
 ‘Tryal of any Peer; And also, That no Peer, not
 ‘having Right to Sit in Parliament, should have
 ‘Privilege of Parliament: And also, That the
 ‘Peers of *Scotland* for the time being, and their
 ‘Successors, should, at and after the Union, accord-
 ‘ing to their different Degrees and Orders, enjoy the
 ‘Rank and Precedency of all Peers to be thereafter
 ‘Created of the like Orders and Degrees in the
 ‘United

June.

United Kingdom; Provided always, That it be understood, That all Persons who should be Peers of *England* at the time of the Union, shou'd for ever enjoy that Rank and Order of Precedence of their respective Degrees, before the same Degrees of the Peers of *Scotland*.

The Lord Treasurer did also, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, in a Paper, Propose, That from and after the Union, the Coin should be of the same Standard and Value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in *England*: And the same Weights and Measures should be used throughout the United Kingdom, as was now Establish'd in *England*. English Proposal about the Coin, &c.

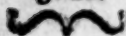
The Lord Treasurer likewise further Proposed; That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, which were contrary to, or inconsistent with the Terms Agreed on for Uniting the Two Kingdoms, should be Repeal'd and made Void.

On the 21st. the Earl of *Mar*, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, did Agree to the Proposal contain'd in the Paper, deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 15th, concerning the Duty on Salt, with this Explanation, as to the last Paragraph thereof, about the Equivalent;

That seeing the whole Duties on Salt were already appropriated for Payment of the Debts of *England*, The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did understand, That whenever the Duties upon Salt should take place in *Scotland*, the Sums thence arising would be applicable to the Payment of the Debts of *England*, and thereby there would be an Equivalent due to *Scotland*, for the whole Duties to be levell'd on Salt there. Scotch Explanation about the Duty on Salt.

The Earl of *Mar* did also, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, deliver to the Board a Paper, whereby they did Agree to the Proposal contain'd in the Answer deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, concerning the Peers of *Scotland*, with this further Explanation; That the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did understand, That by the Explanation contain'd in the said Paper, deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, Scotch Explanation about their Peers,

June.



‘ All the Peers of *Scotland* were to be Tryed as Peers
 ‘ of *Great-Britain*, and enjoy all Privileges of Peerage,
 ‘ Excepting that of Sitting in the House of Lords,
 ‘ and the Privileges depending thereon, to which
 ‘ Sixteen Peers to be sent, from time to time, from
 ‘ the Peers of *Scotland*, to the House of Lords of
 ‘ *Great-Britain* were only entituled: And the Lords
 ‘ Commissioners for *Scotland* did propose, That in
 ‘ the Tryals of Peers in time of Adjournment or Pro-
 ‘ rogations of Parliament, the Sixteen Peers who did
 ‘ then Represent the Peers of *Scotland*, shou’d be
 ‘ Summon’d in the same manner, and have the same
 ‘ Powers and Privileges in such Tryals, as any other
 ‘ Peers of *Great-Britain*; and that in the Tryals of
 ‘ Peers when there was no Parliament in being, the
 ‘ Sixteen Peers, Representatives from *Scotland* in the
 ‘ former Parliament, should be Call’d in the same
 ‘ manner, and have the same Powers and Privi-
 ‘ leges.

The Earl of *Mar* deliver’d also (in Name of the
 Commissioners for *Scotland*) to the Board, the fol-
 lowing Paper: ‘ The Lords Commissioners for
 ‘ *Scotland*, having Consider’d the Proposal deliver’d
 ‘ by the Lords Commissioners for *England* the 19th,
 ‘ viz. That from and after the Union, the Coin shall
 ‘ be of the same Standard and Value throughout the
 ‘ United Kingdom, as now in *England*; and the
 ‘ same Weights and Measures shall be used through-
 ‘ out the United Kingdom, as are now establish’d in
 ‘ *England*; The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*
 ‘ did Agree to the same, provided Consideration was
 ‘ had to the Losses private Persons might sustain in
 ‘ reducing the Coin to the same Standard as now
 ‘ establish’d in *England*, and also provided, That
 ‘ from and after the Union, the Mint at *Edinburgh*
 ‘ should be always continued under the same Rules
 ‘ as the Mint in the Tower of *London*, or elsewhere
 ‘ in the United Kingdom; and that the Standard of
 ‘ Weights and Measures for *Scotland* should be kept
 ‘ by those Boroughs within the part of the United
 ‘ Kingdom now called *Scotland*, to whom the keep-
 ‘ ing of the Standards of Weights and Measures
 ‘ then in use in *Scotland*, did by special Right and
 ‘ Privilege belong.

They A-
 gree a-
 bout the
 Coin, &c.

The

The Earl of Mar did likewise, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, Agree, ' That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, which were contrary to, or inconsistent with the Terms Agreed on for Uniting the Two Kingdoms, should be Repeal'd and made Void.

The same Earl, in the Name of the *Scotch*, did propose, ' That the Rights and Privileges of the Company in *Scotland*, Trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, Establish'd in *Scotland* by the 8th Act of Parliament 1695. and by the 13th Act of the Parliament 1701. should continue in Force after the Union; or if the Privileges of that Company should be judg'd Inconvenient for the Trade of the rest of the United Kingdom, that the Private Rights of the said Company in *Scotland* should be purchased from the Proprietors.

The *Scotch* Commissioners further Proposed by the said Earl, ' That all Ships belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects in *Scotland* at the time of the Union, (though Foreign built) shall be deem'd and pass as Ships of the Built of *Great-Britain*. The Owner or Owners, within Twelve Months after the Union, making Oath, That the same did belong to him or them at the Commencement of the Union, and do's then belong to him, or them, and that no Foreigner, directly nor indirectly had any Share or Part or Interest therein, which Oath should be made before the Chief-Officer of the Customs at the Port next the Abode of the said Owner or Owners, and the said Officer should be impowered to Administer the said Oath, and the Oath being so Administred, should be attested by the Officer who Administred the same, and being Registred by the said Officer, should be delivered to the Master of the Ship for Security of her Navigation, a Duplicate of which Register should be immediately transmitted to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs in the Port of *Edinburgh*. And as to Ships built in *Scotland* before, or which should be built there after the Union. the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did make no separate Proposal, seeing those by the Mutual Agreements in this Treaty, were to be Subject to the same Regulations as in *England*.

June.

They agree to Repeal Laws inconsistent with the Union.

Proposal about the *Scots* Company.

Scotch Proposals about Foreigner built Ships, &c.

June.

and consequently to the Acts of Navigation then in Force.

English
Commis-
sioners
Answer a-
bout the
Duties on
Salt.

22.

On the 22d, the Lord Treasurer, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, in their Paper, said, 'That having considered the Paper concerning Salt, deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, the 21st, they thought themselves obliged to inform their Lordships that the whole Duties on Salt, were not appropriated for Payment of the Debts of *England*; the Duty of 12 d. a Bushel on Salt, though granted to the Crown in Perpetuity, was appropriated to the Paymnt no longer than till the 1st, Aug. 1710. That the remaining part of the Duty on Salt, viz. 2 s. 4 d. a Bushel, was granted to the Crown in perpetuity, and was with other Duties appropriated for Payment of 16000 lib. per Annum, to the *East-India* Company, Redeemable by Parliament, and the Superplusage above that Annual Sum, was not appropriated to the Payment of the Debts of *England*; And therefore the Lords Commissioners for *England* did think it necessary for them, to insist upon what was express'd in their Paper delivered by them on the 19th, that when the Duty on Salt should take Place in *Scotland*, the Equivalent which the Kingdom of *Scotland* was to have, ought to be extended only to such part of the Duties on Salt, as should be applyed to the payment of the Debts of *England*.

English a-
gree with
the Scotch
about the
Peers.

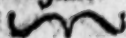
'The Lord Treasurer did likewise in the Name of the Commissioners, by the Paper delivered in, signify that it appearing by a Paper given in by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, on the 21st, that the Lords Commissioners for *England* had not fully expressed themselves in some part of a Paper delivered by them on the 19th, to the Satisfaction of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, and being desirous upon this, and all other Occasions, to proceed with all possible Clearness, they made the following Explanation of their meaning in that part of the said Paper, viz. That they agreed, that all Peers of *Scotland*, and their Successors to their Honours and Dignities, should from and after the Union be Reckoned and Declared Peers of Great-Britain,

tain, and should be tryed as Peers of *Great-Britain*, and should enjoy the Privileges of Peers, as fully as the Peers of *England* did now enjoy the same, or as they or any other Peers of *Britain* might hereafter enjoy the same, except the Right and Privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the Privileges depending thereon, and particularly the Right of sitting upon the Tryals of Peers. That they agreed, That the Sixteen Peers who were to sit in the House of Lords of *Great-Britain*, for that part of the United-Kingdom called *Scotland*, after the Union, should have all Privileges of Parliament, which the Peers of *England* now had, and which they or any Peers of *Britain* should have after the Union, and particularly the Right of sitting upon the Tryals of Peers: That they agreed, That in case of the Tryal of any Peer in time of Adjournment or Prorogation of Parliaments, the said Sixteen Peers should be summoned in the same Manner, and have the same Powers and Privileges at such Tryals, as any other Peers of *Great-Britain*. And they did further agree, That in case any Tryals of Peers should hereafter happen, when there was no Parliament in being, the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* who sat in the last preceding Parliament, should be summoned in the same Manner, and have the same Powers and Privileges at such Tryals, as any other Peers of *Great-Britain*.

The Lord Treasurer, did also in Name of the Lords Commissioners of *England*, deliver to the Board a Paper, 'Wherein they agreed to the Proposal delivered the 21st, by the Commissioners for *Scotland*, touching Ships belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects in *Scotland*, with the Alterations following, viz. That all Ships belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects in *Scotland*, at the time of signing the Treaty for an Union of the said Kingdom, tho' Foreign Built, should be deemed and pass as Ships of the Built of *Great-Britain*; the Owner or Owners within Twelve Months after the Union, making Oath that the same did belong to him or them at the Signing the said Treaty, and did then belong to him or them; and that no Forreigner directly nor indirectly had any share or part, or

English agree with the Scotch Proposals about Ships with some Alterations.

June.



‘ Interest therein ; which Oath should be made be-
 ‘ fore the Chief-Officer or Officers of the Customs in
 ‘ the Port, next the Abode of the said Owner or
 ‘ Owners, and the said Officer or Officers should be
 ‘ empowered to Administer the said Oath, and the
 ‘ Oath being so Administred, should be attested by
 ‘ the Officer or Officers who Administred the same,
 ‘ and being Registred by the said Officer or Officers,
 ‘ should be transmitted to the Chief-Officer or Offi-
 ‘ cers of the Customs in the Port of *Edinburgh*, to be
 ‘ there enter’d in a Register, and from thence to be
 ‘ sent to the Port of *London* to be there enter’d in the
 ‘ general Register of all the Trading Ships belonging
 ‘ to *Great-Britain*.

English
 Proposal
 about the
 Great-
 Seal.

At the same time, the Lord Treasurer in Name
 of the Lords Commissioners, delivered a Proposal,
 ‘ That from and after the Union, there should be
 ‘ one Great Seal for the United-Kingdom of *Great-*
 ‘ *Britain*, to be used for sealing Writs to Elect and
 ‘ Summon the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and for
 ‘ Sealing other Publick and Mandatory Writs, Pub-
 ‘ lick Acts or Orders of State, and Grants, and such
 ‘ Instruments relating to publick Justice, Policy and
 ‘ Government, as were proper to be seal’d with a
 ‘ Great Seal: yet nevertheless a Seal in *Scotland*
 ‘ should after the Union be always kept and made
 ‘ use of in all Things relating to private Rights and
 ‘ Justice, in the same Manner as the Great-Seal was
 ‘ at this time used, but Subject to such Regulations
 ‘ as the Parliament of *Great-Britain* might hereafter
 ‘ make, and until such Seals should be provided, the
 ‘ Great-Seal of *Scotland* should be used as at this
 ‘ Time, in all Things relating to private Rights and
 ‘ Justice.

Then the Earl of *Mar*, in Name of the Commis-
 sioners for *Scotland* Proposed, ‘ That the Laws and
 ‘ Acts of Parliament in *Scotland* for pining, curing
 ‘ and packing of Herrings, Whitefish and Salmon
 ‘ for Export beyond Seas, with Forreign Salt only ;
 ‘ and for preventing of Frauds in Curing and Pack-
 ‘ ing of Fishes, should be continued in Force in *Scot-*
 ‘ *land* after the Union, but Subject to Alterations by
 ‘ the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and at the same
 ‘ Eases, Proemiums and Draw-backs should be allow’d
 ‘ after

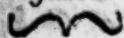
‘ after the Union for Encouragement of such as
 ‘ should Export Fishes from *Scotland* beyond Seas, as
 ‘ was now allowed by the Laws of *England* to such as
 ‘ exported the like Fishes from *England*.

June.

On the 25th the *Scotch* Commissioners agree'd to the last Explanation contain'd in the Paper deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 22d, concerning the Privileges of the Peers of *Scotland*; they also agreed to the Proposal made by the Commissioners for *England* on the 15th, concerning the Duties on Salt, and did not insist on the Explanation propos'd by their Lordships the 21st, in respect of what was represented in the Paper delivered by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 22d; they farther agreed to the Alteration made by the Lords Commissioners for *England*, in the Proposal delivered by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, touching Ships belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects of *Scotland*; with this further Explanation. ‘ That
 ‘ all Ships belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects of
 ‘ *Scotland*, at the time of Signing this Treaty of the
 ‘ Union of the Two Kingdoms, tho' Foreign built,
 ‘ should be deem'd and pass as Ships of the Built of
 ‘ *Great-Britain* the Owner, or where there were
 ‘ more Owners, One or more of them in Twelve
 ‘ Months after the Union, making Oath that the
 ‘ same did belong to him or them, or to some other
 ‘ Subject or Subjects of *Scotland* at the time of Sign-
 ‘ ing the said Treaty, and did then belong to him
 ‘ or them; and that no Foreigner directly or indi-
 ‘ rectly had any Share, or Part, or Interest therein:
 ‘ Which Oath should be made before the Chief Of-
 ‘ ficers of the Customs, in the Port next the Abode
 ‘ of the said Owner or Owners; and the said Officer
 ‘ or Officers should be Impowered to Administer the
 ‘ said Oath; and the Oath being so administred,
 ‘ should be attested by the Officer or Officers who
 ‘ administred the same; and being Register'd by the
 ‘ said Officer or Officers, should be delivered to the
 ‘ Master of the Ship for Security of her Navigation,
 ‘ and a Duplicat thereof should be Transmitted by
 ‘ the said Officer or Officers to the Chief Officer or
 ‘ Officers of the Customs in the Port of *Edinburgh*;

Scotch
 Commis-
 sioners a-
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 bout the
 Peers, Du-
 ties on
 Salt, Ship-
 ping, &c.
 25.

June.



‘to be there enter’d in a Register, and from thence
 ‘to be sent to the Port of *London*, to be there enter’d
 ‘in the general Register of all Trading Ships be-
 ‘longing to *Great-Britain*.

Proposal
 of an E-
 quivalent
 to *Scot-*
land for
English
 Debts, &c.

The same Day the Lord Treasurer in the Name
 of the Commissioners for *England*, delivered to the
 Board the following Proposal, ‘That the Lords
 ‘Commissioners of the Two Kingdoms having ap-
 ‘pointed a Committee, consisting of a like Num-
 ‘ber of each Commission, for adjusting the Equi-
 ‘valent to be allowed to *Scotland*, for what that
 ‘Kingdom should become liable to answer towards
 ‘Payment of the Debts of *England*; by reason of
 ‘their having Agreed to bear the same Duties of
 ‘Customs and Excises upon all Excisable Liquors;
 ‘and the said Committee having frequently met,
 ‘and after a full Enquiry having agreed amongst
 ‘themselves, and severally Reported to their re-
 ‘spective Commissions, That the Sum of *Lib.*
 ‘398085. 10*sh.* was the Equivalent to be answer’d
 ‘to *Scotland*, according to the Proportion which the
 ‘present Customs and Excises in *Scotland*, do bear
 ‘to the Customs and Excises upon Excisable Liquors
 ‘in *England*: And the Lords Commissioners for
 ‘*England* having Considered and Examin’d the said
 ‘Report, did agree to the said Sum.

That the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* ha-
 ving also insisted, ‘That after the Union, the King-
 ‘dom of *Scotland* becoming liable to the *English*
 ‘Duties of Customs and Excises upon Excisable Li-
 ‘quors, as well upon that Account as upon the Ac-
 ‘count of the Increase of Trade and People, which
 ‘would be the happy Consequence of the said Uni-
 ‘on; the said Two Revenues would much Improve,
 ‘of which no present Valuation could be made;
 ‘yet nevertheless for the Reasons aforesaid, there
 ‘ought to be a proportionable Equivalent allowed
 ‘to *Scotland*: The Lords Commissioners for *Eng-*
 ‘*land* did agree, that after the Union there should
 ‘be an Accompt kept of the said Duties arising in
 ‘*Scotland*, to the end it might appear what ought
 ‘to be allowed to *Scotland* as a proportionable Equi-
 ‘valent for such Proportion of the said Increase, ac-
 ‘cording to the Calculation aforesaid, as should be
 ‘ap-

‘ applicable to the Payment of the Debts of Eng-
‘ land.

June.

That the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* having
also by their Paper delivered on the 21st, propos’d,
‘ That the Rights and Privileges of the Company in
‘ *Scotland* Trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, should
‘ continue after the Union; or if the Privileges of
‘ that Company should be judg’d inconvenient for
‘ the Trade of the United Kingdom, that the pri-
‘ vate Rights of the said Company in *Scotland*, be
‘ purchas’d from the said Proprietors: The Lords
‘ Commissioners for *England* in answer thereto, said
‘ they were of Opinion, that the Continuance of
‘ that Company was inconsistent with the Good of
‘ Trade in the United Kingdom, and consequently
‘ against the Interest of *Great-Britain*; and there-
‘ fore, they insisted that it ought to be determined:
‘ But that the Lords Commissioners for *England* be-
‘ ing sensible that the Misfortunes of that Company
‘ had been the Occasion of Misunderstandings and
‘ Unkindnesses between the Two Kingdoms; and
‘ thinking it to be above all things desirable, that
‘ upon the Union of the Kingdoms, the Subjects
‘ of both might be entirely United in Affection;
‘ did therefore wish that Regard might be had to
‘ the Expences and Losses of the particular Members
‘ of the said Company, in the Manner hereafter
‘ mentioned; and they hop’d when the Lords Com-
‘ missioners for *Scotland* had considered how gene-
‘ rally that Undertaking was enter’d upon in *Scot-*
‘ *land*, and consequently how universal that Loss
‘ was, they would readily agree to the Proposal.

The Lords Commissioners for *England* did also
think it of much Consequence to *England*, ‘ That
‘ it should be agreed in this Treaty, after what
‘ manner the Equivalent (which would amount to
‘ a great Sum, payable upon and after the Union)
‘ was to be paid and applied; and being extreamly
‘ desirous to bring the Treaty to a speedy Conclu-
‘ sion, and in Order to that, as soon as might be to
‘ settle and fix the Matter of the Equivalent, and
‘ the Application thereof; did agree as follows, and
‘ also made the following Proposals to the Lords
‘ Commissioners for *Scotland*,

‘ That

English
Commis-
sioners
Answer a-
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Scotch-
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June.

English
Proposal
about set-
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Equiva-
lent and
the Ap-
plication
of it.

That the Lords Commissioners for *England* did agree, 'That upon compleating the Union, the said Sum of *Lib. 398085: 10 sh.* being agreed upon as the Equivalent for *Scotland*, should be granted to Her Majesty for that Use; they also agreed, 'that upon the Account to be kept as aforesaid of the Improvement of the Revenue of Customs and Excises upon Excisable Liquors in *Scotland* after the Union, there should be answered to *Scotland* an Equivalent in Proportion to such part of the said Increase as should be applicable to the Payment of the Debts of *England*; they further agreed, That an Equivalent should be answered to *Scotland* for such other parts of the *English* Debts as that Kingdom might hereafter become liable to pay by Reason of the Union.

The Lords Commissioners for *England* did propose for the further and more effectual Answering the several Ends hereafter mention'd and propos'd, 'That from and after the Union, the whole Increase of the Revenue of Customs and Excises upon Excisable Liquors in *Scotland*, over and above what the said Revenues did now yield, should go and be applied for the Term of Seven Years, to the Uses hereafter mentioned.

And upon the said Agreements and Proposal, the Lords Commissioners for *England* did further propose, 'That Her Majesty be Impowered to appoint Commissioners, who should be accomptable to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, for disposing the said Sum of *398085 Lib. 10.* to be granted as aforesaid, and also of all other Monies which should arise upon the Agreements and Proposals aforesaid to the Purposes following, 1. That out of the said Sum of *398085 Lib. 10.* all the publick Debts of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and also the Capital Stock, after the Rate of *5 per cent. per Annum* from the respective Times of Payment thereof should be paid; and that immediately upon such Payment of the said Capital Stock and Interest, the said Company should be dissolved and cease; provided nevertheless that from the Time of passing the Act for raising the said Sum of *398085 Lib.*

Lib. 10. the said Company should neither Trade nor give Licence to Trade.

The Lords Commissioners for *England* did further Propose, ' That after Payment of the said publick Debts, and Refunding the said Capital Stock in manner aforesaid, the Overplus of the said Sum of 398085 *Lib. 10. sh.* And also the whole Improvement of the Revenue of Customs and Excises upon Excisable Liquors (above the present Value) which would arise during the Term of Seven Years, from the Commencement of the Union as aforesaid, together with the Equivalent which should become due upon Account of the Improvement of the Customs and Excises on Liquors in *Scotland*, after the said Seven Years, and all other Sums, which according to the Agreement aforesaid might become Payable to *Scotland*, by Way of Equivalent, for what that Kingdom should hereafter become liable to answer for the Debts of *England*, might be applied in the Manner following.

' That out of the same what Consideration should be found necessary to be had for any Losses which private Persons might sustain in reducing the Coin of *Scotland*, to the Standard of *England*, might be made Good, and afterwards the same should be wholly employed towards encouraging and promoting the Fisheries, and such other Manufactures and Improvements in that part of *Britain* called *Scotland*, as might most conduce to the general Good of the United Kingdom.

The Lords Commissioners having adjourned to the 26th, Her Majesty came to the Meeting, and being seated in Her Chair, spoke to the Lords Commissioners as follows.

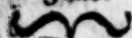
My Lords,

I Am come hither once more to see what further Progress you have made in this Treaty, and to press a speedy Conclusion of it, in regard my Servants of *Scotland* cannot without great Inconvenience be much longer absent from that Kingdom.

Queen's Speech to the Commissioners about the Union.

' Af. 26.

June.



After which Her Majesty was pleased to direct,
 ' That the Proceedings of the Commissioners for
 ' both Kingdoms (from the time of Her being here)
 ' should be Read, which was accordingly done by
 ' the Respective Secretaries, and then Her Majesty
 ' went away.

English
 agree
 with the
 Scotch
 Commis-
 sioners a-
 bout cu-
 ring of
 Fish, &c.
 28.

On the 28th the Lord Keeper in the Name of
 the Lords Commissioners for *England*, delivered to
 the Board a Paper, wherein was set forth, ' That
 ' the Lords Commissioners for *England* having con-
 ' sider'd the Proposal made by the Lords Commis-
 ' sioners for *Scotland* on the 22d, touching the Con-
 ' tinuance of the Laws and Acts of Parliament now
 ' in force in *Scotland*, for preventing Frauds in pine-
 ' ing, curing, and packing Fish in *Scotland*, did
 ' agree to the same: And did likewise agree, That
 ' Fish Exported from *Scotland* to Parts beyond the
 ' Seas after the Union, should have the same Eases,
 ' Proemiums and Dawbacks, as were allowed by the
 ' Laws of *England*, to such as Exported the like
 ' Fish from *England*.

The *English* Commissioners agreed to the further
 Explanation contain'd in the Paper delivered by the
 Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* on the 25th, con-
 cerning Foreign built Ships belonging to her Ma-
 jesty's Subjects of *Scotland*, with this Addition,
 ' That in the Oath propos'd to be made by one or
 ' more Owners of such Ships, where there were
 ' more Owners, the Names of all the Owners, and
 ' the Places of their Abode should be particularly
 ' mentioned.

Moreover they made this Proposal to the other,
 ' That being desirous that no time be lost in perfect-
 ' ing this Treaty, they did propose, that Four Com-
 ' missioners of each Part be appointed to draw up into
 ' Form the Articles or Heads of this Treaty upon
 ' the Points already agreed, or which hereafter should
 ' be agreed, in order to be Sign'd and Seal'd by the
 ' Commissioners of both Kingdoms.

On the other Hand, the Lord Chancellor, in the
 Name of the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*,
 ' delivered in a Paper, wherein they said, ' That
 ' having considered the Proposal delivered by the
 ' Lords

' Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 22d, con-
 ' cerning the Great Seal; their Lordships did agree,
 ' that there should be a Great Seal for the United
 ' Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, to be used for sealing
 ' Writs, to Elect and Summon the Parliament of
 ' *Great-Britain*, and for Sealing all Treaties with
 ' Foreign Princes, and States, and all Publick Writs
 ' and Orders of State which concern the whole U-
 ' nited Kingdom. And the Lords Commissioners
 ' for *Scotland* did propose, That the Great Seal of
 ' the United Kingdom should be different from the
 ' Great Seals now used in either Kingdom; and
 ' that the Quartering the Arms, as might best suit
 ' the Union, be left to Her Majesty; and that in the
 ' mean time the Great Seal of *England* be used as
 ' the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. And
 ' the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did further
 ' propose as a Consequence of the Reservations a-
 ' greed to by the Lords Commissioners for both
 ' Kingdoms of the Laws and Customs in *Scotland*,
 ' That a Seal in *Scotland*, after the Union, should be
 ' always kept and made use of, in all things relating
 ' to Private Rights or Grants, which had usually
 ' pass'd the Great Seal of *Scotland*, and which did
 ' only concern Offices, Grants, Commissions and
 ' Private Rights within that Kingdom; and that
 ' the Privy Seal, Signet, Signet of the Justiciary
 ' Court, Quarter Seal, and other Seals of Courts
 ' now in use in *Scotland*, should be continued, but
 ' that the same should be alter'd and adapted to the
 ' State of the Union, as Her Majesty should think
 ' fit; and that the said Seals, and all of them, and
 ' the Keepers of them should be subject to such Re-
 ' gulations as the Parliament of *Great-Britain* should
 ' hereafter make.

The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did also
 propose, ' That upon calling the first Parliament
 ' of *Great-Britain*, and until the said Parliament
 ' should make further Provision therein, the follow-
 ' ing Method should be used in summoning the
 ' Members from *Scotland*, to attend in both Houses
 ' of Parliament of *Great-Britain*, viz. That a Writ
 ' under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom be
 ' issued out for summoning the said Members, and
 ' that

June.

Scotch
 agree in
 the main
 to the
 Proposal
 about the
 Great-
 Seal.

June,

that the said Writ be directed to such Court, Officer or Office, and to be Executed and Return'd in such manner, as in the Parliament of *Scotland* should be settled, at, or before ratifying the Treaty.

The Lord Chancellor did also in the Name of the Commissioners for *Scotland*, deliver to the Board a Paper, importing, 'That the Paper delivered by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 24th Instant, concerning the Equivalent did very much contribute to the bringing this Treaty to a Conclusion. And the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* being ready to concur on their part, did agree to the same, with the following Additions and Explanations.

Scotch
Additions
and Ex-
planations
about the
Equiva-
lent, &c.

I. And first, 'Where the said Commissioners for both Kingdoms had agreed that the Sum of 398085, 10, was the Equivalent to be answered to *Scotland*, according to the Proportions which the present Customs and Excise of *Scotland* did bear to the Customs and Excises upon Excisable Liquors in *England*; the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did propose, That the Accompts and Calculations which lay before the Committee, by which it did appear from whence the foresaid Sum did arise, be enter'd in the Journal Books of this Treaty.

And where the Lords Commissioners for both Kingdoms had also agreed, 'That an Account be kept of the Duties in *Scotland*, arising from the Customs and Excises upon Excisable Liquors, beyond the present Estimate, to the end it might appear, what ought to be allowed to *Scotland*, as an Equivalent to such Proportion of the said Encrease, according to the Calculation aforesaid, as should be applicable for payment of the Debts of *England*: The Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* did in like Manner propose, That the Calculation of that Proportion which lay before the Committee be enter'd in the Journal Books of that Treaty.

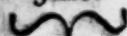
And where the Lords Commissioners for both Kingdoms had agreed, 'That upon completing the Union, the said Sum of 398085 l. 10 s. being agreed upon as the Equivalent for *Scotland*, should be granted to Her Majesty for that Use: 'The

‘The Lords Commissioners for Scotland did understand it to be the Meaning of the Lords Commissioners for England, that the said Sum be granted to Her Majesty in the Parliament of England, at or before Ratifying the Treaty, and did propose, That the Sum be due and payable from the Ratification of the Union in both Parliaments.

And whereas it was agreed on both sides, ‘That Her Majesty be Impowered to Appoint Commissioners, who should be Accountable to the Parliament of Great-Brittain for Disposing of the said Sum of 398085 *lib.* 10. to be Granted as aforesaid, and also of all other Moneys that should arise upon the Agreements and Proposals aforesaid, to the Purposes mentioned in the said Paper delivered by the Lords Commissioners for England on the 25th Instant; the Lords Commissioners for Scotland did propose, that the foresaid Commissioners be not only Impower’d to Call for, Receive and Dispose of the foresaid Sum to the Purposes mention’d in the said Paper; but further, That the said Commissioners be Authoriz’d and Impower’d to inspect the Books of the several Collectors of the said Revenues of Customs and Excise, and of all other Duties from whence an Equivalent might arise; and that the Collectors and Managers of the said Duties and Revenues be obliged to give to the said Commissioners Subscrib’d Authentick Abbreviats of the Produce of the several Revenues and Duties arising in their respective Districts on Account, where an Equivalent might become due to Scotland; which Commissioners should be oblig’d to keep Books, containing Accounts of the Amount of the Equivalent, and how the same should be Disposed of from time to time: Which Books should be Patent for Inspection to all the Subjects in Scotland: And that the said Commissioners have their Office within the Limits of the said Kingdom of Scotland.

The Lord Chancellor, further proposed, from the Lords Commissioners for Scotland, ‘That for removing of National Distinctions between the Two Kingdoms after the Union, the Crosses of St. Andrew and St. George be conjoin’d when used
‘in

June.



in Flags, Banners, Standards and Ensigns, both
at Sea and Land.

Commis-
sioners ap-
pointed
to draw
up the
Articles
of the
Union.

The same Day Commissioners were appointed to draw into Form the Articles or Heads of this Treaty, the *English* named the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Sir *John Cook* and Dr. *Waller*, and the *Scotch* on their Part nominated, the Lord President of the Session, Lord Justice Clerk, Sir *Alexander Ogilvie*, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, and Sir *David Dalrymple*.

There were great Preparations now made in *England* for a Descent, the Army which was to be reinforced with some Troops out of *Flanders*, was to be Commanded by *Richard Earl Rivers*, and the Fleet by Sir *Cloudefley Shovel*, and tis inconceivable what Dread they had of this Design, all over the Maritime Parts of *France*; but Providence, at which frail Nature is too apt to grumble, detained them so many Weeks, nay Months at Home, that what with that and the Change of our Affairs for the worse in *Spain*, especially since my Lord *Peterborough* left that Country, we have reason to believe an Alteration has been necessarily made from the Original Design of this Expedition, which may not perhaps be impracticable another Campaign. I shall not mention the vast Expence the People of those Parts of *France*, most exposed, must have been at in Guarding their Coasts, that may be best guessed at, by putting the same to be our own Case.

Queen's
Proceffi-
on to St.
Paul's on
the
Thank-
sgiving
Day.

-7.

In the mean time, the Queen having by Proclamation appointed to be observ'd throughout the Kingdom, the 27th, as a Day of publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his great Goodness and Mercy, in giving to Her Majesty's Arms, and those of Her Allies, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, a Signal and Glorious Victory over the *French* in *Brabant*, and the Happy and Wonderful Progress of the Confederate Forces, in restoring the greatest part of the *Spanish Netherlands* to the Possession of the House of *Austria*, in the Person of King *Charles III.* As also for his Blessing Her Majesty's Arms, and those of Her Allies with great
Successes

Successes in *Catalonia*, and other Parts of *Spain*; the same was Solemniz'd by Her Majesty, Her Court, the Nobility, &c. and by the Magistrates of this City, in the following manner.

June:

About Ten in the Morning a Battalion of the Foot-Guards march'd to *St. Paul's*, and made a Guard in the Body of the Church. The Companies of this City, in their Livery-Gowns, repaired to their several Stands, which were erected on both sides of *Fleet-street*, from *Chancery-lane-end* as far as *St. Paul's*. The Way from that Church to *Temple-Bar* was lin'd by three Regimentsof the City Train'd-Bands, and from thence to *St. James's* by the Militia of *Westminster*.

Most of the Lords and Privy-Councillors that were in and near the Town, met between Ten and Eleven in the Morning in the Council-Chamber at *St. James's*, the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter wearing the Collars of that Order; and having been Marshal'd by some of the Officers of Arms, proceeded a little before Twelve in their Coaches and Six Horses towards *St. Paul's*, viz.

Edward Southwel, Esq; *William Blaithwait*, Esq; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Solicitor-General; Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney-General; Lieutenant-General *Earl*; the Right Honourable *James Vernon*, Esq; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas; Sir *John Trevor*, Kt. Master of the Rolls; Sir *John Holt*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's-Bench; the Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, Esq; and Sir *Charles Hedges*, Kt. Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Honourable *John Smith*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons; *Tho. Mansel*, Esq; Comptroller; *Henry Boyle*, Esq; Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer; the Lord *Alington*, *Colcrane*, *Harvey*, *Conway*, *Guernsey*, *Granville*, *Sommers*, *Dartmouth*, *Rockingham*, *Mobun*; *Howard* of *Effingham*, *Wharton*, and *la Warr*; the Bishops of *Bangor* and *Rochester*; the Lords *Woodstock* and *Walden*; the Lord Viscount *Townsend*; the Earls of *Ranelagh*, *Orrery*, *Portmore*, *Grantham*, *Orford*, *Scarborough*, *Rochester*, *Radnor*, *Fewersham*, *Carlisle*, *Anglesey*, *Essex*, *Sunderland*, *Kingston*, *Rivers*, *Manchester*, *Den-*

June.

high, Derby and Kent Lord Chamberlain; the Dukes of Schomberg, Bolton, Northumberland, Ormond, Grafton, Richmond, and Devonshire; Lord High Steward of Her Majesty's Household; the Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of the Privy-Council; the Lord Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer; the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England; and the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.

In the Procession went Baron *Spanheim*, the King of *Prussia's* Ambassador, in a Chair, attended with a fine Equipage, and his Lady, Daughter, &c. in a Coach and Six Horses.

After them came Her Majesty, attended in the the following manner, *viz.* First, The Knight-Marshal and his Men on Horseback; the Equiries, Pages of Honour, and the Gentlemen-Ushers in waiting, in Her Majesty's Leading Coach; the Women of the Bed Chamber to Her Majesty in another of the Queen's Coaches; the Maids of Honour in another; the Duke of *Somerset*, Master of the Horse; and the Duke of *Ormond*, Captain of the Guards, in waiting, in the Queen's Body Chariot, drawn by Six Horses dress'd up with Knots of Blue and Red Ribbons; a Detachment of the Horse-Grenadiers; Her Majesty's Footmen; the Yeomen of the Guard, led by the Marquess of *Hartington*, some before, and some on each side of the Queen's Coach: Then Her Majesty, with the Dutchess of *Marlborough*, Groom of the Stole, and the Countess of *Burlington*, being the Lady of the Bed-Chamber in waiting, in the Coach of State, drawn by eight fine Horses dress'd with Red and White Knots; a Troop of Horse-Guards commanded by the Earl of *Arran*, closing the Procession. At the end of *Fetter-lane* in *Fleet-street*, his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, Master of the Horse to Her Majesty, alighted out of one of the Queen's Coaches, and taking Horse, rid afterwards, at a little distance, on the Right-Hand of Her Majesty.

Within *Temple-Bar*, the Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*, Kt. Lord-Mayor of *London*, in a very rich Crimson Velvet Gown, and wearing the City Jewel, attended with the Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs on Horseback, (all the proper Officers being

being on Foot in their Formalities, led by the City-Marshal) waited for Her Majesty. When the Queen enter'd the Gate, his Lordship alighted, and Congratulating Her Majesty upon this happy Occasion, with a bended Knee, presented the City Sword; but the Queen was graciously pleas'd to return it to him; after which, he mounted again, and rid bare-headed, carrying it before Her Majesty to the Entrance of the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, (the Aldermen, &c. immediately preceding him) where the Sword-bearer to the City receiv'd it from his Lordship, who, with his Brethren, went directly to their Seats at the East-end of the Gallery on the South-side.

Her Majesty came to *St. Paul's* at Half an Hour after One, and was handed out of the Coach by the Earl of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain: And the Great Officers, Nobility, &c. came down to the Lower-end of the Church to receive Her; from whence the Proceeding was thus:

First, The Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, six Officers of Arms; then the Privy-Councillors (not Peers) before mention'd Barons two and two; Bishops, Viscount *Townsend*; Earls, two and two; Dukes, two and two; *Norroy* King of Arms; Lord Keeper, Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward; Lord President, Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*; Serjeants at Arms with their Maces, *Garret* King of Arms between two Gentlemen Ushers; the Sword of State, born by his Grace the Duke of *Northumberland*, with his Collar and George, the Lord Chamberlain leading Her Majesty, follow'd by the Dutchess of *Marlborough* and the Countess of *Burlington*; (the Maids of Honour and Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, having, as they alighted, gone before to their Places appointed in the Choir) the Duke of *Ormond* Captain of the Guard, and the Duke of *St. Albans* Captain of the Pensioners, with the Pensioners, closing the Procession. The Peers, &c. and Great Officers were conducted to the Stalls on the North-side of the Choir. The *Marocco* Ambassador, with his Retinue, sat in the little Middle-Gallery: Towards the West-end sat Baron *Spanheim*, and other Foreign Ministers, with their Ladies; and Sir *Charles Costerel*, Master of the Ceremonies,

June.

in the Middle-Gallery on the North-side. The Lady¹ Mayorefs, and Aldermen's Ladies in the Gallery at the East-end on the same side.

Her Majesty having ascended the Throne, plac'd in the middle of the Choir just before the Organ, seated Her self in an Arm'd-Chair; behind the Queen were Stools for the Groom of the Stole, and the Lady of the Bed-Chamber in Waiting. The Principal Officers in Waiting, viz. Lord Steward, the Duke of Ormond, Marquess of Hartington, Lord Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, &c. attended all within the Throne; as did also the Master of the Horse to Her Majesty, and the Duke of Richmond; the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber sat in the Stalls; on the South-side the Maids of Honour, and Her Majesty's Bed-Chamber Women; below them, at the East-end of the Stalls, were plac'd the Earl of Ranelagh, Lord Viscount Cheyne, Lord Coleraine, the Speaker, Comptroller of the Exchequer, Secretaries, Privy-Councillors, &c. the Peeresfles were plac'd at the West-end of the Middle-Gallery; the Dean and Prebendaries sat within the Rails of the Altar, except such as Officiated in Reading Prayers.

The first Anthem was *Psalm* 47. all but the last Verse. The second Anthem was several Verses of *Psalm* 89. The Sermon began at Half an Hour after Three, and ended at a Quarter past Four: Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, Preach'd, and took for his Text the 29th Verse of the 33d Chapter of *Deuteronomy*; *Happy art thou, O Israel: Who is like unto thee, O people saved by the Lord, the Shield of thy Help, and who is the Sword of thy Excellency; and thine Enemies shall be found Liars unto thee, and thou shalt tread upon their high places.*

Divine Service being ended, about a Quarter past Four Her Majesty return'd to St. James's, attended to Temple-Bar by the Sheriffs. The Great Guns of the Tower, those upon the River, and the Train in St. James's-Park, were thrice discharg'd; first, When Her Majesty took Coach at St. James's; secondly, At the singing of *Te Deum* (which was perform'd with Vocal and Instrumental Musick, after the Composition of the late famous Mr. Henry Purcell;) And thirdly, When Her Majesty return'd to Her Palace.

But

But before this, Her Majesty having thought fit to send my Lord *Hallifax* to the Court of *Hanover*, with a Complement to the Elector of *Hanover* and the Princess *Sophia*, and to present the Acts of Parliament for the Naturalization of the House of *Hanover*, and for the better Security of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line; as also to present the Garter to his Highness *George Augustus*, Electoral Prince of *Brunswick Lunenbourg*, (who was chosen a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, the 5th of *April* O. S. in a Chapter held at *Kensington* :) His Lordship went over to *Holland* with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and after some stay at the *Hague*, proceeded to *Hanover*, where he arrived the 29th, O. S. And the next Day in the Morning had Audience of the Electorefs Dowager, the Elector, the Electoral Prince and Princess; and in the Afternoon of the Princess the Elector's Daughter, and of Prince *Ernest* his Brother, as you will hear by and by.

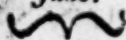
June.
My Lord
Hallifax's
Ambassy
to *Hano-*
ver.

But let us here first observe, that when my Lord was at *Amsterdam*, his Lordship receiv'd abundance of Civilities from the Magistrates, and all sorts of People. The *Portuguese* Jews invited his Lordship to see their Synagogue (a Curiosity of the City) where they seated his Lordship in a most Honourable Place; and to shew their great Respect for him, and their good Wishes for the Glory and Success of Her Majesty's Arms, they made a Prayer for Her Majesty, which they afterwards sent to his Lordship, and the same in *English* was this.

' May He, whose Kingdom is everlasting, who gives Victory and Power to Princes, who preserved *David* his Servant, from the Sword of his Enemies, who made his Way through the Sea and Stormy Waters, Bless, Preserve, Defend, Assist and Exalt to Heaven, Her Sacred Royal Majesty, *Ann*, Queen of *Great-Britain*. May the merciful King of Kings Bless Her and Preserve Her from all Trouble and Peril. May the King of Kings out of His Mercy, Bless Her Armies with Success, and prolong Her Reign. May the King of Kings inspire Her and Her Ministers with Mercy, that they

Jews
Prayer for
Queen
Anne.

June.



'they may be kind to us and our Brethren; and
'that in Her Life, and our Time, Salvation may
'appear to the Jews, and that *Israel* may be in Peace
'upon the coming of our Redeemer. Let the Will
'of God be such, and let us all say, *Amen.*

My Lord
Halifax's
Audience
at Han-
over.

May 30.

Now let us come to the Particulars of the Audi-
ence, his Lordship was receiv'd at *Hanover*, not only
with the usual Ceremonies that were paid to a Fo-
reign Minister, but with many extraordinary Marks
of Honour. He was Welcomed at *Diepenau* (a
Town on the Frontiers of the Elector's Territories)
by the Governour of the Place, and afterwards very
nobly Treated by the Elector's Officers, who had
been sent thither for that purpose. The next Day
his Lordship was met by Mr. *Wynn*, first Gentleman
to the Electress, with a Complement from her E-
lectoral Highness, and found a very splendid En-
tertainment prepar'd for him by the Elector's Offi-
cers. His Lordship arriving in the Evening May
29 at *Hanover*, was conducted to a House prepared
by the Elector's Orders for his Reception. Baron
Grote, the late Envoy to *Sweden*, and Mr. *Schults*,
Son to the Elector's Envoy in *England*, acquainted
his Lordship, that they had been appointed by the
Elector to attend on his Lordship, and to do the
Honours of his House and Table, during his stay at
Hanover. The first of them being a Gentleman of the
Bed-Chamber to the Elector, and the other Gentleman
of the Court. On the Day following his Lordship had
his Audience with the usual Ceremonies, excepting
only that the Elector had order'd Six of his Coaches
instead of Three (which is the usual Number) to
attend on his Lordship, and the Drum of the Court-
Yard to beat as his Lordship passed by. Baron
Gurits, President of the Chamber and Grand Mar-
shal, receiv'd his Lordship at the Head of the Stairs,
and thence conducted him to the several Apart-
ments of the Electress, the Elector, the Electoral
Prince and Electoral Princess. There was an ex-
traordinary Appearance of Nobility on this Occa-
sion; and the Dinner was serv'd in the same Man-
ner as when a Prince Dines with the Elector. The
Trumpets and Kettle Drums sounding at their going
to Table. After Dinner his Lordship had his Au-
dience

dience of the Princess and Prince *Ernest Augustus*.

There were other Particulars that distinguish'd the Manner of his Lordship's Reception at this Court. Two of the Elector's Pages, and Four Coaches were appointed to Wait on his Lordship, and a Party of the Foot-Guards to attend constantly before his Lordship's House, which was look'd upon as one of the greatest Honours that the Elector could have shewn on this Occasion. In short, nothing was omitted to let him see the great Respect that the Elector and the Electress (with the whole Electoral Family) pay'd to Her Majesty, their Affection and Esteem for the *English* Nation, with their grateful Acknowledgement for what the Queen and Parliament had done towards securing the Succession of their Family to the Crown of *England*.

We have before given you the Particulars of Sir *Rowland Gwin*'s Letter about inviting the Princess *Sophia* over into *England*, which being esteemed to be no other than a Libel in *England*, and the Queen and Parliament having taken another Course to Secure the Succession of the House of *Hanover*, by the Methods just before mentioned, it was not thought fit upon my Lord *Halifax*'s Arrival at *Hanover*, that Sir *Rowland* should be there, and therefore he retired for that time to *Hamburg*, where however, there was Care taken to supply him with what he had Occasion for till his return to Court.

We shall not tarry to Accompany my Lord *Halifax* in his return to *Holland*, and visiting the Duke of *Marlborough*, but hasten to the Camp before him, from whence the Duke of *Marlborough*, wrote to the States on the 1st; that being come near *Ghent*, and having sent a Detachment of 2000 *Grenadiers*, and 1000 Horse under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with the Pontons, to lay a Bridge on the *Scheld* at *Gavre*, to endeavour thereby to cut off the Retreat of the Enemy, whose Army was then encamped near that City, as soon as they had Notice of his Design, they abandoned the same, and marched the Day before in the Morning at Three of the Clock, towards their old Lines near *Courtray*. That the same Day after their Arrival in that Camp at *Marlebeck*, in the Afternoon, the Magistrates of

Substance
of the D.
of *Marlbo-*
rough's
Letter to
the States
1st.

June.

the City came to make their Submission and he had written to them in concert with the Deputies a Letter to the same Effect, as they did to the City of *Brussels*, and doubted not but they would follow their Example. That the Prince of *Vintimiglia*, Governour thereof, who had been left in the Castle with a Battalion of *Spaniards*, had sent to him some Proposals, but he was perswaded he would surrender as well as the Marquess *de Deinse*, Governour of *Brussels*. That he was sending a Detachment to *Bruges* to receive their Submission, and that he had just now written Two Letters, one to the Marquess *de Terracina*, Governour of the Citadel of *Antwerp*, and the other to the Magistrates, to exhort them to submit. That Quarter-Master General *Cadogan* was entrusted with those Letters, from which he expected good Success. That he would with all speed impart to their High Mightinesses the Answers he should receive; which he did in Two Days after, in the following Letter.

High and Mighty Lords,

Another Letter of the Duke about the Surrender of *Ghent*, *Bruges*, &c.

3.

According to what I gave my self the Honour to write to your High Mightinesses of the 1st Instant, the Castle of *Ghent* was obliged to Surrender the next Day: The *Spanish* Battalion consisting of 400 Men, with the Colonel, the Marquess *de Los Rios*, and all the Officers being made Prisoners of War, but all the Soldiers except 50 declared for King *Charles*. The Summons we sent to *Bruges* and the Country of *Francq*, has had the desired effect: The Magistrates came hither this Morning to make their Submission, and acknowledged their lawful Sovereign in a due Form. We caused a Battalion of the Troops of *Flanders* to march thereinto, and another was sent to *Damme*, which the Enemy had abandoned; but what is more surprising still is, that having yesterday caused *Oudenarde* to be summoned, and upon their refusal, ordered that Day Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to march thither with Seven Battalions, Four Pieces of Cannon, and Two Mortars, the Garrison consisting of Three Battalions has immediately capitulated, and a *French* Battalion therein has obtain-

ed

ed leave to retire. The other Two Battalions being *Spaniards*, and the Governour, have declar'd for King *Charles*, and at this Instant I am informed that our Men are got into the Place. This Morning I receiv'd a Letter from Brigadier *Codagan*, whom I had sent to summon *Antwerp*, whereby it appears that we had not been rightly informed of the Strength of that Garrison, since he informs me that there are Five *French*, and as many *Spanish* Battalions therein. However, he acquaints me that they seem disposed to surrender upon Honourable Terms, whereupon, having advised with Messieurs the Deputies and Monsieur *d'Anverquerque*, and considered the Importance of that Place, and how precious Time is to us, we have sent a full Power to the Brigadier aforesaid, to grant them reasonable Terms, of which we expect an Account to Morrow.

The Hand of God appears visibly in all this, striking the Enemy with such a Terror as obliges them to deliver up so many strong Places, and large Countries, without offering the least Resistance.

This has encourag'd me to Summon the Towns of *Dendermonde* and *Ostend*, and for that purpose I have sent Detachments with Letters for the Governours. We shall soon know what this will produce, and I shall not fail to impart it to your High Mightinesses. We have made our Bridges, and the necessary Dispositions to pass the *Schelde* and the *Lys* to Morrow, to encamp between *Deinse* and *Nevells*. The Enemies are retired beyond *Courtray*. I am, &c,

June 3.
1706.

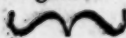
Sign'd,
The Prince and Duke
of *Marlborough*.

P. S. I am inform'd from Monsieur *Scholten*, that the Three Battalions of the Garrison of *Audenard* are all march'd away, the *French* to *Courtray*, and the other towards *Mons*.

On the 4th the Army march'd from *Meerclebeck*, and encamped between *Deinse* and *Nevelle*, where the Magistrates of *Audenard*, came to wait upon the Duke

Audenard
submits to
the Allies.

June.

 Duke, to desire his Graces Protection, and assure him of their Fidelity to his Catholick Majesty, King *Charles III.* On the 5th the Army march'd and encamp'd with the Left at *Arsele*, and their Right at *Caneghem*; and that Morning Baron *Sabide* Treasurer of *Antwerp*, with an Officer of the Garrison of that Place, came to the Duke, with Letters from the City, and the Marquess *de Teraxena* Governour of the Castle, praying that these Gentlemen might have leave to go to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to receive his Directions upon the Conduct they were to observe in relation to the Summons they had receiv'd from his Grace: But the Duke did not think fit to grant their Request; but sent them back to *Antwerp* with Answers to the Letters they brought and immediately detach'd my Lord *Orkney* with 1000 Horse, to joyn Brigadier *Cadogan* and Invest the Place, with Directions to form the Siege, as soon as his Lordship could be joyn'd with 16 Battalions of Foot, who were order'd to march for that Purpose from *Flanders*. In the mean time his Grace dispatch'd Order to Brigadier *Cadogan*, to give the Garrison no more than Four Hours to consider of the Capitulation that was offered them, which was actually signed on the 6th, by which the Garrison, consisting of Six *French* and Six *Spanish* Regiments, was allow'd to march out in Three Days, and to be conducted to *Quesnoy*.

Antwerp
 submits.
 6.

On the same Day the Assembly of the States of *Flanders*, pass'd the following Resolution touching the acknowledging of King *Charles III.*

Resoluti-
 on of the
 States of
Flanders,
 about ac-
 knowledg-
 ing King
Charles
III.

6:

' THE Letter which my Lord the Prince and
 ' Duke of *Marlborough*, and their Excellencies
 ' the Deputies of the States-General of the *United-*
 ' *Provinces*, have been pleas'd to write to the Assem-
 ' bly of the States of this Province of *Flanders*, ha-
 ' ving been read with all Respect, and the advanta-
 ' gious Contents of it taken into Consideration.
 ' It is resolv'd unanimously to acknowledge, as the
 ' said Assembly acknowledges by these Presents,
 ' the Sovereignty of his Majesty *Charles III.* to
 ' whom they submit as good and loyal Subjects; in
 ' an Assurance that his Majesty will maintain the
 ' said

June.

' said Province in all its Privileges, Usages and Cu-
 ' stoms, as well in Affairs Spiritual as Temporal;
 ' that his Majesty in the Quality of Count of *Flan-*
 ' *ders*, will not suffer any Alteration or Diminution
 ' of the same in any Point; and that he will think
 ' fit to approve the Constitution of the Government
 ' of the said Province, its Courts, Territories,
 ' Towns, Castellanies, Offices, and Places thereon
 ' depending, and generally all the Divisions and
 ' Districts belonging to the same, as well with Re-
 ' gard to the Farms of the Treasurer, as to the
 ' Sums lent at Interest, to this Day, of what Nature
 ' soever they be without any Exception, as well
 ' for the Security of the Publick in general as of e-
 ' very private Person in particular. And for the
 ' Performance of what is abovemention'd, his High-
 ' ness my Lord the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*,
 ' and their Excellencies the Deputies of the States
 ' are desir'd to ratify what they have already been
 ' pleas'd to grant the Colleges and Towns of this
 ' Province, upon the Instances and Representations
 ' that have been made to them.

' And whereas the Estates of several Inhabitants
 ' of this Province, as well Ecclesiasticks as Seculars,
 ' are confiscated or seiz'd, 'tis hop'd the said Sei-
 ' zures and Confiscations will be taken off, and in-
 ' tirely cease from the Day of the present Submissi-
 ' on. Done in the Assembly of the Ecclesiastical
 ' and Secular Deputies of the Province of *Flanders*,
 ' in the Town-House of *Ghent*, the 6th of *June*
 ' 1706. Sign'd *J. Thysebaert*. And seal'd with the
 ' Seal of the Province of *Flanders*.

' The whole granted, in the Name of his Ca-
 ' tholick Majesty King *Charles III.* in the Camp at
 ' *Arseele* the 7th of *June* 1706.

Sign'd,

The Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*.
Ferdinand van Collen.

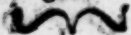
J. H. Baron of Renswoude.

J. van Goslinga.

Cuyper.

The

June.



Duke of
Marlbo-
rough's
Recepti-
on at Ant-
werp.

The Artillery being not come up, and therefore the Army being unable to undertake any thing for several Days, the Duke took that Opportunity to make a Step to the *Hague*, to confer with the States-General about the further Operations of War, and some other Matters of the highest Importance, he set out the 8th in the Morning, and arriv'd there the 9th; and having finish'd his Negotiations return'd the 13th to the Army, having been receiv'd at *Antwerp* with extraordinary Marks of Respect, for when he came to *Merxem*, within Two Leagues of that City, he was met by the Bishop of the Place attended by all the Clergy, both Secular and Regular, who assur'd his Grace of their Inviolable Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles III.* and to the House of *Austria*; acknowledging, at the same time, his Grace to have been the Glorious Instrument of their happy Deliverance from the Tyranny of *France*, under which they had labour'd ever since the Death of King *Charles II.* The Margrave of *Antwerp*, with the Burgomasters, and the rest of the Magistrates, attended his Grace at some distance from the City; where the first Pensioner, in the Name of the Rest, made a Speech to the same purpose as the Clergy had done before, and presented his Grace the Keys of the Town; telling him, They had never been deliver'd up to any Person since the great Duke of *Parma*, and that after a Siege of Twelve Months. His Grace at his Entry into the Town, was receiv'd with all the Honours and Ceremonies usually paid to their Sovereign Princes; 150 of the principal Citizens going in Procession before the Coach his Grace was in, with lighted Flambeaux, to the Bishop's Palace, where he was splendidly entertain'd and lodg'd that Night. The Marquess de *Terazena*, Grandee of *Spain*, and Governour of the Cittadel, who had declared for King *Charles III.* waited on his Grace during the whole solemnity.

When the Garrison was to March out according to the Capitulation, one *Spanish* and one *Walloon* Regiment staid behind entire; and of the other Regiments of those Countries there were scarce 150 left, when they pass'd by *Brussels*, most of the Officers and

and Soldiers entering into the Service of the Catholick King; as likewise did the Marquess *de Winterfeld* Lieutenant-General, and Governor of *Lier*, who Commanded the Garrison in the City of *Antwerp*; and the Baron *de Vrangle* a Major-General, being Men of the First Quality, and of great Credit among the Troops.

Monseigneur *d'Auverquerque*, on the 15th, march'd with a Detachment to form the Siege of *Ostend*; and Lieutenant-General *Fagel* march'd at the same time with another Body, and took the same Day in the Evening *Plussendale*, Sword in Hand. There were above 200 Men therein, under the Command of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and some of them were put to the Sword. Those Troops advanc'd, and took the Bridge of *Santworde*, securing thereby the Sluices. They march'd the next Day to approach *Ostend*, which was closely block'd up by Sea by a Squadron under the Command of Sir *Stafford Fairborn*; but the Trenches being not open'd for want of their Artillery, till towards the End of the Month, we shall not yet descend to the Particulars of the Siege, but observe, That General *Churchil*, Governor of *Brussels*, had Issued several good Orders for the Tranquillity of that City, and among others, a very necessary Placaert, importing, 'That he judg'd it necessary, for the Service of His Catholick Majesty *Charles III.* and to prevent many Inconveniencies, 'to Command all *French men*, Military, or others, 'not Burghers, or House keepers in that City, not 'to stir out of their Dwellings on the said 14th of 'that Instant, in the Afternoon, on pain of Imprisonment; having directed Passes for their retiring safely, to be given to all such as should desire the same; Declaring, That if, 24 Hours after that time, any *French-men*, not Burghers or House-keepers, should be found in that City, they shou'd be treated as Spyes, and Hang'd: All Inn-keepers, and other Inhabitants of that City, were that Morning to deliver to His Excellency a perfect List of the *French* who lodg'd in their Houses, pursuant to an Ordinance of the Magistrates of that City, publish'd the Day before: All *Spaniards* who were come thither from the Garrison of *Antwerp*, and 'would

June

Siege of
Ostend
form'd.Regulati-
ons made
by the
Governor
of *Brussels*.

June.

would not acknowledge His Majesty *Charles III.* for their Lawful Sovereign, nor could produce Passes from Brigadier *Cadogan*, should be treated as the aforesaid *French-men*: And the Wives of all *French* Officers or Soldiers, except such as by reason of Sickness were confin'd to their Beds, were to retire from thence in Three Days, on pain of Imprisonment, and forfeiture of all their Goods and Effects.

The Defeat of the *French* Army in the *Netherlands*, and the surprizing Consternation amongst their Troops, about the End of this Month, oblig'd the *French* Court to make some Alterations in the Command of their Forces; and having no General who had been yet so Prosperous as the Duke of *Vendosme*, they thought fit to recall him from *Italy*, though his Presence was so necessary there, and give him the Command of the *French* Forces in the *Netherlands*. The Duke of *Orleans* succeeded him in the Command of the Army in *Italy*, and was to have under him the Mareschal of *Marfin*.

The Preamble of the Commissions of the Duke of *Orleans*, and the Duke of *Vendosme*, being very remarkable, and discovering some important Truths, we shall insert 'em in this Place, and begin with that of the Duke of *Orleans*.

Preamble
of the
Duke of
Orleans's
Commis-
sion.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all who shall see these Presents; Greeting. Having thought fit to give our most Dear and Well-beloved Cousin the Duke of *Vendosme*, the General Command of our Armies in *Flanders*, and it being necessary to choose a Chief to take upon him, in his stead, the General Command of our Armies in *Italy*; we have resolved to send our most Dear and most Intirely-beloved Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, as well to gratifie the ardent Desire he has long express'd to be at the Head of our Troops, and by signalizing his Valour to promote our Glory and the General Good of the State, as because we are satisfied, that besides an Elevation of Soul and Sentiments becoming his Grandeur and Birth, he has by Care and Applica-
tion

tion acquired early the Experience and Talents requisite for Commanding Troops, as he has sufficiently shewn in the Command of our Horse, which he has exercis'd with all the Ability of a Great Captain: We have moreover consider'd, that the Respect the Soldiers have for his Person, their Alacrity to serve under his Orders, their Desire to make themselves known by their Services, and to Please him and Distinguish themselves in his Sight, Exciting Emulation in them, and Animating their Courage add Zeal, every Man will apply himself with the greater Earnestness to do his Duty; which cannot but contribute very much to the Success of the Enterprizes of our Army under his Conduct. For these Causes, &c.

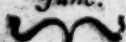
That of the Duke of Vendosme was still more Remarkable, and is as follows.

L O U I S, &c. Notwithstanding the continual Progress our Armies in *Italy* have made, under the Conduct of our Right Well beloved Cousin the Duke of Vendosme, since the Opening of the Campaign in the Year 1702. when we entrusted him with the Command of our Troops, seem to invite us to leave him the Care of finishing the War: Yet the Necessity of putting at the Head of our Armies in *Flanders*, a General, who may gain the Confidence of Officers and Soldiers, and to restore to the Troops, that Spirit of Fortitude and Boldness, so natural to the French Nation; and the knowledge we have that no other is more capable to answer our Expectations than our Cousin aforesaid, have determin'd us to Recall him from *Italy*, to give him the Command of our Armies in the *Low-Countries*; being perswaded that his Services will be more useful to us, and that in any Country whatsoever where he shall make War, it will be as Glorious as in *Italy*. Therefore, &c.

Preamble
of the
Duke of
Vendosme's
Commis-
sion.

The French having lost a world of Men by Desertion, publish'd a Pardon for such as would return to their Colours; and made them larger Promises than is usual, though not with the desired Success: However,

June.



ever, they neglected nothing to get an Army into the Field that might be able to make Head against the Duke of Marlborough, and the Slowness of the Germans was indeed very favourable to them; yet they were terribly afraid at this time of the Descent from England, and yet more of Intestine Tumults and Insurrections, upon Account of the Intolerable Taxes and Grievances the People labour'd under.

Let us now see how it fared with the Duke of Anjou in Spain: We left him returning through Navarre to Madrid, where he arrived on the 6th, and the French gave out, he was received with utmost Demonstrations of Joy. (So, I remember, King James II. was Huzza'd through London, in his Return from Rochester.) However, the Portugal Army advancing, he could for the present make no long stay in his Capital, but on the 21st, with what Troops he had, retired towards Burgos, to meet the French that were returning through Navarre, in order to oppose the Progress of the Portuguese and Allies; who, after the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, (as already mention'd) on the 3d Instant march'd from thence towards Salamanca; and on the 5th, the Maquess das Minas receiv'd a Letter of Submission from that Town, with Advice, That the Duke of Berwick was march'd from thence with his small Army. On the 7th, the Magistrates met them a League and an half out of Town in their Formalities, and made their Submission to King Charles. This done, they made the necessary Provisions to march farther, and decamp't the 12th, directing their March towards the Puerto or Passage of Guadarama. The Town of Alva de Tormes, Avila, Penaranda, and several others, Declared for them. The 19th, they came to Espinal, within two Leagues of the Escorial, and twelve from Madrid. Segovia, Guadarama, and several other Places, now Declared for King Charles. On the 22d, the Maruess das Minas, the Earl of Galway, and several other Generals, march'd with 8 Battalions, and all the Horse of the Army, pass'd the Puerto of Guadarama, and on the 24th came to Torre, within three Leagues of Madrid. Next Day the Alguazil Mayor, with three other Deputies, came from the Corregidor of that City, to make their Submission to King

Charles

Salamanca
submits to
K Charles.

7.

Portuguese
march to
Madrid.

Charles III. to whom several Couriers had been sent, to hasten his coming to that Place, where he was impatiently expected, and where, one wou'd think, he would have taken care to have been almost by this time, if you consider, the *French* quitted the Siege of *Barcelona* on the 11th of *May*; but what tollerable Account can be given of his Catholick Majesty's Proceedings from that Day to the 2d of *July*, when I find him at *Terragona*, and where, after all, he unhappily altered his Measures, let others enquire; I own my self an utter Stranger to it, and shall therefore hasten to see what Enterprize the Fleet went upon, after the Relief of *Barcelona*. When Sir *John Leake* had landed the Forces he brought from thence at *Valencia*, it was resolved in a Council of War, to proceed with the Fleet to *Alicant*; but being got the length of *Altea*, two Gentlemen came off and acquainted the Admiral, That the Inhabitants of *Carthagena* were so dispos'd to the Interest of their Lawful Sovereign King *Charles III.* that upon the Appearance of the Fleet, they believ'd the City would Declare for His Majesty. It was thereupon resolved to proceed to *Carthagena*; and the Fleet arriving there on the 12th, Letters were immediately sent to the Governor and Magistrates to Summon them to Surrender, and to encourage the Citizens to Declare for King *Charles III.* And in the mean time the necessary Dispositions were made for Attacking the Place by Sea and Land: But about Eleven the next Morning they sent Deputies to make their Submission; and a Garrison was put into the Town, consisting of 600 Marines, under the Command of Major *Hedges*. This done, the Fleet sailed from *Carthagena* on the 18th, and was to Water at *Altea*; and while Sir *John Leake* was off of that Place, he received Information, That two Galleys belonging to *Carthagena* were to sail in few Days from thence to *Oran*, with Money to pay that Garrison: Upon which he detach'd Her Majesty's Ships the *Hampton-Court* and *Tyger* to cruize off of that Place, in order to intercept them, and they found them next Day at an Anchor off of Cape *Palamos*: And as soon as those on board the Galleys discover'd the Ships were English, they came off and Declar'd for King *Charles*.

*Carthage-
na submits
to King
Charles
III.*

13.

June.

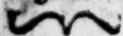
The Be-
sieged's
Account
of the
Siege of
Turin.

Having for the present finish'd our Progress in *Spain*, it's time we should see what they were doing both in and before *Turin*, from whence the Besieged entertained us briefly with this Account; That on the 3d they had opened their Trenches against the Town and Citadel, which were mounted by 7 Battalions. That His Royal Highness mounted on Horseback to view the Trenches, and that they made several Discharges of their Small-Arms upon him and his Retinue, but no body receiv'd any hurt. That His Royal Highness order'd all the Guards of the Citadel, and one of the Gates, call'd the Gate of *Susa*, to be doubled; and the Baron de Regal, General de Bataille, was appointed to Command at the Gate, where 1000 Men were posted, and were to be relieved every Day. That the Marquess de Lusinge, Governor of *Turin*, being old and infirm, and not in a Condition to do Service, His Royal Highness was pleas'd to appoint the Marquess de Carail, late Governor of *Nice*, and a very brave Officer, to be Governor. His Royal Highness gave Orders, That those whose Houses lay nearest to the Gate of *Susa*, should remove their Effects into some other part of the Town, and that the Streets near that Gate should be unpav'd. That the 5th they found the Enemy had employ'd the foregoing Night in finishing their Parallels, and about Noon perceiv'd that they began to make their Batteries; upon which the Besieged made a very great Fire from their Works all Day. That on the 6th His Royal Highness gave Orders for the planting of 6 Pieces of Cannon on the Bastion de la Consolare, near the Citadel, and upon some other Works. That next Day, the Duke de Feuillade sent Monsieur de Marignan, his Quarter-Master-General, with a Trumpet, to the Grand Guard, who desired leave to speak to the Duke. But he sent one of his Adjutants to tell him, He might deliver his Message in Writing, or by Word of Mouth, to the Adjutant, for that he could not see His Royal Highness. He said, That the Duke de la Feuillade had received Orders from Court to form the Siege of *Turin*, and that his Master had sent him Orders to have all imaginable Regard to the Royal Family there, and to offer

offer them Pass-ports, with a Guard, before the Siege was begun, or even during the Siege. That His Royal Highness sent Word, That he was very much obliged to the King, for the Offer His Majesty was pleas'd to make him; That he did not think as yet of removing his Family; That whenever he should remove them, he should have no Occasion for a Pass or a Guard, and that the Duke de Fenillade might execute his Master's Orders, and begin the Siege when he thought fit. It was no small Comfort to them, that Montier de Marignan owned the Defeat of the Duke of Bavaria and the Mareschal de Villeroy; and gave them to understand, that the Duke of Marlborough had by the Victory made himself Master of Bruffels, Mechlin and Louvain.

But to proceed: On the 8th at Night the Enemy began to Bombard the Citadel from a Battery of 10 Mortars placed on this side the Porporate, and the Mortars from the Citadel flung several Bombs and Stones into their Works; and the Besieged made so great a Fire with their Cannon and Small-Arms, that they advanced their Works but very little. On the 10th the Enemy fired 180 Bombs, but not one of them fell into the Town. Next Day they fired 220 Bombs, but few of them fell into the Town, and those did little damage. On the 14th came several Deserters into the Town, who all agreed, That Orders were given for a great Detachment of Horse and Foot to march to Chivas, and to pass the Po there. Upon which His Royal Highness, on the 15th, was obliged to change the Disposition of his Troops; he order'd 5 German and 9 Piedmontese Battalions to encamp on the Mountain at Lirremont, which was somewhat above the Works, and dispos'd of the rest in the several Posts round the Town. That Night the Enemy began to fire upon them with red hot Bullets, most of which fell near to the Duke's Palace; but no body received any hurt, and only one House was set on fire in the Town, which was soon put out: And next Day, the two Dutcheses, with the young Princes and Princesses, left Turin, and went to Quierasco, and the Duke himself left his Capital. On the 18th the Besiegers attackt the Line from the Hermitage

June.



Besiegers
Account
of the
Siege of
Turin.

to *Montcagliere*, and made the Besieged retire out of it. On the 21st the Besieged made a Sally with good Success, and another on the 22d, wherein they kill'd 300 of the Besiegers within the Trenches, took 100 Prisoners, and nailed up four of their Mortars, with the loss only of one Captain and four Grenadiers: The Firing continued, and Sallies were made, to the End of the Month.

The Besiegers Account not much varying from this, only that they magnifie the other's Loss, and lessen their own, we shall not enter upon the Particulars, saving that they say, they dismounted above 50 of the Besieged's Cannon on the 26th, and about that time discover'd several Mines, and one among the rest wherein there were 122 Barrels of Powder, which they took; that a Bomb blew up one of the Besieged's Magazines, and that their Soldiers deserted apace; which I find they themselves own in another Place.

We shall now leave this famous Siege, and see what became of the Duke of *Savoy* and his most Illustrious Family since they left their Capital, which the Duke did on the 18th, (as aforesaid) and being come to *Carmagnole*, put himself at the Head of his Horse, and sent back 600 of them, under General *Marigni*, to *Moncalier*, who till the 20th kept the Communication open with the Town, when the Enemies Forces on this side the *Po*, consisting of 20 Battalions and 46 Squadrons, advancing to *Moncalier*, he was obliged to retire. They receiv'd Advice at the same time, That as soon as the Enemy had posted their Troops about *Moncalier*, a Detachment of them would come and attack them at *Carmagnole*; and that the Spanish General *Colmenero*, with 3000 Regular Troops of that Nation, and a Body of the Militia drawn out of the *Milanese*, the Country of *Alexandria*, and the *Montferrat*, was marching to besiege *Asti*. Mr. *Metbuen*, Envoy Extraordinary from Her Majesty of Great-Britain to the Duke of *Savoy*, who arrived a Day or two before at *Quierasco*, being come from *Barcelona*, but last from *Genoa*, by the Way of *Oneglia*, came the 21st to *Carmagnole*, where he had Audience of His Royal Highness; after which he return'd to *Quierasco*.
They

Feuillade
pursues
the Duke
of Savoy.

They received Advice that Night, That the Enemy had laid a Bridge over the Po at *Montalier*, and intended to March the next Morning; whereupon Orders were given for Decamping by Break of Day, when they had Intelligence that the Duke de la *Feuillade* was advancing towards them with 7000 Foot, and 6000 Horse, and that he had sent Monsieur d'*Estain* with 500 Horse to join the Spaniards before *Asti*. They thereupon marched from *Carmagnole* to *Quierasco*, and there pass'd the *Stura*, being followed close at the Heels by the Enemy, who attempted two or three times to put their Rear into disorder, but were as often repuls'd, and they made a very orderly Retreat.

His Royal Highness thought fit to send the Dutcheses and the Princes to *Mondovi* from *Quierasco*, and the Sieur *Vander Meer*, Envoy Extraordinary of the *States-General*, was desired by His Royal Highness to accompany them thither. On the 24th the Duke de la *Feuillade* marched towards *Fossan*; whereupon His Royal Highness marched the same Way with his Cavalry, and posted himself between *Salmor* and *St. Alban*, to defend the Passes of the River *Stura*: But next Day, considering that the River was fordable in several Places, and that *Mondovi* is a Place of no Defence, he sent Orders to the Princesses to remove from thence with all speed to *Ceva*, where the Dutches with the two Princes arrived the same Night; but the Dutches Dowager being 63 Years of Age, could not travel so fast, and did not arrive there till the next Day. The 26th, the Governor of the County of *Scava* having received certain Information, that the Garrison of *Final*, with 3000 *Montferines*, were on their March to Invade that Province, the Duke of *Savoy* order'd his Family to retire with all speed into the Territories of *Genoa*; but all the Passes being secured by the Enemy, Her Royal Highness resolv'd to retire to *Oneglia*, and from thence by Sea to *Savona*; and on the 29th, the Court arrived safe in the first of these Places, notwithstanding the many Dangers they were expos'd to, by reason of the difficult Roads they were oblig'd to take, for fear of falling into the hands of the Enemy.

June.

States En-
voy's
Speech to
the Du-
chesses of
Savoy.

24.

Their
Highnesses An-
swer.

The same Evening the Envoy of the States-General being at Court, took an Opportunity to represent to their Royal Highnesses, that their High Mightinesses would be sensibly afflicted when they should hear that their Royal Highnesses had been oblig'd to quit their own Dominions, and expose themselves to so many Dangers for seeking a Retreat in a Foreign Country; but that they might be assured, that their High Mightinesses would exert their utmost Power to assist his Royal Highness for the Recovery of his Country, and procure him a Satisfaction proportionable to the Sacrifice he had made. Their Royal Highnesses, who have supported this Disgrace with a Magnanimity beyond Example, answered, That next to God, they wholly relied on Her Majesty of *Great-Britain* and their High Mightinesses, and did not question to return shortly to their Capital through their powerful Assistance. The Dutchess Dowager added in particular, that notwithstanding her great Age, she had joyfully undergone the Fatigue of a dangerous Journey, and had this Comfort in the Misfortune of her Family, that she had an Opportunity to convince the World by her Conduct, that she was inseparable from the Interest of the Duke her Son, and would not forsake the Dutchess and her Children, concluding, that she hop'd that the States-General would seriously consider her great Age, and the flourishing Condition in which she had once liv'd, and use all possible Means to restore her Family to the Possession of their Dominions. She expressed an Heroick Concern when she spoke these Words, and desir'd the Envoy to acquaint his Masters therewith.

When the Court remov'd from *Ceva*, the Duke of *Savoy* sent Mr. *Chetwind* (who took care of the Affairs of *England* till the Arrival of Mr. *Metbuen*,) to *Genoa*, to desire the Republick not only to give Retreat to the Dutchesses and the Princes, but likewise to send their Gallies to Transport them from thence to their Territories, which the Republick granted in a most civil Manner, and on the 29th, 5 of their Gallies came to *Diane*, to Transport them accordingly; but the Wind being high and contrary, their Royal Highnesses did not think fit to Embark, and

and so the Gallies put into *St Remo*, till the Weather was more favourable.

But being not able to get to *Genoa* till about the middle of next Month. All that we shall add in this Place about the Affairs of *Piedmont*, is, that the *French* magnified their Advantage very much in their Pursuit of the Duke of *Savoy*, (whom Old *Lewis* longed to have in his Clutches) that on the 13th the Duke *de la Feuillade* possess'd himself of *Quiers*; and of several Posts on the Hills about the Fort of the *Capuchins*. That on the 19th he took Possession of *Moncalier* which the Enemy abandon'd at his Approach; and that having hunted the Duke of *Savoy* from Place to place (but yet missing his Prey) he march'd on the 29th to *Mondovi*, and surpriz'd it, taking Prisoners in it the Prince and Princess of *Carignan*, with the Princes their Children, and several other Persons of Note; and that much about the same time Monsieur *de Marignan* possess'd himself of the Town of *Ceva*; and that on the 5th of *July*, the Duke *de la Feuillade* return'd to the Camp before *Turin* to receive the Duke of *Orleans*, leaving 45 Squadrons under the Command of the Count *d' Aubeterre*, with Orders to pursue the Duke of *Savoy*.

For my part I think (as things fell out,) it was happy for his Royal Highness and the most serene Allies, that the *French* King bore such inveterate Malice to his Person and Family, for a great Part of the Forces to be employ'd before *Turin*, being engaged in this Expedition, from the 10th of this Month to the 5th of *July* as aforesaid, and some of them for several Days longer, it very much retard-ed the Approaches, and gave the brave Prince *Eugene* an Opportunity at last to come up to the Relief of it; tho' his Reinforcements came so slow and the Preparations of the *Imperialists* in *Lombardy* were so backward, that he scarce made any Motion all this Month in order to it.

As for the Affairs of *Hungary*, the Cessation of Arms being not only kept but prolonged there, to the 25th of *July*, our Expectations were big of a Peace, and the Princess *Ragotski's* having leave to go to her Husband in *Hungary*, with some other Circumstances,

June.

Negotia-
tions of
Peace in
Hungary.

cumstances, gave great Countenance to it, tho' after all we shall find our selves wofully mistaken; however, let us subjoin the Steps that were made towards it this Month, and they were these: Mr. *Stepney*, Her Majesty of *Great-Britain's* Envoy Extraordinary, and the Count *de Rechteren*, who had the same Character from the *States General*, went from *Tirnau* on the 6th to *Newhausel*, where they had a Conference with Prince *Ragotski*, and the other Chiefs of the *Malecontents*, who had been there assembled ever since the 20th of *May*. The *Malecontents* afterwards sent their Deputies to *Tirnau*, who did there on the 13th Instant deliver their Demands to the Mediators, and the Mediators presented them at *Presbourg* to the Bishop of *Osnabrug*, his Imperial Majesty's first Commissioner, who sent them by an Express to the Emperor. His Imperial Majesty and his Council having maturely considered those Demands, returned an Answer to his Commissioners at *Presbourg* the 28th; which Answer was immediately deliver'd to the Ministers Mediators, who set out the same Night for *Tirnau*, being accompanied by Count *Wratislau*, one of the said Commissioners, who had a Conference there on the 29th with Count *Berezeni*, and the next Day made a Visit to Prince *Ragotski* at *Newhausel*; from whence he return'd to *Tirnau* the 3d of *July*, and arrived at *Vienna* the 3d, to give the Emperor an Account of what pass'd at those Conferences. The Bishop of *Osnabrug*, another of the Imperial Commissioners, arriv'd also at *Vienna* on the 5th, where at present we must leave them.

Tho' there has been already a great deal said concerning the great Battle of *Ramelles*, and the surprising Successes that have attended it, yet the *French* Emissaries who were the first that publish'd in *Switzerland* an Account of it, having disguis'd so much the Truth; Mr. *Stanyan*, Envoy Extraordinary of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, thought fit to give a particular Relation of that glorious Victory, in a Letter sent on purpose to the Cantons of *Zurich* in order to be communicated to all the rest; and the same ran thus.

Magni-

June.

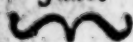
Magnificent Lords,

THO' you have already heard by publick News
 the good Success with which it has pleased God
 to bless the Arms of the High Allies in *Brabant*, un-
 der the Command of his Highness the Prince and
 Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur the Velt Ma-
 reschal d' *Auverquerque*, on *Whitsunday* last being
 the 23d of *May*, against the *French* Army command-
 ed by Monsieur de *Bavaria*, and Monsieur the Ma-
 reschal of *Villeroy*; yet I would not fail to acquaint
 you therewith on account of my Post, and also
 to destroy the false Reports the Enemy is spreading
 abroad, to lessen the Advantages of that glorious
 Day.

Mr. *Stas-*
nia's
 Letter to
 the Can-
 ton of
Zurich.
 12.

The *French*, confiding in the Superiority of their
 Forces, and understanding that our Army was not
 yet joyn'd by a great Number of our Auxiliary
 Troops, resolv'd to pass the *Dyle*, and advance
 towards us. On the other Hand, our Generals
 knowing by Experience that they were never to
 expect they would give us Battle upon equal
 Terms, thought this Opportunity to fight them
 was too fair to be neglected: And trusting to the
 Justice of their Cause, and the Goodness of their
 Troops, they resolv'd to attack them, notwith-
 standing the Inequality of Number, and feared no-
 thing so much as that the *French* would retire upon
 their Approach; but by good Fortune they conti-
 nued firm in their Resolution, and even made a
 March towards us, posting themselves very advan-
 tageously at *Ramelies*, and other Neighbouring
 Villages. I will not enter into the Particulars of
 this Action, whereof the *Gazettes* are full, I shall
 only tell you that the Fight began on *Sunday* the
 23d at One a Clock in the Afternoon; and tho'
 the Battle was very sharp for some time, yet in
 less than Three Hours the Enemy was entirely
 routed and pursued by our Troops, till Night
 came on. I don't know yet exactly the Number of
 the Enemy which are kill'd, wounded and taken,
 therefore I shall say nothing positive on that Head;
 but 'tis certain that the Slaughter was extraordinary
 great, that the choicest of their Troops, and those
 whom

June.



‘ whom they call the King’s Household, were totally
 ‘ ruin’d, and that a great many of their Generals and
 ‘ Officers of Note were kill’d, wounded and taken ;
 ‘ Besides, the Desertion is so great among them on
 ‘ this Occasion, that they come in whole Troops to
 ‘ our Frontier Towns: So that without the Body
 ‘ under Monsieur *Marfin*, ’tis believed Monsieur *de*
 ‘ *Bavaria* will hardly be able to form an Army of
 ‘ 20000 Men.

‘ We have taken from them in this Action Fifty
 ‘ Pieces of Cannon, a great many Colours and Stan-
 ‘ dards, the greatest part of their Baggage, their
 ‘ Ammunition, Waggon, their Pontons, and all
 ‘ that belongs to the Train of an Army ; and what
 ‘ makes this Victory the greater, we have lost but
 ‘ few People, for we reckon that on our side, the
 ‘ whole Loss will not exceed 2000 Men. But you
 ‘ may judge better, Magnificent Lords, of the Vi-
 ‘ ctory, by the Effects it has had, since our Ap-
 ‘ proach: The Enemies have abandoned *Louvain*,
 ‘ *Brussels*, *Malines*, *Alost*, *Liere*, *Ghent*, *Antwerp*,
 ‘ *Bruges*, *Oudenard*, and other Places, where we
 ‘ found great Magazines of Ammunition and Pro-
 ‘ visions, &c. which they had not time to destroy.
 ‘ Our Army is still pursuing the Enemy, who con-
 ‘ tinually fly before us, and according to our last
 ‘ Letters, were retired to *Deinse*, and afterwards to-
 ‘ wards *Courtray* ; so that there is reason to hope, by
 ‘ the Blessing of God, that before the End of this
 ‘ Campaign, the best part of the *Spanish-Netherlands*
 ‘ will be brought under Subjection to King *Charles III.*
 ‘ their Lawful Sovereign ; and so much the more,
 ‘ that the People where-ever our Army passes, testify
 ‘ an unexpressible Joy, to find themselves deliver’d
 ‘ from the *French* Government ; whereby it appears
 ‘ that they only waited an Opportunity to rid them-
 ‘ selves of that Yoke.

‘ This happy Progress, (together with the Revo-
 ‘ lution in *Spain*, whence the Duke of *Anjou* is retired
 ‘ to *France* with the Remains of his Army, after
 ‘ having shamefully broke up the Siege of *Barcelona*)
 ‘ gives us Hope, that God will continue to bless the
 ‘ Arms of the High Allies, till they shall have re-
 ‘ duced *France* to its just Bounds, and establish’d
 ‘ the

the Liberty of Europe on a sure and lasting Foundation.

Being sensible of the Zeal which all the Laudable Protestant Cantons have for the Security of our holy Religion, and the General Liberty, I Congratulate you on these happy Successes against the notorious Oppressor of both; and I am perswaded, that this Reason, as also the Advantages you will reap from it, and the Security which the High Allies may be able to procure for your own Dominions, when Peace shall come to be made, will withhold you to take the least step to succour or raise up a Prince, whom God has made use of to chastise us, and whose boundless Ambition has disturb'd the Peace of the World above half a Century.

I pray God to maintain you always in Prosperity, and shewre his choicest Blessings on you.

Berne,

June 12.

1706.

Magnificent Lords,

Your most Affectionately to Serve you,

A. STANIAN.

Mr. Stanian having in this manner given so particular an Account of the Advantages obtain'd by the Allies, and the World being so well inform'd of the many Disgraces the French had receiv'd, the Marquess de Puissieux, the French Ambassador, thought it impossible to conceal the Disorder of their Affairs, and therefore he made the following Speech to the Cantons, on the 10th of July.

Magnificent Lords,

Every time that I have come into this Illustrious Assembly, I have endeavour'd to give you new Marks of the King my Master's Friendship. I have had frequent Opportunities of doing it, in acquainting you with his Victories, and in sharing with you the Joy occasion'd by our happy Successes. Fortune, at present, has favour'd our Enemies; and I am now come to give you Expressions of the same Friendship and Confidence, without concealing from you the Affront she has put upon us.

July.

French
Ambas-
sador's
Speech to
the Swiss-
Cantons.

It

July.

It is not usual for Ministers of my Character themselves to declare the Misfortunes of their Sovereigns: But the King my Master is unacquainted with those mean Politicks to deceive his Allies and his People by false Reports. His Arms have been unsuccessful in *Catalonia*, and in *Flanders*: He himself has commanded me to tell you so. On one side, the Fury of the Rebels has mistaken and repulsed their Lawful King, who was come to free his faithful Subjects from the Oppression of a Foreign Power: On the other, the Courage of the *French* has hurry'd them with too great Eagerness into the midst of Enemies, of whose Strength they were misinform'd, and whose Numbers have triumph'd over their Valour. A vast Country abandon'd, and lofty Towns brought under Consternation, have proved the Reward of the Conquerors.

It is not to seek from you, my Lords, the Comfort that is found in the midst of one's Misfortunes, by relating them to sincere Friends, that I recall to mind so melancholy a Thought: It is rather to comfort and encourage you. The King my Master is perswaded of your Affection for his Sacred Person, and of the Share you take in all that happens to him: He is also sensible that you know your true Interest.

You are not unacquainted, my Lords, with the Dangerous Condition into which the Liberty of your Country wou'd be brought, if the House of *Austria* could resume that Dreadful Superiority it had under *Charles V.* It is still aspiring, and wou'd soon attain to it, through the Assistance of a world of blinded Allies, who for its sake squander away the Treasure and Blood of their People; I say, it would arrive to it, if *France* should grow weary of opposing, or should be forced to yield to this too Impetuous a Torrent.

You have seen in one of Monsieur *Mellaredes* Memorials, which I have publish'd, the Plots that were laid to break the Union of the Laudable Helvetick Body, and to destroy you by your own Hands, Be aware of the false Caresses that are made use of to win you: Despise the vain Threats that

' that are employ'd to frighten you : Flie from the
 ' Snares that are laid from you : Do not forsake your
 ' Common Interest : Secure with stricter Bonds your
 ' mutual Confederacy : Be still more careful to pre-
 ' serve your solid Alliance with the King my Master,
 ' and do not suffer your selves to be scared by the
 ' unfair Description that is given you of his Losses.
 ' Whatever they are, they do not discompose his
 ' Great Mind ; they do not disturb his Councils ;
 ' they do not exhaust his Treasures ; they do not
 ' cool the Zeal of his Subjects : He will not grow
 ' weary of Combating for the Liberty of *Europe* ;
 ' and he will not be wanting in any thing to preserve
 ' yours, if it ever should be attack'd. This, my
 ' Lords, is what he has commanded me to declare
 ' to you ; assuring you of his Powerful Protection,
 ' and of his Fœderal and Ever-Inviolable Friend-
 ' ship.

As for the last Paragraph of this Speech, you are
 to understand, that the *French* having intercepted
 a Rough-Draught of a Memorial M. de Mellaredé, the
 Duke of *Savoy's* Envoy, design'd to present to the
 Cantons, the Marquess of *Puiffieux*, without any
 due Regard to the *Helvetic Body*, caused the same
 to be Printed and dispers'd with some Remarks ;
 which Proceeding the Canton of *Bern* so highly
 resented, that they wrote a smart Letter to that
 Minister about it.

Poland containing nothing for this and the last
 Month, but the Burnings, Plunderings and Devastations
 of that unhappy Country, by the *Swedes*, *Saxons*
 and *Muscovites*, with some Marches and Counter-
 Marches ; we'll take the *Spanish-Netherlands* in our
 way Home, and there we find Six Persons of Note,
 all *Spaniards*, whereof the Bishop of *Mechlen* was
 one, were chosen to be a Council of State for *Brabant* ;
 they are to reside at *Brussels*, and are vested
 with the same Power and Authority the Council of
 State of *Brabant* anciently enjoy'd. To have some
 Idea of that Power, 'tis necessary to be inform'd,
 That in the Times of the Dukes of *Brabant* there
 was in that Government a Council of State, who had
 a great

Govern-
 ment of
 the *Span-
 ish Ne-
 therlands.*

July.

a great share in the Administration of the Government; and particularly the Publick Treasury or Sums levied on the People for the Occasions of the State, was Collected by their Direction, and pass'd through their Hands, and they look'd to the Disposition of it, that it was apply'd to no other Uses than those for which it was given. But the *Spaniards*, during the Troubles of the *Low-Countrys*, and afterwards, restrained the Power of this Council, and at last abolish'd it, or, which is much the same thing, suppress'd all but the Name of it, allowing it to take Cognizance of nothing, but only to Register some Acts. This was done, by setting up a Council of the Finances or Treasury apart, and a secret Council to dispose of the Finances. The *French*, in the Five Years they were Masters of *Brabant*, carry'd this Matter further, and remitted the whole to the Management of an Intendant. The Inconveniencies that arose from it were, that the Finances were not applied wholly to the Uses for which they were given, namely, the Defence and Security of *Brabant* peculiarly; but were otherwise employ'd as *France* thought fit. We were inform'd, That this Re-establishing of the Council of State of *Brabant*, and restoring it to its ancient Jurisdiction and Prerogatives, was concerted between the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the *States-General*, and those of the Estates of *Brabant*.

I Having thus made our Foreign Tour, though perhaps not so regularly as we ought to have done, let us come come to put the finishing Stroke to the Articles of the Union between *England* and *Scotland*.

Commis-
sioners
Agree
about
Weights,
&c.

4.

' On the 1st Instant, The Lords Commissioners for
' *England*, having consider'd the Answer deliver'd by
' the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, the 21st of
' *June*, to the Proposal made by the Lords Commissio-
' ners for *England*, the 19th of the same Month,
' concerning the Coin, Weights and Measures to
' be used throughout the United Kingdom; The
' Lords Commissioners for *England* did Agree to
' the Provisions contain'd in the said Answer, with
' this Addition, That the Weights and Measures for
' *Scotland*

‘ *Scotland* to be kept in the Boroughs of *Scotland*,
 ‘ to whom the Keeping of the same does now be-
 ‘ long, be sent down to the Respective Boroughs,
 ‘ from the Standard kept in the Exchequer at *West-*
 ‘ *minster*, and that a Mint be continued in *Scotland*,
 ‘ under the same Rules as the Mint in *England*, sub-
 ‘ ject to such Regulations as the Parliament of *Great-*
 ‘ *Britain* should think fit.

This the *Scotch* Commissioners agreed to on the
 3d. and the same Day the Lord Treasurer in Name
 of the *English* Commissioners set forth in a Paper,
 that they had considered the Paper delivered by the
 Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* the 28th of *June*:
 And as to the first Proposal therein contained, viz.
 ‘ That the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should
 ‘ be different from the Great Seal used in either King-
 ‘ dom; and that the Quartering of the Arms, as
 ‘ might best suit the Union, should be left to Her
 ‘ Majesty: And that in the mean time, the Great
 ‘ Seal of *England* should be used as the Great Seal
 ‘ of the United Kingdom: The Lords Commis-
 ‘ sioners for *England* did agree to the same. So they
 did agree, ‘ That a Seal should after the Union be al-
 ‘ ways kept in *Scotland* for the Uses and Purposes
 ‘ therein contain’d; and that the Privy-Seal, Sig-
 ‘ net, and the other Seals therein mention’d, and
 ‘ now used in *Scotland*, should be continued the same;
 ‘ to be altered and adapted to the State of the Union,
 ‘ as Her Majesty should think fit: And that the said
 ‘ Seals, and all of them, and the Keepers of them,
 ‘ should be subject to such Regulations as the Par-
 ‘ liament of *Great-Britain* should hereafter make.

And instead of the last Proposal, the Lords Com-
 missioners for *England* did propose, ‘ That upon
 ‘ calling the first Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and
 ‘ until the said Parliament should make further Pro-
 ‘ vision therein, the following Method be used;
 ‘ That a Writ do Issue under the Great Seal of the
 ‘ United Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, directed to the
 ‘ Privy Council of that Part of the United Kingdom
 ‘ now called *Scotland*, Commanding them to cause
 ‘ Sixteen Peers, who where to sit in the House of
 ‘ Lords to be summon’d to Parliament, and Forty
 ‘ five Members to be Elected to sit in the House of
 Com-

July.

Commons, of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, according to the Agreements between the Two Kingdoms in this Treaty, in such manner as in the Parliament of *Scotland* should be settled, at or before Ratifying the Treaty; and that the Names of the Persons so Summoned and Elected, should be return'd by the Privy Council of *Scotland*, into the Court from whence the said Writ did Issue.

English Commissioners agree to several Proposals of the Scotch about Accounts, the Equivalent, &c.

The Lord Treasurer did also in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England*, deliver to the Board a Paper; containing in Substance, 'That having considered the Proposal contain'd in the Paper deliver'd by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland* the 28th of *June*, in Answer to the several Matters, relating to the Equivalent mention'd in the Paper delivered by the Lords Commissioners for *England* on the 25th of the same Month; they did agree to the Proposal therein made, concerning the Accounts and Calculations, from whence the Equivalent did arise, being entred into the Journal Books of this Treaty. They did likewise agree to the Proposal contain'd in the same Paper 'That the Sum of 398085 *lib. 10 s.* agreed upon, to be the Equivalent for *Scotland*, should be granted to Her Majesty in the Parliament of *England*, at or before Ratifying the Treaty, and that the same should be due and payable from the time of Ratification of the Union in both Parliaments; again they agreed to what was further propos'd therein by the Lords Commissioners for *Scotland*, concerning the Powers to be given to the Commissioners for disposing of the Equivalent, and the Books and Office to be kept by the said Commissioners; and Lastly, for removing National Distinctions, they did agree, 'That the Crosses of St. *George* and St. *Andrew*, should be conjoyn'd, when used in Flags, Banners, Standards and Ensigns, both at Sea and Land with this Addition; That the Manner of conjoyning the said Crosses be left to Her Majesty, and that the Ensigns Armorial of the United Kingdom, be such as Her Majesty shall appoint.

‘ On the 4th both Parties agreed entirely on the
 ‘ Method to be used in Calling the first Parliament
 ‘ of *Great-Britain*; so the *Scotch Commissioners* did,
 ‘ concerning the conjoyning the Crosses of *St. An-*
 ‘ *drew* and *St. George*, as also to revive the Commit-
 ‘ tee of Eleven of each side, nominated the first of
 ‘ *May* last; and that they meet next Morning, in
 ‘ order to the directing the Papers and Calculations
 ‘ touching the Equivalent, to be enter’d in the Jour-
 ‘ nal-Books of this Treaty.

On the 6th the Earl of *Pembroke*, President of
 the Council, in the Name of the Lords Commissi-
 oners for *England*, delivered to the Board a Paper,
 importing, ‘ That the Lords Commissioners who
 ‘ were on the Part of *England* of the Committee of
 ‘ the Lords of both Kingdoms, nominated the first
 ‘ of *May* last, to consider Matters to them referr’d,
 ‘ having reported to them the Lords Commissioners
 ‘ for *England*, That the said Committee had referred
 ‘ to Six Persons the Stating what Proportion the pre-
 ‘ sent Customs of *Scotland* as now let, did bear to the
 ‘ several Branches of that Revenue in *England*, and
 ‘ also what Proportion the present Excise upon Li-
 ‘ quors in *Scotland* as now lett, did bear to the seve-
 ‘ ral Branches of that Revenue in *England*, in order
 ‘ to the stating of the Equivalent, that would be-
 ‘ come due to *Scotland*, for so much of the said Two
 ‘ Revenues as should be applied towards the Pay-
 ‘ ment of the Debts of *England*, which was accor-
 ‘ dingly done as in No. 1. And that the said Six
 ‘ Persons had also by their Lordships Directions pre-
 ‘ pared a Calculation, what so much of the said Two
 ‘ Revenues of *Scotland* as should be apply’d towards
 ‘ payment of the Debts of *England*, would produce
 ‘ in ready Money as in No. 2. That the said Six
 ‘ Persons had also calculated, that in case the said
 ‘ Two Revenues should encrease (above what they
 ‘ were now Lett for) 1000 *lib.* on the Customs, and
 ‘ 1000 *lib.* on the Excise, how much thereof would
 ‘ contribute towards the Payment of the Debts of
 ‘ *England*, and for which *Scotland* was to have an
 ‘ Equivalent, as in No. 3. All which Papers their
 ‘ Lordships having now laid before them; they the
 ‘ Lords Commissioners for *England* did agree to the

R

same,

July.

‘ same, and that all the said Papers be enter’d by
 ‘ the respective Secretaries in the Journals of this
 ‘ Treaty.

‘ On the 9th the Lords Commissioners of both
 ‘ Kingdoms agree to revive the Committee of Eight,
 ‘ who were nominated to draw up the Heads of the
 ‘ Treaty in Form, and that they should meet the
 ‘ Morrow Morning.

English
 Commis-
 sioners
 Proposal
 about the
 Union’s
 Commem-
 oration, &c.
 21.

‘ And on the 11th those for *England* did propose,
 ‘ That the Union of both Kingdoms shall take
 ‘ place upon the first Day of *May* 1707, and their
 ‘ Lordships did also propose, That if Her Majesty
 ‘ on, or before the said 1st Day of *May*, should de-
 ‘ clare under the Great Seal of *England*, That it
 ‘ was expedient, that the Lords of Parliament of
 ‘ *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament
 ‘ of *England*, should be the Members of the Re-
 ‘ spective Houses of the first Parliament of *Great-*
 ‘ *Britain*, for and on the Part of *England*; Then
 ‘ the said Lords of Parliament of *England*, and
 ‘ Commons of the present Parliament of *England*,
 ‘ should be the Members of the respective Houses
 ‘ of the First Parliament of *Great-Britain*; And
 ‘ Her Majesty might by Her Royal Proclamation,
 ‘ under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, appoint the
 ‘ said first Parliament of *Great-Britain*, to meet at
 ‘ such time and place as Her Majesty should think
 ‘ fit, which time should not be less than Forty Two
 ‘ Days after the Date of such Proclamation; and
 ‘ the time and place of the Meeting of such Parli-
 ‘ ament being so appointed, a Writ should be im-
 ‘ mediately issued under the Great Seal of *Great-Bri-*
 ‘ *tain*, directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, for
 ‘ the Summoning the Sixteen Peers, and for Elect-
 ‘ ing Forty Five Members, by whom *Scotland* was
 ‘ to be represented in the Parliament of *Great-Bri-*
 ‘ *tain*; and the Lords of Parliament of *England*, and
 ‘ the Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, such Sixteen Peers
 ‘ being Summon’d and Return’d in the Manner a-
 ‘ greed in this Treaty; and the Members of the
 ‘ House of Commons of the said Parliament of
 ‘ *England* and the Forty Five Members for *Scotland*,
 ‘ such Forty Five Members being Elected and Re-
 ‘ turn’d in the Manner agreed in this Treaty, should
 assemble

‘assemble and meet Respectively in the Respective
 ‘Houses of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, at such
 ‘time and place as should be so appointed by Her
 ‘Majesty, and should be the Two Houses of the
 ‘first Parliament of *Great-Britain*; And that Par-
 ‘liament might continue for such time only, as the
 ‘present Parliament of *England* might have conti-
 ‘nued, if the Union of the Two Kingdoms had not
 ‘been made, unless sooner Dissolv’d by Her Ma-
 ‘jesty.

And the Lords Commissioners for *England* did
 ‘likewise propose, ‘That every one of the said
 ‘Sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, and every one of the
 ‘said Forty Five Members for *Scotland*, shall before
 ‘they Sit or Vote in the Respective Houses of Par-
 ‘liament of *Great-Britain*, take the respective Oaths
 ‘and Subscribe the Declarations in the same Man-
 ‘ner, as the Lords and Members of both Houses of
 ‘Parliament in *England*, are oblig’d to take and Sub-
 ‘scribe by Virtue of any Act or Acts of Parlia-
 ‘ment now in force in *England*; upon the Penalties
 ‘therein contained.

The *Scotch* Commissioners agreed to all this on
 ‘the 13th; only ‘That instead of the Forty Two
 ‘Days, the time of the Meeting of the said Parlia-
 ‘ment, should not be less than Fifty Days after the
 ‘Proclamation, with which the *English* acquiesced
 ‘the same Day: On the 16th the Draught of the
 ‘Articles of Union was read by the respective Secre-
 ‘taries, and the Lords Commissioners of both King-
 ‘doms Ordered the same to be Ingrossed against the
 ‘next Meeting; which being appointed to be on
 ‘Monday the 22d at 5 in the Evening, the Lords
 ‘Commissioners for both Kingdoms signed and seal-
 ‘ed the Instruments or Writings, containing the Ar-
 ‘ticles of Union conform to their respective Commis-
 ‘sions; then ordered, ‘That the respective Secreta-
 ‘ries of each Commission should sign each others
 ‘Journals of the Proceedings; and that the respec-
 ‘tive Secretaries after signing their Journals, should
 ‘enter in the Journals, the Articles of the Treaty of
 ‘Union.

Having thus happily finished the Treaty, the
 Lords Commissioners for both Kingdoms went on
 R 2 the

Articles
 of Union
 signed.
 22,

July.

the 23^d from the *Cockpit* to attend the Queen to St. James's, where the Lord Keeper, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for *England* made the following Speech, and presented to Her Majesty one of the Sign'd and Seal'd Instruments or Writings, containing the Articles of Union on the Part of *England*.

Lord
Keeper's
Speech to
the Queen
upon pre-
senting
the Arti-
cles of the
Union.

23.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty, in Pursuance of the Act of Parliament pass'd in Your Kingdom of *England*, to treat concerning an Union of the Two Kingdoms, with the Commissioners for *Scotland*, do (according to our Duty) Humbly beg leave to present to Your Majesty these the Effects of our continued and faithful Endeavours towards that End.

They are Articles agreed upon between Your Commissioners of both Kingdoms, as the Terms or Conditions upon which the intended Union is to take Place, if Your Majesty, and the Parliaments of both Kingdoms shall think fit to approve and confirm the same.

In these we have come to an Agreement on every point, we judg'd necessary to Effect a compleat and lasting Union, and we have endeavoured not to stir into any Matter we had Reason to think was not so.

And altho' we have Unanimously carried this Treaty thus far, purely from a Conviction, that we have done therein to God, Your Majesty, and our Countries Good Service; yet we are far from thinking, that what we have done will or ought to be of any Weight or Authority elsewhere; but do most entirely submit these our Labours to the High Wisdom of Your Majesty, and both Your Parliaments, to stand or fall by the Reason, Justice, and publick Utility on which they are founded.

Your Majesty's Royal Presence and Seasonable Admonitions to us at the fittest Junctures were (we most Thankfully Acknowledge) a very great Encouragement and Assistance to us in the Difficulties we met with.

Your

“Your Majesty’s Glory is already perfect, and the finishing this Work is all that is wanting to compleat as well as secure the Happiness of so great a People, as Your Subjects may now without any Arrogance pretend to be.

“May Your Majesty live not only to give a Sanction of this Universal Blessing to all Your People, but also to see in a long and prosperous Reign over us the many immediate (or near) good Effects of it; but as for that great and main Consequence of it, for which Your Majesty is making by a most Gracious and Charitable Foresight, this only Effectual Provision, I mean the Continuance of Peace and Tranquility in this Island, upon a Descent of the Crown instead of that Blood-shed and Distraction, which would probably follow upon the fatal Division of it.

“May we be so happy, as never in our Days, to Experiment the fitness of these Measures Your Majesty is now taking for that End? But may late, very late Posterity only in that respect reap the Advantage of them.

This done the Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for Scotland, made the following Speech, and presented also to Her Majesty one of the Sign’d and Seal’d Instruments or Writings, containing the Articles of Union on the Part of Scotland.

May it please Your Majesty,

“THE Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty for the Kingdom of Scotland, to Treat of an Union of Your Two Kingdoms of Scotland and England, have Commanded me to return Your Majesty their most humble and dutiful Acknowledgements, for the Honour Your Majesty has conferr’d on them, in Employing them to Negotiate this most important Affair, which is of the greatest Consequence to all Your Majesty’s Subjects.

Lord Chancellor of Scotland’s Speech to the Queen on the same Occasion.

“We have endeavoured to discharge this Trust with all Fidelity, and are now come humbly to lay before Your Majesty, the Articles and Conditions of Union which we have Treated of, and agreed upon

July.

upon, and do submit them to Your Royal Consideration.

It is a great Satisfaction to us, that what we have concluded in this Matter, has been done with Unanimity; and we must own, that the Knowledge we had of Your Majesty's great Concern for Uniting Your Two Kingdoms, and the Earnestness with which Your Majesty has been most Graciously pleased to Recommend it, hath enabled us to bring this Treaty to a happy and speedy Conclusion, to the mutual Satisfaction of the Commissioners on both sides; and we shall esteem it our greatest Happiness, if what we have prepared be acceptable to Your Majesty, and Ratified by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, without which, what we have done can be of no Authority.

An Union of the Two Kingdoms has been long wish'd for, it being so necessary for Establishing the lasting Peace, Happiness and Prosperity of both Nations: And tho' it has been frequently Endeavoured by Your Majesty Royal Predecessors, without the desired Success; yet the Glorious Successes, with which God has bless'd Your Majesty's Endeavours for the Happiness of Your People, make us Hope that this great Work is Reserv'd to be Accomplished in Your Majesty's Reign.

After which, Her Majesty was Graciously pleas'd to make the following Speech.

Queen's
Speech, in
Answer to
both.

My Lords,

I Give you many Thanks for the great Pains you have taken in this Treaty, and am very well pleas'd to find your Endeavours and Applications have brought it to so good a Conclusion. The Particulars of it seem so Reasonable, That I hope they will meet with Approbation in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms. I wish therefore, That my Servants of *Scotland* may loose no time in going down to propose it to my Subjects of that Kingdom; And I shall always look upon it as a particular Happiness, if this Union (which will be so great a Security, and Advantage to both Kingdoms) can be Accomplished in My Reign.

As

for the YEAR 1706.

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As for the Articles themselves, they are these which here follow.

July.

ARTICLES of UNION, Agreed on the Twenty second Day of July, in the Fifth Year of the Reign of Her Most Excellent Majesty, **ANNE**, by the Grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. And in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and six, by the Commissioners nominated on behalf of the Kingdom of Scotland, under Her Majesty's Great-Seal of Scotland, bearing Date the Twenty seventh Day of February last past; In pursuance of the Fourth Act of the Third Session of Her Majesty's Current Parliament of Scotland, in the Fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign; and the Commissioners nominated on behalf of the Kingdom of England, under Her Majesty's Great-Seal of England, bearing Date at Westminster the Tenth Day of April last past; In pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in England the Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign, to treat of, and concerning an **UNION** of the said Kingdoms: Which Articles are in all Humility to be Presented to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, and offered to the Consideration of the respective Parliaments of both Kingdoms, pursuant to the said Acts and Commissions.

I. 'THAT the Two Kingdoms of Scotland and England shall, upon the First Day of May next ensuing the Date hereof, and for Ever after, be United into One Kingdom, by the Name of **GREAT-BRITAIN**; and that the Ensigns Armorial of the said United Kingdom be such as Her Majesty shall appoint, and the Crosses of St. Andrew and St. George be conjoined in such manner as Her Majesty shall think fit, and used in all Flags, Banners, Standards and Ensigns, both by Sea and Land.

Articles
of Union
between
England
and Scotland.

II. 'That the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, after Her Most Sacred Majesty, and in default of Issue of Her Majesty,

R 4

Be,

July.

Be, Remain, and Continue to the Most Excellent Princess *SOPHIA*, Electress and Dutchesse-Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of Her Body, being Protestants, upon whom the Crown of *England* is settled, by an Act of Parliament made in *England*, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King *William* the Third, Entituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*: And that all Papists, and Persons Marrying Papists, shall be excluded from, and for ever be incapable to Inherit, Possess, or Enjoy the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any part thereof: And in every such Case, the Crown and Government shall from time to time Descend to, and be Enjoyed by such Person, being Protestant, as should have Inherited and Enjoyed the same, in case such Papists, or Person Marrying a Papist, was naturally Dead, according to the Provision for the Descent of the Crown of *England*, made by another Act of Parliament in *England*, in the First Year of the Reign of Their Late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Entituled, *An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown*.

III. That the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* be represented by one and the same Parliament, to be stiled the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

IV. That all the Subjects of the United Kingdom of *Great-Britain* shall, from and after the Union, have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation, to and from any Port or Place within the said United Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a Communication of all other Rights, Privileges and Advantages, which do, or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly Agreed in these Articles.

V. That all Ships belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects of *Scotland*, at the time of Signing this Treaty for the Union of the Two Kingdoms, though Foreign Built, shall be deem'd and pass as Ships

July.

‘ Ships of the Built of *Great-Britain*, the Owner, or where there are more Owners, within Twelve Months after the Union, making Oath, That at the time of Signing the said Treaty, the same did belong to him or them, or to some other Subject or Subjects of *Scotland*, to be particularly named, with the Places of their respective Abodes, and that the same doth then belong to him or them, and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share, Part or Interest therein: Which Oath shall be made before the Chief Officer or Officers of the Customs in the Port next to the Abode of the said Owners: And the said Officer or Officers shall be Impowered to Administer the said Oath; and the Oath being so administred, shall be Attested by the Officer or Officers who administer’d the same: And being Registered by the said Officer or Officers, shall be delivered to the Master of the Ship, for Security of her Navigation, and a Duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the said Officer or Officers, to the Chief Officer or Officers of the Customs in the Port of *Edinburgh*, to be there Enter’d in a Register, and from thence to be sent to the Port of *London*, to be there Enter’d in the General Register of all Trading Ships belonging to *Great-Britain*.

VI. ‘ That all Parts of the United Kingdom for ever, from and after the Union, shall have the same Allowances and Encouragements, and be under the same Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Regulations of Trade, and liable to the same Customs and Duties on Import and Export: And that the Allowances, Encouragements, Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Regulations of Trade, and the Customs and Duties on Import and Export settled in *England*, when the Union commences, shall, from and after the Union, take Place throughout the whole United Kingdom.

VII. ‘ That all Parts of the United Kingdoms be for ever, from and after the Union, liable to the same Excises upon all Exciseable Liquors: And that the Excise settled in *England* on such Liquors, when the Union commences, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom.

VIII. That

July.

VIII. That from and after the Union, all Foreign Salt which shall be Imported in Scotland, shall be charged, at the Importation there, with the same Duties as the like Salt is now charged with, being imported into England, and to be levied and secured in the same manner. But Scotland shall, for the space of Seven Years from the said Union, be exempted from the paying in Scotland, for Salt made there, the Duty or Excise now payable for Salt made in England; but from the Expiration of the said Seven Years, shall be subject and liable to the same Duties for Salt made in Scotland, as shall be then payable for Salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner, and with the like Draw-backs and Allowances as in England. And during the said Seven Years, there shall be payed in England, for all Salt made in Scotland, and imported from thence into England, the same Duties upon the Importation, as shall be payable for Salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner as the Duties on Foreign Salt are, to be levied and secured in England; and that during the said Seven Years, no Salt whatsoever be brought from Scotland to England by Land in any manner, under the Penalty of Forfeiting the Salt, and the Cattle and Carriages made use of in bringing the same, and paying Twenty Shillings for every Bushel of such Salt, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, for which the Carrier, as well as the Owner, shall be liable jointly and severally; and the Persons bringing or carrying the same, to be Imprison'd by any one Justice of the Peace, by the space of Six Months, without Bail, and until the Penalty be paid; and that during the said Seven Years, all Salted Flesh, or Fish, exported from Scotland to England, or made use of for Victualing of Ships in Scotland, and all Flesh put on board in Scotland, to be exported to Parts beyond the Seas, which shall be Salted with Scots Salt, or any Mixture therewith, shall be forfeited, and may be seized; and that from and after the Union, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in Scotland, for Pickling, Curing, and Packing of Herrings, White-Fish

‘ Fish and Salmon for Exportation, with Foreign
 ‘ Salt only, and for preventing of Frauds in Curing
 ‘ and Packing of Fish, be continued in Force in
 ‘ Scotland, subject to such Alterations as shall be
 ‘ made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and
 ‘ that all Fish exported from *Scotland* to Parts beyond
 ‘ the Seas, which shall be Cured with Foreign Salt
 ‘ only, shall have the same Eases, Premiums and
 ‘ Draw-backs, as are or shall be allowed to such
 ‘ Persons as export the like Fish from *England*: And
 ‘ if any Matters or Fraud relating to the said Duties
 ‘ on Salt, shall hereafter appear, which are not suffi-
 ‘ ciently provided against by this Article, the same
 ‘ shall be subject to such further Provisions as shall be
 ‘ thought fit by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

IX. ‘ That whenever the Sum of One Million
 ‘ nine hundred ninety seven thousand six hundred
 ‘ and sixty three Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Four
 ‘ Pence Half-penny, shall be Enacted by the Parlia-
 ‘ ment of *Great-Britain*, to be raised in that of the
 ‘ United Kingdom now call’d *England*, on Land and
 ‘ other Things usually charged in Acts of Parlia-
 ‘ ment there, for Granting an Aid to the Crown by
 ‘ a Land-Tax; that Part of the United Kingdom
 ‘ now call’d *Scotland*, shall be charged by the same
 ‘ Act, with the further Sum of Forty eight thou-
 ‘ sand Pounds, free of all Charges, as the *Quota* of
 ‘ *Scotland* to such Tax, and so proportionably for
 ‘ any greater or lesser Sum raised in *England* by
 ‘ any Tax on Land, and other Things usually
 ‘ charged together with the Land, and that such
 ‘ *Quota* for *Scotland*, in the Cases aforesaid, be raised
 ‘ and collected in the same manner as the Cess now
 ‘ is in *Scotland*, but subject to such Regulations in
 ‘ the manner of Collecting, as shall be made by the
 ‘ Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

X. ‘ That during the Continuance of the respec-
 ‘ tive Duties on Stamp-Paper, Vellom and Parch-
 ‘ ment, by the several Acts now in Force in *England*,
 ‘ *Scotland* shall not be charged with the same
 ‘ respective Duties.

XI. ‘ That during the Continuance of the Duties
 ‘ payable in *England* on Windows and Lights,
 ‘ which determines on the 1st Day of *August*, 1710.
 ‘ *Scot-*

July. 'Scotland shall not be charged with the same
 Duties.

XII. 'That during the Continuance of the Duties payable in *England* on Coals, Culm and Cynders, which determines the 30th Day of *September*, 1710. *Scotland* shall not be charged therewith for Coals, Culm and Cynders consumed there, but shall be charged with the same Duties as in *England*, for all Coal, Culm and Cynders not consumed in *Scotland*.

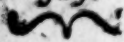
XIII. 'That during the Continuance of the Duty payable in *England* on Malt, which determines the 24th Day of *June*, 1707. *Scotland* shall not be charged with that Duty.

XIV. 'That the Kingdom of *Scotland* be not charged with any other Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union, except those Consented to in this Treaty; in regard it is Agreed, That all necessary Provision shall be made by the Parliament of *Scotland*, for the Publick Charge and Service of that Kingdom for the Year 1707. *Provided nevertheless*, That if the Parliament of *England* shall think fit to lay any further Impositions by way of Customs, or such Excises with which, by Virtue of this Treaty, *Scotland* is to be charged equally with *England*; In such case, *Scotland* shall be liable to the same Customs and Excises, and have an Equivalent to be settled by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. And seeing it cannot be suppos'd, that the Parliament of *Great-Britain* will ever lay any Sorts of Burthens upon the United Kingdom, but what they shall find of necessity at that time for the Preservation and Good of the Whole, and with due Regard to the Circumstances and Abilities of every Part of the United Kingdom; Therefore, It is Agreed, That there be no further Exemption Insisted on for any Part of the United Kingdom, but that the Consideration of any Exemption beyond what are already Agreed on in this Treaty, shall be left to the Determination of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

XV. 'Whereas by the Terms of this Treaty, the Subjects of *Scotland*, for preserving an Equality of Trade throughout the United Kingdom, will be
 liable

liable to several Customs and Excises now payable
 in *England*, which will be applicable towards
 Payment of the Debts of *England*, contracted before
 the Union; *It is Agreed*, That *Scotland* shall have
 an Equivalent for what the Subjects thereof shall
 be so charged towards Payment of the said Debts
 of *England*, in all Particulars whatsoever, in manner
 following; *viz.* That before the Union of the said
 Kingdoms, the Sum of Three hundred ninety eight
 thousand and eighty five Pounds, Ten Shillings,
 be Granted to Her Majesty by the Parliament of
 of *England*, for the Uses after-mentioned, being the
 Equivalent, to be answered to *Scotland*, for such
 Parts of the said Customs and Excises upon all Ex-
 ciseable Liquors with which that Kingdom is to be
 charged upon the Union, as will be applicable to
 the said Debts of *England*, according to the Propor-
 tions which the present Customs in *Scotland*, being
 Thirty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to the
 Customs in *England*, computed at One Million
 three hundred forty one thousand five hundred and
 fifty nine Pounds *per Annum*: And which the pre-
 sent Excises on Exciseable Liquors in *Scotland*, being
 Thirty thousand and five hundred Pound *per Ann.*
 do bear to the Excises on Exciseable Liquors in
England, computed at Nine hundred forty seven
 thousand six hundred and two Pounds *per Annum*;
 which Sum of Three hundred ninety eight thou-
 sand and eighty five Pounds, Ten Shillings, shall
 be Due and Payable from the time of the Union:
 And in regard, that after the Union, *Scotland* be-
 coming liable to the same Customs and Duties
 payable on Import and Export, and to the same
 Excises on all Exciseable Liquors as in *England*, as
 well upon that account, as upon the account of the
 Encrease of Trade and People, (which will be the
 happy Consequence of the Union) the said Reve-
 nues will much improve beyond the fore-mention'd
 Annual Values thereof, of which no present Esti-
 mate can be made; Yet nevertheless, for the Rea-
 sons aforesaid, there ought to be a proportionable
 Equivalent answered to *Scotland*; *It is Agreed*,
 That after the Union, there shall be an Accompt
 kept of the said Duties arising in *Scotland*, to the
 'end

July.



' end it may appear, what ought to be answer'd to
 ' *Scotland*, as an Equivalent for such Proportion of
 ' the said Encrease, as shall be applicable to the Pay-
 ' ment of the Debts of *England*. And for the further
 ' and more effectual answering the several Ends here-
 ' after-mention'd, *It is Agreed*, That from and after
 ' the Union, the whole Encrease of the Revenues
 ' of Customs, and Duties on Import and Export,
 ' and Excise upon Exciseable Liquors in *Scotland*,
 ' over and above the Annual Produce of the said
 ' respective Duties, as above stated, shall go and be
 ' applied, for the Term of Seven Years, to the Uses
 ' hereafter mention'd: And that upon the said Ac-
 ' count, there shall be answer'd to *Scotland* An-
 ' nually, from the end of Seven Years after the
 ' Union, an Equivalent in Proportion to such Part
 ' of the said Encrease, as shall be applicable to the
 ' Debts of *England*. And whereas, from the Expi-
 ' ration of Seven Years after the Union, *Scotland* is
 ' to be liable to the same Duties for Salt made in
 ' *Scotland*, as shall be then payable for Salt made in
 ' *England*; *It is Agreed*, That when such Duties take
 ' place there, an Equivalent shall be Answered to *Scot-*
 ' *land* for such Part thereof as shall be apply'd towards
 ' Payment of the Debts of *England*; of which Duties
 ' an Account shall be kept. to the end it may appear
 ' what is to be Answer'd to *Scotland* as the said Equi-
 ' valent. And generally, That an Equivalent shall be
 ' Answer'd to *Scotland*, for such Parts of the *English*
 ' Debts, as *Scotland* may hereafter become liable to
 ' pay by reason of the Union, other than such for
 ' which Appropriations have been made by Parlia-
 ' ment in *England*, of the Customs, or other Duties
 ' on Export or Import, Excises on Exciseable Liquors,
 ' or Salt, in respect of which Debts, Equivalents
 ' are herein before provided. And as for the Uses
 ' to which the said Sum of Three hundred ninety
 ' eight thousand and eighty five Pounds, Ten Shil-
 ' lings, to be Granted as aforesaid, and all others
 ' are to be Answered or Allowed to *Scotland*, as
 ' aforesaid; *It is Agreed*, That out of the said Sum
 ' of Three hundred ninety eight thousand and eighty
 ' five Pounds, Ten Shillings, all the Publick Debts
 ' of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and also the Capital
 ' Stock,

' Stock, or Fund of the *African and Indian Company*
 ' of *Scotland* advanc'd, together with the Interest for
 ' the said Capital Stock, after the Rate of Five
 ' Pounds per Cent, per Annum, from the respective
 ' Times of the Payment thereof, shall be payed.
 ' Upon Payment of which Capital Stock and Inter-
 ' rest, It is agreed, The said Company be dissol-
 ' ved and cease, and also, That from the Time of
 ' passing the Act of Parliament in *England*, for
 ' raising the said Sum of Three Hundred, Ninety
 ' Eight Thousand, Eighty Five Pounds, Ten
 ' Shillings, the said Company shall neither Trade,
 ' nor grant Licence to Trade. And as to the
 ' the Overplus of the said Sum of Three Hundred,
 ' Ninety Eight Thousand, Eighty Five Pounds,
 ' Ten Shillings, after the Payment of the said Debts
 ' of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the said Capital
 ' Stock and Interest, and also the whole Encroache of
 ' the said Revenues of Customs, Duties, and Ex-
 ' cises, above the present Value, which shall arise
 ' in *Scotland*, during the said Term of Seven Years,
 ' together with the Equivalent which should become
 ' due, upon Account of the Improvement thereof
 ' in *Scotland* after the said Term: And also, as to
 ' all other Sums, which, according to the Agree-
 ' ments aforesaid, may become payable to *Scotland*,
 ' by way of Equivalent, for what that Kingdom
 ' shall hereafter become liable towards the Payments
 ' of the Debts of *England*; It is agreed, That the
 ' same may be applied in manner following, viz.
 ' That out of the same, what Considerations shall
 ' be found necessary to be had for any Losses, which
 ' private Persons may sustain, by reducing the Coin
 ' of *Scotland* to the Standard and Value of the Coin
 ' of *England*, may be made good: And afterwards
 ' the same shall be wholly applied towards encour-
 ' aging and promoting the Fisheries, and such other
 ' Manufacturies and Improvements in *Scotland*, as
 ' may most conduce to the general Good of the U-
 ' nited Kingdom. And it is agreed, That Her
 ' Majesty be Impowered to appoint Commissioners,
 ' who shall be accountable to the Parliament of
 ' *Great Britain*, for disposing the said Sum of Three
 ' Hundred, Ninety Eight Thousand, Eighty Five
 ' Pounds,

July

‘ Pounds, Ten shillings, and all other Monies which shall arise to *Scotland*, upon the Agreements aforesaid, to the Purposes before-mentioned: Which Commissioners shall be Impowered to call for, Receive, and Dispose of the said Monies in manner aforesaid, and to inspect the Books of the several Collectors of the said Revenues, and of all other Duties, from whence an Equivalent may arise: And that the Collectors and Managers of the said Revenues and Duties be obliged to give to the said Commissioners, subscrib’d Authentick Abbreviates of the Produce of such Revenues and Duties arising in their Respective Districts: And that the said Commissioners shall have their Office within the Limits of *Scotland*, and shall, in such Office, keep Books, containing Accounts of the Amount of the Equivalents, and how the same shall have been disposed of from time to time, which may be inspected by any of the Subjects who shall desire the same

XVI. ‘ That from and after the Union, the Coin shall be of the same Standard and Value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in *England*, and a Mint shall be continued in *Scotland* under the same Rules as the Mint in *England*, subject to such Regulations as Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or the Parliament of *Great-Britain* shall think fit.

XVII. ‘ That from and after the Union, the same Weights and Measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom, as are now established in *England*; and Standards of Weights and Measures shall be kept by those Boroughs in *Scotland*, to whom the keeping the Standards of Weights and Measures, now in use there, does of special Right belong. All which Standards shall be sent down to such respective Boroughs from the Standards kept in the Exchequer at *Westminster*, subject nevertheless to such Regulations as the Parliament of *Great-Britain* shall think fit.

XVIII. ‘ That the Laws concerning Regulation of Trade, Customs, and such Excises, to which *Scotland* is, by vertue of this Treaty, to be liable, be the same in *Scotland*, from and after the Union

as in England; And that all other Laws in Use within the Kingdom of Scotland, do after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in the same Force as before, (except such as are contrary to, or inconsistent with the Terms of this Treaty) concerning Publick Right, Policy, and Civil Government, and those which concern Private Right, That the Laws which concern the Publick Right, Policy, and Civil Government, may be made the same throughout the whole united Kingdom; but that no Alteration be made in Laws which concern Private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland.

XIX. That the Court of Session, or College of Justice, do after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now Constituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privileges as before the Union, subject nevertheless to such Regulations for the better Administration of Justice, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that the Court of Judiciary do also after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now constituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privileges as before the Union, subject nevertheless to such Regulations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain, and without prejudice of other Rights of Justiciary; and that all Admiralty Jurisdictions be under the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners for the Admiralty of Great-Britain for the time being; and that the Court of Admiralty now established in Scotland be continued, and that all Reviews, Reductions, or Suspensions, of the Sentences in Maritime Cases competent to the Jurisdiction of that Court, remain in the same manner after the Union, as now in Scotland, until the Parliament of Great-Britain shall make such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be judg'd expedient for the whole united Kingdom, so as there be always continued in Scotland a Court of Admiralty, such as is in England, for Determination of all Maritime Cases relating to private Rights in Scotland, competent to
S
the

July.

the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court, subject nevertheless to such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty and Vice Admiralties in *Scotland* be reserved to the Respective Proprietors as Rights of Property, subject nevertheless, as to the manner of Exercising such Heretable Rights, to such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; and that all other Courts now in Being within the Kingdom of *Scotland* do remain, but subject to Alterations by the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; And that all inferiour Courts within the said Limits do remain Subordinate, as they are now to the Supream Courts of Justice within the same in all time coming; And that no Causes in *Scotland* be Cognoscable by the Courts of Chancery, Queen's-Bench, Common-Pleas, or any other Courts in *Westminster-Hall*; And that the said Courts, or any other of the like Nature, after the Union, shall have no Power to Cognosce, Review, or alter the Acts or Sentences of the Judicatures within *Scotland*, or stop the Execution of the same; And that there be a Court of Exchequer in *Scotland* after the Union, for deciding Questions concerning the Revenues of Customs and Excises there, having the same Power and Authority in such Cases, as the Court of Exchequer has in *England*; And that the said Court of Exchequer in *Scotland* have Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, Tutories, and in other things, as the Court of Exchequer at present in *Scotland* hath; And that the Court of Exchequer that now is in *Scotland* do remain, until a new Court of Exchequer be settled by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* in *Scotland* after the Union; And that, after the Union the Queen's Majesty, and Her Royal Successors, may continue a Privy Council in *Scotland*, for preserving of publick Peace and Order, until the Parliament of *Great-Britain* shall think fit to alter it or establish any other effectual Method for that End.

XX. That all Heretable Offices, Heretable Jurisdictions, Offices for Life, and Jurisdictions for Life,

Life, be reserved to the Owners thereof, as Rights of Property, in the same manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of *Scotland*, notwithstanding of this Treaty.

XXI. That the Rights and Privileges of the Royal Boroughs in *Scotland* as they now are, do remain entire after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof.

XXII. That by virtue of this Treaty, of the Peers of *Scotland* at the Time of the Union, Sixteen shall be the Number to Sit and Vote in the House of Lords, and Forty five the Number of the Representatives of *Scotland* in the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*; And that when Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, shall declare Her Pleasure, for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of *Great-Britain* until the Parliament of *Great-Britain* shall make further Provision therein, a Writ do issue under the Great Seal of the united Kingdom, directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, commanding them to cause Sixteen Peers, who are to sit in the House of Lords, to be summoned to Parliament, and Forty five Members to be Elected to sit in the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, according to the Agreement in this Treaty, in such manner as by the Parliament of *Scotland* shall be settled before the Union: And that the Names of the Persons so summon'd and elected shall be returned by the Privy Council of *Scotland*, into the Court from whence the said Writ did Issue. And that if Her Majesty, on or before the first Day of May next, on which Day the Union is to take Place, shall declare under the Great Seal of *England*, that it is Expedient, that the Lords of the Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, should be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of *Great-Britain*, for and on the part of *England*, then the said Lords of the Parliament of *England*, and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, shall be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of *Great-Britain*, for and on the Part of *England*. And Her Majesty may by her Royal Proclamation, under the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*,

July.

Britain, appoint the said first Parliament of Great-Britain, to meet at such time and Place as Her Majesty shall think fit, which time shall not be less than Fifty Days after the Date of such Proclamation, and the Time and Place of the Meeting of such Parliament being so appointed, a Writ shall be immediately issued under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, directed to the Privy Council of Scotland, for the Summoning the Sixteen Peers, and for electing Forty five Members, by whom Scotland is to be represented in the Parliament of Great-Britain: And the Lords of Parliament of England, and the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, such Sixteen Peers being summoned and return'd in the Manner agreed in this Treaty, and the Members of the House of Commons of the said Parliament of England, and the Forty five Members being elected and return'd in the manner agreed in this Treaty, shall assemble and meet respectively in their respective Houses of the Parliament of Great-Britain, at such time and place as shall be so appointed by Her Majesty, and shall be the Two Houses of the first Parliament of Great-Britain, and that Parliament may continue for such time only, as the present Parliament of England might have continued, if the Union of the Two Kingdoms had not been made, unless sooner dissolved by Her Majesty: And that every one of the Lords of the Parliament of Great-Britain, and every Member of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great-Britain in the First, and all succeeding Parliaments of Great-Britain, until the Parliament of Great-Britain shall otherways direct, shall take the respective Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, by an Act of Parliament made in England, in the First Year of the Reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, Entituled, *An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and Appointing other Oaths*, and make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, Entituled, *An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling*
Papists

' *Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament, and*
 ' *and shall take and subscribe the Oath mentioned in*
 ' *an Act of Parliament made in England, in the*
 ' *First Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, An*
 ' *Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed*
 ' *to be taken by the Act, Entituled, An Act for*
 ' *the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the*
 ' *Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and*
 ' *for Extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince*
 ' *of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and*
 ' *secret Abettors, and for Declaring the Association*
 ' *to be determin'd at such a time, and in such a man-*
 ' *ner, as the Members of both Houses of Parliament*
 ' *of England are, by the said respective Acts, directed*
 ' *to take, make and subscribe the same, upon the*
 ' *Penalties and Disabilities in the said respective*
 ' *Acts contain'd: And it is Declared and Agreed,*
 ' *That these words, This Realm, The Crown of this*
 ' *Realm, and The Queen of this Realm, mention'd in*
 ' *the Oaths and Declaration contain'd in the afore-*
 ' *said Acts, which were intended to signifie the Crown*
 ' *and Realm of England, shall be understood of the*
 ' *Crown and Realm of Great-Britain; And that, in*
 ' *that Sence, the said Oaths and Declaration be taken*
 ' *and subscribed by the Members of both Houses of*
 ' *the Parliament of Great-Britain.*

XXIII. ' That the foresaid Sixteen Peers of
 ' *Scotland, mention'd in the last preceding Article, to*
 ' *Sit in the House of Lords of the Parliament of*
 ' *Great-Britain, shall have Privileges of Parliament,*
 ' *which the Peers of England now have, and which*
 ' *they, or any Peers of Great-Britain, shall have*
 ' *after the Union; and particularly the Right of*
 ' *Sitting upon the Tryals of Peers: And in case of*
 ' *the Tryal of any Peer, in time of Adjournment or*
 ' *Prorogation of Parliament, the said Sixteen Peers*
 ' *shall be Summon'd in the same manner, and have*
 ' *the same Powers and Privileges at such Tryal, as*
 ' *any other Peers of Great-Britain: And that, in case*
 ' *any Tryals of Peers shall hereafter happen, when*
 ' *there is no Parliament in being, the Sixteen Peers of*
 ' *Scotland, who sat in the last preceding Parliament,*
 ' *shall be summon'd in the same manner, and have*
 ' *the same Powers and Privileges at such Tryals, as*
 ' *any other Peers of Great-Britain: And that all*

July.

Peers of *Scotland*, and their Successors to their Honours and Dignities, shall, from and after the Union, be Peers of *Great-Britain*, and have Rank and Precedency next and immediately after the Peers of the like Orders and Degrees in *England* at the time of the Union, and before all Peers of *Great-Britain*, of the like Orders and Degrees, who may be Created after the Union, and shall be Try'd as Peers of *Great-Britain*, and shall enjoy all Privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of *England* do now, or as they or any other Peers of *Great-Britain* may hereafter enjoy the same, except the Right and Privilege of Sitting in the House of Lords, and the Privileges depending thereon, and particularly the Right of Sitting upon the Tryals of Peers.

XXIV. That from and after the Union, there be one Great-Seal for the United Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, which shall be different from the Great-Seal now us'd in either Kingdom; and that the quartering the Arms as may best suit the Union, be left to Her Majesty: And that in the mean time, the Great-Seal of *England* be us'd as the Great-Seal of the United Kingdom; and that the Great-Seal of the United Kingdom be us'd for Sealing Writs to Elect and Summon the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and for Sealing all Treaties with Foreign Princes and States, and all Publick Acts, Instruments, and Orders of States, which concern the whole United Kingdom, and in all other Matters relating to *England*, as the Great-Seal of *England* is now us'd: And that a Seal in *Scotland*, after the Union, be always kept and made use of in all things relating to Private Rights or Grants, which have usually pass'd the Great-Seal of *Scotland*, and which only concern Offices, Grants, Commissions, and Private Rights within that Kingdom; and that until such Seal shall be appointed by Her Majesty, the present Seal of *Scotland* shall be us'd for such Purposes; and that the Privy-Seal, Signet, Casset, Signet of the Justiciary-Court, Quarter-Seal, and Seals of Courts now used in *Scotland*, be continued; but that the said Seal be altered and adapted to the Union, as Her Majesty shall think fit; and that the said Seals, and all of them, and the Keepers of them, shall be subject to such

Regu-

Regulations as the Parliament of Great-Britain shall hereafter make.

XXV. That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, so far as they are contrary to, or inconsistent with the Terms of these Articles, or any of them, shall, from and after the Union, cease and become void, and shall be so declared to be, by the respective Parliaments of the said Kingdom.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, the Commissioners for the respective Kingdoms, Impowered as aforesaid, have set their Hands and Seals to these Articles, at Westminster, the Day and Year above written.

Seafeld Cancellar.

Queensberry C. P. S.

Mar S.

Loudon S.

Sutherland.

Morton.

Wemyss.

Lewen.

Stair.

Roseberie.

Glasgow

Arch. Campbell.

Dupplin.

Rosse.

Hew Dalrymple.

Ad. Cockburne.

F. Montgomerie.

David Dalrymple.

Patr. Johnston.

Ja. Smollet.

W. Morison.

Alexander Grant.

W. Seton.

John Clerk.

Dan. Stewart.

Daniel Campell.

Tho. Cantuar.

Wm. Couper C. S.

Godolphin.

Pembroke P.

Newcastle C. P. S.

Devonshire.

Somerset.

Bolton.

Kingston.

Sunderland.

Orford.

Townshend.

Wharton.

Poulett.

Somers.

J. Smith.

Hartington.

Granby.

C. Hedges.

Ro. Harley.

H. Boyle.

J. Holt.

Tho. Trevor.

Edw. Northey.

Sym. Harcourt.

J. Cooke.

Stephen Waller.

Her Majesty, by a Prudent Foresight, imagining People would be Talking and Scribbling too freely about this Union, forbade the same Publickly, upon

July.

W pain of Her Displeasure, and such other Penalties as they might incur, if they contravened the same : And this Prohibition was attended with the desired Success, and a profound Obedience.

Arragon
submits to
Charles
the Third.

So that this great Work being finish'd, and our Domestick Affairs affording us an Opportunity to make a Voyage into *Spain*, we need not repeat what was said of the Earl of *Peterborough's* going to *Valencia* by Sea with some of the Infantry, from *Barcelona*, and of the Resolutions taken in several Councils of War, That King *Charles* should march thither by Land with the Horse, and so hasten together to *Madrid*, which, all Parties agree, was His Catholick Majesty's true and direct Interest. It's true, he made a shift, by the beginning of this Month, to get to *Terragona* ; and being at that time inform'd of the good Disposition of the Kingdom of *Arragon* towards him, Count *Noyelles* was order'd to march with some Troops thither : He was met at *Cocvern*, seven Leagues from *Saragossa*, by the Deputies of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, having with them 800 Horse, and 2000 Foot, and was Complemented by them. On the 5th Instant he arrived at *Saragossa* : A League without the City he was receiv'd by the Militia, as well Horse as Foot, and at the Gate by 100 Gentlemen in Arms, who all follow'd him to his Lodgings, through Crowds of People that made incredible Acclamations : The Magistrats Complemented his Excellency : The Nobility of this Country of *Arragon*, and Deputies from most of the Towns, were come hither to make their Submission to King *Charles* : And the whole Kingdom of *Arragon* had already sworn Allegiance to King *Charles*, in Presence of His Excellency.

K *Charles*
disswaded
from go-
ing to *Ar-*
ragon.

Whether it were this Torrent of Success, or a vain Belief that the Duke of *Anjou* and the French Army would never return again into *Spain*, His Catholick Majesty unhappily changed his mind of going by the Way of *Valencia* for *Madrid* ; the Earl of *Peterborough*, and those who were with him, were mightily surprized, after a Month's waiting at *Valencia*, to find that His Catholick Majesty had been advised and prevailed upon by the Prince de *L——n*, and the harebrain'd *C. de Ci——es*, (who, by the way,

way, is not Viceroy of *Valencia*, but the Count *de Cardona*, a Person of great Worth and Honour.) to alter those Measures at *Terragon*, where they resolved to go to *Madrid* by the Way of *Arragon*, on pretence of Settling that Kingdom, which had then Declared for him. The Envoy of *Portugal*, and the *English* Minister at His Majesty's Court, did both of them Protest against this, and urged to have their Reasons enter'd in Writing, the Substance of which was: 1. 'That *Arragon* being not well furnish'd 'with Provisions, it would be very inconvenient for 'the Troops to march that Way. 2. That the 'Enemy having then 6000 good Horse ready to 'to observe his Motions, His Majesty could not 'march that Way without visible Hazard. 3. That 'though that Road were safe, it would be the loss of 'six Weeks time before he could arrive at *Madrid*, 'and that Time was of great Importance to him, in 'such a Conjunction. Those about him who were for his going by the Way of *Arragon*, alledg'd, 'That it was not for His Majesty's Honour to go 'to *Madrid* in a Hurry, without his Equipage and 'Retinue. To which, they say'd, Mr. *Stanhope* reply'd, 'That King *William*, when he made his 'Descent upon *England*, went to *London* in a Hackney, 'attended with a few Dragoons, otherwise he had 'lost the Crown. However, the other Counsels prevailed, and King *Charles* pursued their Advice of going by the Way of *Arragon*. When the Earl of *Peterborough* heard of those Measures, he sent many Letters, with the unanimous Opinion of his Councils of War, That it would be best for His Majesty to return, and go by the Way of *Valencia*. But his Lordship's Letters, and the Opinion of the Councils of War, had no Effects. His Majesty went on to *Saragossa*, where the great Expectations of those, who advis'd him to that Road, terminated in being Complemented with a *Torridore* or Bull-Feast, and spending about Thirty Days to a very fruitless and unhappy Purpose. When they saw, too late, that Dangers approach'd, and that the direct Way from thence to *Madrid* was not practicable; then they altered their Measures again, took the Road towards *Valencia*, and sent to desire that

His

July. His Excellency would meet them with all possible Haste.

Earl of
Peterbo-
rough's
Conduct
Justify'd.

The Confederate Army then in *Castile*, seem'd at the same time to have been under a strange Restraine: The Duke of *Anjou* had no more than 6000 Horse, and scarce any Regular Foot on that side, when the Army came to *Madrid*; so that it was thought they might have forced the Enemy to repass the *Ebro*, where they would soon have been in want of Provisions, or the Troops might have encamped and fortified themselves so as to have covered *Madrid*, and laid up Magazines of Corn; but instead of doing either of these, they march'd and encamp'd at *Guadalaxara*, where in less than a Month they were reduced to want of Provisions. And it seems their Intelligence was not very good, since one Morning they were surprized to see an Army of 20000 Men encamp'd on the other side of the River over-against them, though they were inform'd that there was no Enemy within 30 Miles of them; and all this while the *French* Troops that retired from *Barcelona*, had time to march round through *France* into *Spain*, so that they were superiour to the Confederates in Horse, and well nigh a Match to them in Foot. Perceiving this Advantage, they detach'd a Body of Horse to repossess themselves of *Madrid*, where they kill'd many of the *Germans*, and others of King *Charles's* Party. Upon this, *Segovia*, *Toledo*, *Salamanca*, and other Places, which had submitted to His Catholick Majesty, revolted again to the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Communication with *Portugal* was cut off.

When Matters came to this pass, most of the Generals were for fighting, in order to recover that Advantage, which had been so unhappily lost; but of 45 General Officers, the Earl of *Peterborough* alone was against running such a Risque. His Lordship gave his Opinion in Writing against it, and convinced them that it was not safe to venture All upon the Issue of a Battle, since in case we should be worsted, there could be no hopes of a Retreat; all which plainly indicates the great Judgment and the Superiority of His Excellency's Genius above his Colleagues.

This

This was the State of Affairs when the Earl of Peterborough came to Gundalaxara. His Lordship was for retaking *Alcala*, as a proper Place for covering *Madrid*, and offered to attempt it with 5000 Men, by possessing himself of the Pass of *Henarese*, and either to fight such of the Enemy as oppos'd him, or to make a good Retreat. His Proposal was approved by every one, but by the Delays laid in his Way the Opportunity was lost; so that the Confederate Army was forced to break up, and to march higher into the Country towards *Madrid*, for the conveniency of Provisions.

Here give me leave to observe, That some People have made a great stir about the Money transmitted into *Spain*, and that the Accompts here and there do not agree. It's possible it may be so: What then? Must this be thrown upon His Excellency? when 'tis owned by his very Enemies, that there are some Spendthrifts and Ill-Managers in the *Spanish Court*, (and that indeed must be an Angelick one that is without them.) Besides, His Lordship has raised a Regiment of Horse, and another of Dragoons, for the Publick Service, which must be subsisted. But to obviate that Scandal upon His Excellency, as if he was metamorphos'd and turn'd Miser, since he went into that Hot Climate, here is a pregnant Instance to the contrary: His Lordship was Robb'd of his Baggage by the Enemy, or rather some *Banditti*, at a Town call'd *Huet*. Irritated with the Loss, His Excellency, with a Party of Horse, return'd thither, call'd the Magistrates together, and told them in very high Terms, *They must find his Baggage, and the Rogues that stole it.* But being not able, after the strictest Search, to come at but a very small Part of it, and His Lordship still insisting upon the Matter, they offered to make it up with a Sum of Money: Which he absolutely refused, saying, 'That they were honest Gentlemen; That for his part, he would be content with his Loss, and be satisfy'd, instead of the Money, that they should bring all the Corn of the District to the Army, and it should be faithfully applied to that Use. A Supply so seasonable and considerable, that it serv'd the Army for Bread for

July.

For Six Weeks : I say, the Army, that had entirely lost Commuication with its own Country by Land, and by Sea and Land together, must receive Money, Recruits, and other Neecessaries; almost a thousand Miles about : A piece of Conduct, for which, were I Soldier, I should scarce think I deserv'd a Marshal's Staff.

His Excellency finding there were Generals enough for the rest of the Campaign, though 'tis possible there might be want of Soldiers, went, with the King of *Spain's* Consent, and according to the Power allowed him by his own Sovereign, to *Italy*, to Negotiate Matters as to Money at *Genoa* ; whence he went since to the Imperial Army in the *Milanese* ! The Effect of whose Negotiations Time will discover, but perhaps not before we hear of His Excellency's safe return into *Spain*, where 'tis notoriously known, his Conduct has been more regular, his Services infinitely greater, and His Excellency incomparably better belov'd by the People, than some Foreigners at Court ; otherwise there had been no Occasion for them to remonstrate, That if they must be Slaves, it was equal to them, whether they were under *French* or *German* Servitude.

Earl of
Galway
made General in
Spain.

Having thus truly and fairly represented Matters in respect to the Conduct of the Earl of *Peterborough*, its fit you should hear what has been offered in favour of the *Portuguese* Generals, and the Earl of *Galway* ; who upon the Junction of the Armies, was made Commander in Chief of the *English* by a new Commission from *England*, since which time let the World judge how things have gone with us on that side : Its pitty the honest Gentleman has not more Youth and Vigour on his side ; If we believe several Persons of good Reputation that came lately from thence, the Loss of his Arm and so much Blood with it last Year at *Badajox*, in his advanced Age, hath very much worn him out : However it be, there were many foolish and Ridiculous Stories flew about upon this Change ; but give me leave to observe, that I do not find the King of *Spain* has superceded the Earl of *Peterborough's* Commission of *Generalissimo* from himself, and that consequently

July.

quently his Excellency when present, where ever there are any *Spanish* Troops in Juction with the Allies, must have the Preference of Command before any other General whatsoever; the *English*, *Dutch* and *Portuguese* being considered only as Auxiliaries; tho' without the Two first, there is great Cause to fear *Spain* can never be recovered by the House of *Austria*.

For my own part, I confess I have no great Opinion of the Conduct of the *Portuguese* since they got to *Madrid*, and much less of what has been said in favour of them; but my Readers or at least some of them, may have other Sentiments, and therefore tis but just they should here be gratified with the Reading of it, and the same was to this Effect: That when *Madrid* submitted to King *Charles* III. on the 24th of *June*, upon the Approach of the Confederate Army, commanded by the Marquess *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galaway*. Several Expresses and divers Parties of Horse were immediately dispatched to the King of *Spain*, some by the way of *Valencia*, others by *Arragon*, to hasten his coming to his Capital City, with as many Troops as he could; for the Enemy's Army which had been employed in the Siege of *Barcelona* marching with great Diligence thro' *Navarre* to get back to *Castile*, and the Body commanded by the Conde *de las Torres* having joined the Duke of *Berwick*, as the rest of their Troops which were in the several Provinces had likewise done, it was necessary they should also draw all their Forces together, to preserve their Superiority, or at least to prevent the Enemy's out-numbring them.

Vindication of the Conduct of the Portuguese, &c.

That in the mean time the Duke of *Anjou* was got to *Atienza*, within 20 Leagues of *Madrid*, and at the Entrance of the Mountains of *Old Castile*, where he had 5000 Horse and 16 Battalions of Foot. That the *Spaniards* then began to shew their Uneasiness, having no certain Account of the King's march, nor of any Troops coming to reinforce them; and that the Kings long Absence gave Occasion to several Reports, which cooled the Affection of some, and disheartned others of the *Spaniards*; and some Priests at *Madrid* and *Toledo* confidently asserted in publick,

July.



publick, that King *Charles* was dead, and that they had seen him embalmed; that thereupon several Officers among the *Spanish* Troops, who had promised to declare for his Catholick Majesty, fell off from their Word, believing that Report to be true: And upon Advices that the *French* Troops were got into *Navarre*, many of the Inhabitants of *Arenales*, where Don *Francisco Ronquillo*, President of *Castile*, has his Seat, were induced to take up Arms, and, by their Example, those of *Segovia* proclaimed the Duke of *Anjou* a second time, and those of *Toledo*, *Ciudad Real*, and of the District of *Mancha*, did the like; as did also those of *Salamanca*, and the neighbouring Country, whereby the Army's Communication with *Portugal* was cut off; these People believing that the Confederates would soon be obliged to retire by a superior Force.

That however, these being chiefly the Effects of disorderly Tumults, raised by the Rabble, the most considerable among the *Spaniards* being satisfied that the Reports of the King's Death were false, and still giving their Assurances of their Loyalty to King *Charles*, they did not doubt but his Presence would restore all. The News being brought that his Majesty was come to *Saragossa*, and it being apprehended that the Ceremonies of his being Proclaimed and Sworn should detain him too long, Quartermaster-General *Bourquet* was dispatched to him with a strong Party of Horse, to make a Representation to his Majesty of the present Posture of Affairs, and to know certainly what Measures he intended to take.

That their Generals receiving no Answer, and being informed that the *French* Troops encreased about *Atienza*, that the People in their Neighbourhood began openly to manifest their Dispositions for the Duke of *Anjou*, and that Riots and Disorders happen'd daily in *Madrid* and *Toledo*; thought of securing some Post whereby they might preserve their Communication with *Portugal*, and where the King with his Troops might join them. That *Toledo* was judged the most proper for that purpose; and it was resolved that a strong Detachment should immediately be sent thither (under pretence of punishing the

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the Inhabitants for their Rebellion) to erect a Magazine, and secure the heavy Baggage in that Place; and that the Remainder of the Army should keep the Field, to observe the Enemy, and should retire to *Toledo* when there should be occasion. This Detachment, consisting of 2000 Foot and 500 Horse, under the Command of the General of the Artillery, was ready to march July 25. when Letters came from the King of *Spain*, with Advice, That he was leaving *Saragossa*, and would be at *Molina* the 28th; but that being obliged to pass within 13 Leagues of the Enemy, he desired they would cover his March: That the Earl of *Peterborough* was to join him; and, That the Troops were advencing towards them with all possible Diligence. That upon these Letters, the Design of retiring to *Toledo* was laid aside, and it was resolved that they should advance towards the Enemy, whose main Body then lay at *Xadraque*, in order to amuse them in such manner, that they might not send any Detachment to intercept the King. The Artillery accordingly marched towards them, the Ground was so fast that there was no possibility of coming to a general Engagement: They Cannonaded one another, and kept skirmishing during 3 Days; when, observing that the Enemy's Troops were continually augmenting, it was resolved to return to the Post of *Guadalaxara*, since the King must by that time have got past all Danger. That this Post was judged the most proper for favouring the March of the Troops that were to join them, and for avoiding a Battle, if they thought fit, till they came up.

That on the 1st of *August*, the Enemy following them, the two Armies were in sight of each other. That they encamped near the Town, with a River between them and the Enemy, as the best Station to secure their Junction, and give Countenance to their Friends at *Madrid*.

That upon the News that all the Enemy's Troops were joined, and that they were marching towards them with a superiour Force, the Duke of *Anjou's* Party in *Madrid* appeared barefaced, and took up Arms against King *Charles's* Friends; and on the 5th a Detachment of the Enemy's Horse entred into the Place: However, the Chief among the *Spaniards* were

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R. Charles
joins the
Portuguese
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were still in suspense, expecting their joining and the issue of this whole Matter.

At length the King arrived in their Camp the 8th, with his Troops of Guards, 2 Regiments of Horse, and 3 Battalions, 2 of them *Dutch*, and the 3d *Italian*. The Lord *Raby's* Regiment of Dragoons, part of *Pierce's*, a *Spanish*, and a *German* Battalion, arrived 5 Days after. Then a Council of War was held, and it was judged impracticable to attack the Enemy, considering they were advantageously posted, and much superiour both in Horse and Foot; for they out-number'd them by 25 Squadrons and 13 Battalions, and their Squadrons were stronger, and in a better Condition than the Confederates.

The Earl of *Peterborough*, who came up with the King, returned towards the Fleet. [Observe how slightly this is said, as if His Excellency, after the Junction, did not concern himself at all in the Matter: Whereas you plainly see by the foregoing Account, he saved the Army from apparent Ruine, and the *Austrian* Cause from utterly sinking in *Spain*, by the seasonable Advice and Reasons he gave in the Council of War, against a precipitate and untimely Battle.] Then they go on and say, Having continued thus several Days within Cannon-shot of the Enemy, and their Forage and Provisions being spent, it was resolved to march to *Chincon* and *Colmenar*, to maintain those Posts as long as they could, and improve all Opportunities Fortune would favour them withal. That they arrived there in two Days March; and notwithstanding the Enemy did gain some small Advantages over the Parties and Convoys, continued near a Month in that Camp, and had Plenty enough.

That it was then thought convenient, before the rainy Season came, to march towards the Frontiers of *Valencia*, and dispose their Quarters in such manner, as that they might protect *Arragon*, *Valencia*, and *Catalonia*, secure an Entrance into *Castile*, and preserve their Communication with the Sea-Coast.

That though the Enemy boasted that they would prevent them, and that the Inhabitants of almost the whole Kingdom of *Castile* had openly declared and were in Arms against them; yet, in spite of all opposition,

position they accomplish'd their Design. They de-
camped from *Chincon* the 15th, and passed the *Tagus*
at *Fuente-Duenas*, without any Interruption from the
Enemy, who cross'd the River four Leagues below
that Place. The 17th, Lieutenant-General *Wyndham*
joined the Army at *Veles*, with three *English* Batta-
lions and the Earl of *Peterborough's* Regiment of
Horse, and brought them four Days Provision of
Bread and Bisket he had got together from the neigh-
bouring Country.

That the Enemy march'd at some distance with
their whole Army, having a good Body of Horse
always nearest to observe them, but never thought fit
to engage, or give them any Disturbance : Only the
25th the Duke of *Berwick*, having drawn all his
Forces together, and marched all Night, crossed the
Xucar, making shew as if he intended to have attack'd
them in a large Plain through which they were to
pass to get to the River *Xabriel*, and to their Pro-
visions which were laid up at *Requena*. He advanced
with such Diligence, that his Vanguard appeared in
the Plain at the same time with them ; but the
Army marched in so good Order, and with so much
Resolution, that he had no prospect of Engaging
them with any Advantage ; and some Squadrons of
his Troops that offered to attack them, met with so
warm a Reception, that they were soon obliged to
retire in great Disorder : However, he followed
them as far as the little River *Imilta*, where their
Army was formed ; and the Enemy had then a fair
Opportunity of coming to a decisive Battle : But
when they had well viewed the Countenance and
Disposition of their Troops, they did not think fit to
make any Attempt, and then they continued their
March unmolested. Then they add ; Here this Justice
must be done to all our Forces, both Officers and
Private Men, and, together with the other Confede-
rates, to the *Portuguese*, that they have all along
shewn great Courage and Readiness to do whatever
has been desired of them, whereby they have sup-
ported themselves beyond indeed what could be
expected in the Difficulties they lay under in this
barren Country ; which, it must be confessed, is
in a great measure owing to the prudent Con-
duct

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September,

25.

July. duët of the Marquess *das Minas* and the Earl of *Galway*.

They continued their March the same Evening, and gained the Banks of the River *Xabriel*; and the whole Army since came to the intended Quarters along the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Murcia*. A Detachment of the King of Spain's own Troops were sent to *Arragon*. They put Garrisons into *Cuenca*, *Requena*, and *Cofrentes*, to preserve an Entrance into *Castile*, and the Troops were disposed in such manner that they would be able to protect those Countries which had submitted to King *Charles*: Which I doubt we shall not find to be true in the Sequel of this History.

The *Portuguese* and the other Generals with them having thus spoke for themselves; it's fit we should hear what the Enemy had to offer upon this Occasion. We shall not insist upon the Particulars of the March of the *French* Troops through *Navarre* into *Spain*: It's sufficient to say, they used no small Diligence; and though in the Account they give of the Advantages they had over the Confederates, they, according to their Custom, magnifie themselves, yet it will be found in the main but too true; as appears by the following Letter, writ by the Duke of *Berwick* to the *French* King, which contains many things worth observing, and runs thus. The Letter was Dated from the Camp at *Marchemalo*, on the 3d of *August*, though the Matter it contains was transacted in *July*, and therefore comes adaptly in here.

S I R,

Duke of
Berwick's
Letter to
the *French*
King.

AS I was ready to March the 29th past, as I had the Honour to Write to your Majesty, we began to discover the Enemy's Van marching directly to *Xadraque*; which made me resolve to stay at *Sicrocque*, considering that the Difficulty of the Country, and the Neighbourhood of the Enemy, would have made it Dangerous to have made that March in the Day-time, in sight of them. The Enemy were a long while on the Height, before they durst descend into the Plains of *Xadraque*, where the

'the Count *de Fiennes* was with 600 Horse, and they
 'took great Precautions, and fired upon him with
 'their Cannon, before they came down; whereupon
 'the Count *de Fiennes* retired to our Camp. His
 'Catholick Majesty arrived at Six in the Morning
 'with the Regiments of *la Fleche* and *Mailly*. About
 'Four in the Afternoon, the Enemy, who, in all
 'probability, did not think that our Troops were
 'arrived, attempted to attack a Post of 200 Gren-
 'adiers, which we had at the Bridge over the *Henares*,
 'between them and us. The *Dutch* Dragoons, two
 'Battalions, and six Squadrons, came down for that
 'Purpose, in order of Battle; and when they were
 'advanced within the reach of our Cannon, we
 'fired some Shots at them, which were so exactly
 'levell'd, that hitting in the midst of those Troops,
 'they retreated in Confusion. The rest of the Day
 'was spent in Skirmishing and Cannonading; but
 'the Enemy's Fire did not much annoy our Troops,
 'because they were cover'd by the Eminencies.
 'The next Day, being the 30th, the Enemy were
 'again in great Motion, and endeavoured to form
 'a Line on the other side of the River over against
 'us, but they all dispersed upon the first Cannon-
 'shot we made at them. They caused some Foot
 'to file off through some Gutters into the Hedges
 'near the Bridges, but the 200 Grenadiers drove
 'them from thence: The rest of the Day was spent
 'in Skirmishing and Cannonading. I sent to view
 'the Roads on our Right, that I might, in the
 'Night, pass with all the Army to the other side
 'of the River of *Cagnamates*, which cover'd our
 'Right, in order to post our selves on the Enemy's
 'Left Flank between *Spinosa* and *Xadraque*, by
 'which means we should have cut off their Com-
 'munication with *Guadalaxara*; but the Enemy
 'being apprehensive of that Motion, began to
 'retire in the Night the same Way they came.
 'The Situation of the Country did not permit us
 'to attack them in their Retreat, so that his Ca-
 'tholick Majesty chose to stay till the next Day,
 'being the 31st, and then went to encamp at *Spinosa*.
 'The Enemy did not Halt till they had passed the
 '*Henares*, and were arrived at *Fonquerra*, where

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they encamped the same Day. The Parties we sent out after them, in Conjunction with the Peasants, kill'd above 300 that lagg'd behind, and took above 200 more. The Day following, being the 1st Instant, the King of Spain's Army decamped a little after Midnight, in order to march directly against the Enemy, who were within two Leagues and an half from us; but by reason of the great Defiles we had to pass, we could not arrive till Ten in the Morning in the Plain, a League from them. The Enemy had decamp'd at Break of Day, and were marching directly against this Place, where their Camp being already mark'd out, their Van began to pitch their Tents. Our Troops being arrived in the Plain, we marched in four Columns, having in the Van eight Troops of Carbineers, supported by three Regiments of Dragoons, Commanded by Major-General Cilli. The Enemy having left six Troops near *Jonquierra* to bring up their Rear, we detach'd against them two Troops of Carbineers, who marching full Gallop, came up with them near a Gutter, and charged them with so much Vigour, that they overthrew them, kill'd 20 on the spot, and took 27 Prisoners. As soon as the Enemy perceiv'd that we were marching against them, they fired a Gun as a signal to March, and not daring to retire towards *Alcala* by the Plain, they hastened to *Guadalaxara*, which was but half a League from their Camp, and pass'd the River with great Diligence, in order to post themselves on the Heights on the other side. It being now impossible for us to come up with them, and the Army having besides marched five great Leagues, during an excessive Heat, we encamped at *Fontanar*, having the *Henares* behind us, and our Left within a small League of *Guadalaxara*. Our Parties took that Day about 100 Prisoners. Yesterday, early in the Morning, his Catholick Majesty began to march, and arrived here at Five a Clock. Upon Consideration that the Enemy were encamped on the Eminences, their Right at *Guadalaxara*, and their Left near a large Gutter, having before them the *Henares*, the Banks of which are very high and steep, his Catholick Majesty resolv'd to encamp in such

such a manner as to cut them off from the Road to *Madrid*, and at the same time secure our Convoys which come from *Atienza*. In order to that, the whole Army is encamped on a Line; the Left near the *Henares*, almost half a League above *Guadalaxara*, and the Right extending near the *Loubeyra* on the same River, about a League and an half below *Guadalaxara*, and two Leagues and an half from *Alcala*, towards which Place Monsieur *de Legal* was detach'd in the Afternoon with three Regiments of Dragoons, ten Troops of Carabineers, the twenty eight Companies of *French Grenadiers*, and three Twelve Pounders. *Alcala* being a great scrambling Town on the other side the River, we shall easily make our selves Masters of it; after which the Enemy can no longer have any Communication with *Madrid*, which City will forthwith return to his Catholick Majesty's Obedience. The Enemy have no other Course to take, than to stay where they are till they be joined by the Arch-Duke, and my Lord *Peterborough*, with the 12 Battalions and 2000 Horse they bring along with them, and after that endeavour to fight us. In the mean time they will have much a-do to subsist, being in a very barren Country. I received this Moment a Letter from Monsieur *de Legal*, who informs me, that he has possessed himself of *Alcala*, the Enemy having abandon'd the Place; but he cannot as yet exactly tell what quantity of Provisions they may have left there. The Inhabitants told him there were abundance of Sick Officers and Soldiers. I have sent him Orders to detach 500 Horse or Dragoons towards *Madrid*, whither the King of *Spain* will immediately send a Person of Note, with a Letter for that Capital; and I doubt not but his Catholick Majesty will be Proclaim'd there this very Day. Being now Masters of the greatest part of *Castile*, and having cut off the Enemy's Return to *Portugal*, we have nothing else to do but endeavour to maintain our selves behind the *Henares*; which if we can do, the Enemy will be obliged to take their Winter-Quarters in *Aragon*, or the Kingdom of *Valencia*; nothing but a Battle can open them another Way.

July.

Siege of
Turin pro-
secuted.

The French having thus dexterously recovered *Madrid*, and in a manner all *Castile*, we shall hear more of their Proceeding perhaps hereafter, but our Occasions calling us now into *Italy*; we find the Dutcheſſes and young Princes of *Savoy* ſafe in *Genoa*, and the French pushing on the Siege of *Turin* with Vigour, which was as nobly defended, tho' it muſt be owned the Garrifon deſerted in great Numbers; every thing was ready with the Beſiegers by the 21ſt for attacking the Lunettes. At 11 at Night the Mines were ſprung, and at the ſame time the 3 Lunettes were attack'd and carried Sword in Hand, with the outermoſt Cover'd-Way, where a Lodgement was made, as alſo in the Three Lunettes: The Fight laſted Two Hours, with the Loſs of many Men; the Beſieged next Day made a Sally to retake the Lunettes that the other had gain'd the Night before: They advanc'd in Number 2000 Foot ſupported by 400 Horſe and by all the Fire of the Place, and Bravely made themſelves Maſters of the Lunette that was ſituate on the Right of the other Two; but they could not keep it long.

However, this being all the Works which the Beſiegers were able to take this Month we ſhall ſee how it ſared in the mean time with the Duke of *Savoy*, after having obſerved that the Count d' *Eſtain* after Three Weeks Siege had the Caſtle of *Aſſi* ſurrendered to him on the 13th the Garrifon, which was very ſmall, yielding at Diſcretion.

We have before given an Account that the Duke of *Fenillade* left *Monſieur de Aubeterre* to purſue the Duke of *Savoy*, who on the 7th with a Body of Troops, conſiſting of 40 Squadrons and Five Battalions, marched from *Savigliano* towards *Saluces*, where the Duke then lay, in order to attack him; but the Duke having Notice of it, ordered his Horſe to decamp about Noon, and increas'd his advanced Guard, from 150 to 350 Horſe. The Enemy's Vanguard, conſiſting of 100 Carabineers, a Regiment of Horſe, 3 of Dragoons, and all their *Huſſars*, advanced to the Suburbs; of which the Duke's advanced Guards diſputed the Entrance with them very bravely during an Hour and half, till being over-powered by Numbers, they were obliged to retire,

retire, which they did in very good Order. In the mean time the rest of his Troops filed off towards *Cavours*; They had several Defiles to pass, but were disposed in so good Order, that tho' the Enemy attempted several times to fall upon their Rear, they were always repulsed. They came in that manner to the *Po* without any Opposition. The Regiment of Prince *Eugene* passed that River, and immediately was drawn up in order of Battle on the Banks thereof, to favour the Passage of the Rear: But the Enemy pressing on, his Royal Highness thought fit to repass the River at the Head of Prince *Eugene's* Regiment, and having joyned the Rear, charged the Enemies with so much Vigour, that they were put into Disorder and pursued to the Suburbs of *Saluces*. He took from them Two Standards, and Six Officers with Fifty Troopers were made Prisoners, and 'twas believed the Enemy had about 309 Men kill'd and wounded: The Duke had on his side Fifty Men kill'd and wounded and amongst them Two Cornets and Two Lieutenants were taken. Prince *Emanuel* had his Leg broke by a Cannon Shot, and the Count *d'Allez* was slightly wounded in the Thigh, and so they were taken Prisoners. The Action being over, his Troops passed the *Po* without any Disturbance, and continued their march to *Cavours*, and from thence to *Bubiane*, having not seen the Enemies ever since. The Generals *Fels* and *Bellacastel* distinguish'd themselves on this Occasion in a particular Manner, and the Duke of *Savoy* was pleased to return them Thanks for their Conduct and Bravery. His Royal Highness having summoned the Captains of the *Vaudou*, and signified what he expected from them in this important Conjunction, they assured him that they would stand by him to the last Man, and were ready to do whatever he should think fit for his Service. That Prince was very well satisfied with their Zeal and Readiness, and assured them, that he would not only Maintain them in their Privileges, but likewise give them further Marks of his Favour, whenever it should be in his Power.

The Duke of *Savoy's* Capital and his own Person being thus pressed on by a most potent and revengeful

July.

Prince
Eugene
passes the
Adige.

4.

ful Adversary, we are to look about and see whether there is any Prospect of Relief for a Prince of so much Constancy in the Height of his Distress: I think, it has been noted before, how much the Duke of *Vendosme* magnified his own Conduct in coupling up the *Germans* with his Intrenchments behind the *Adige*, but all his Precautions served only to augment the Fame and Glory of Prince *Eugene* his Adversary, who ordered his Troops to make several Marches and Countermarches to amuse the Enemy; and the better to conceal his real Design, Colonel *Patee* marched without Baggage secretly on the 4th in the Night, with a Detachment from *Melara*, down the *Adige*, to find out a proper Place where to pass that River. His Highness also went secretly that Night from his Head Quarters at *St. Martino*, and came about Ten the next Morning to *Melara*, from whence he proceeded towards *Castelbaldo*; near to which Place the *Palatine* Troops, those of *Saxe-Gotha*, and the Imperial Regiment of *Bagni*, were advanced, and had ranged themselves in a Line which reached near *Mezzi*, a Place that the *French* had fortified. The Enemy were much alarmed with the Troops Arrival near *Mezzi*; and having sent a Reinforcement thither from *La Badia* on the other side of the *Adige*, they sallied out, to the Number of 1200 Foot, upon the *Palatine* Troops which lay nearest to them; but were repulsed with considerable Loss; and towards the Evening, the General gave Orders for the erecting of a Battery against the Enemy's Post at *Mezzi*. On the 6th his Highness received Advice from Colonel *Patee*, That being marched as far as *Rotta-Nuova*, he had sent 500 of his Men over the *Adige* in Boats, who had taken Post on the other side; upon which Orders were sent immediately to make a Bridge there to pass over, the River with the the rest of his Detachment, and to secure himself of some advantageous Post, where the Enemy might not surprize or force him. His Highness also detach'd an Adjutant-General with some Troops, with Orders to post himself on the Banks of the *Adige* between *Mezzi* and *Rotta-Nuova*, and to observe whether the Enemy sent any Troops along that River towards the Place where Colonel

Patee

July.

Patee had passed it, and to give notice thereof to his Highness and to the said Colonel. One the 7th Colonel *Patee* sent an Account to the Prince, that his whole Detachment had pass'd the *Adige*, and that the Enemy had thereupon quitted all their Posts threabouts as far as *La Badia*, and a Body of them was drawing together at *Canda*. On the 8th in the Morning the Enemy, to their great Surprise, for their Batteries had not begun to fire, abandon'd *Mezzizi*, which they had fortify'd so well, that they might have held it a longtime. His Highness judging the Enemy might also quit *La Badia*, he gave Orders to Lieutenant-Colonel *Hoffman*, who commanded the Regiment of *Bagni*, upon the first Notice of their having so done, to pass the *Adige* in Boats with that Regiment, and secure that Post. His Highness himself crossed the River, and went to Colonel *Patee's* Detachment; and upon his Arrival there was informed, That the Enemy had actually quitted *La Badia*; upon which he sent out Count *Forger*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Herbeville*, with 200 Horse, towards that Place, and followed in Person with the rest of Colonel *Patee's* Detachment. Being arrived there, he found Lieutenant-Colonel *Hoffman*, with the Regiment of *Bagni*, before one of the Gates of the Town, ready to enter it, the *French* being then actually marching out at another Gate. The Enemy had no sooner evacuated the Place, but some *Venetian* Troops took Possession of it, and refused to admit those of the Emperor: Whereupon Prince *Eugene*, represented to the Governour, that that Place was not properly a fortified Town, but a Post Occasionally fortify'd, and that the *French* having just evacuated it, he could not according to the Rules of an exact Neutrality refuse him Entrance: But having in vain endeavoured by fair means to bring the Governour to a Compliance, he gave Orders for breaking down the Gate, and took Possession of that important Post, protesting against the Governour's Proceedings, and that he alone should be answerable for any Consequences that might attend it. On the 9th Prince *Eugene* receiv'd an Account, that the Enemy had also quitted the Canal of *Malopera*, and were retir'd towards

Prince
Eugene
Parlies
with the
Governor
of *la Ba-*
dia.

Castag-

July. *Castagnate*, behind the Canal *Bianco*; and that they were under great Consternation, which indeed was evident, from their abandoning, with so much Precipitation, so many Posts; which they had fortified with so much Art and Labour, that 'twas expected they would have disputed the Ground Foot by Foot; but the French made so very slight of those Advantages, that they told us among other things that the Duke of *Vendosme* had abandon'd *la Badia*, That he might have the less Extent of Ground to Defend; that he thought it sufficient to guard the Canal *Bianco*, and the *Fossa Pollicella*, which he had entrusted to the Care of the Marquess *de St. Fremont*, and the Right of the *Po*, whither he had sent the Marquess *de Senestierre* with Twelve Battalions, and Fifteen Squadrons.

But because the following Letter from the Baron *de Bette* Commissary of the States General, contains some more ample Particulars relating to this Affair, take it as follows.

High and Mighty Lords,

De Bette's Letter to the States-General about the Imperialists passing the *Adige*.
9.

I Gave in my last to your High Mightinesses an Account of the Dispositions made by Prince *Eugene* for the Execution of his Designs, and now I take the Liberty to acquaint you, that since that time Six *Palatine* Battalions with all the Cavalry of that Elector and the Troops of *Saxe Gotha*, march'd from their respective Encampments, and came the 4th near *Castelbaldo*. Colonel *Pattee* de- camp'd at the same time and march'd to *Anguillara* on the *Adige* below *Castelbaldo*, with a Detachment consisting of 6000 Men. The 5th at Night 600 *Palatines* and 200 *Saxe Gothans* were detach'd to attack the advanc'd Posts of the Enemy near and at *Castelbaldo*, but they retir'd upon their Approach to *Mezzi*, where they had a Bridge on the *Adige*, defended by a good Intrenchment. Our Troops posted themselves on the Banks of that River, and made a shew of Intrenching themselves there, as if they had intended to erect Batteries to beat down the Bridge of the Enemy, or dislodge them from their Posts, whereupon they fall'y'd out of their Intrenchments with 1200 Men, and attack'd our

De-

Detachment with a great deal of Vigour. They were receiv'd with the like Bravery, and after a Skirmish which lasted about half an Hour, they were repuls'd with a considerable Loss, leaving our Men Masters of the Banks of the River. We had but Five Men kill'd and Twenty two wounded. Our Troops continu'd to intrench themselves and prepare Batteries as if they had a Mind to attack the Entrenchments in Form, and our Cannon being advanc'd in sight of the Enemy, they did not question then but that Prince Eugene intended to force his Passage in that Place; whereupon they drew all their Forces that way. This Stratagem had the desired Effect; for Colonel Pattee with his Detachment pass'd the *Adige*, between *Borghetto* and *Rotta Nova*, without any manner of Opposition, and advanc'd the 5th towards *Badia*, keeping along the Banks of the *Adige*. He met in his march with a Party of the Enemy of 120 Horse, who were all kill'd or taken Prisoners. The News of that Colonel's having pass'd the *Adige*, caus'd a great Consternation among the *French*: They quitted the Post of *Mezzi* in the Night between the 7th and 8th Instant, and broke down their Bridge, retiring on the other side of the River; whereupon our Troops took Post in an Island. Yesterday Morning the Enemy quitted also *la Badia*, upon Advice of the Approach of Colonel Pattee; whereupon Prince Eugene sent over the *Adige* Three Battalions in several Boats, which seiz'd that Place, notwithstanding the Opposition of the *Venetian* Garrison, which had taken Possession thereof as soon as the *French* had quitted the same. That Detachment was soon after reinforc'd by the Forces under Colonel Pattee. The Enemy retir'd over the Canal of *Malopera*, and this Day Prince Eugene has receiv'd Advice, that they quitted all their Posts along the *Adige*, whereupon his Highness has given Orders to all his Forces to draw this Way. The Enemy had begun to cut the Banks and Dykes of the *Adige*, and thereby they could have drowned all the Lands between the *Po* and the *Adige*, from this Place to the Gulph of *Venice*, and caus'd an irreparable Loss to the *Venetians*.

The

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The Detachment under Colonel *Pattee* would have been also in the utmost Danger of being drown'd, but the Proveditor of the Republick sent a Deputation to the Duke of *Vendosme*, to let him know that if they cut the Banks of the *Adige* as they intended, which could not but destroy the Lives of many Thousand Subjects of the Republick besides the Loss of one of their best Countries, the *Venetians* would take suitable Measures against *France*, look *ipso facto* upon the Forces of the Two Crowns for their declar'd Enemies, and use them accordingly. The haughty Monsieur de *Vendosme* could hardly digest that Message, but however desisted from his barbarous Design, seeing *France* had already too many Enemies to deal withal. Lieutenant-General *Rhebinder* was sent some Days ago to *Verona*, to confer on the Part of Prince *Eugene* with some Deputies of the Republick: He had a long Conference with them, and made them some advantageous Proposals to dissuade the *Venetians* from renewing the Treaty of Neutrality with *France*: They return'd a Civil Answer and declar'd that they had Power only to hear what his Highness had to propose to them, and that they would inform the Republick therewith. We hope they will at least give Passage through *Verona* to our heavy Cannon and Baggage.

I am your High Mightinesses, &c.

Castelbaldo,
July 9. 1706.

Sign'd,
J. H. Baron de Bette.

Prince *Eugene* having proceeded thus far Successfully, undoubtedly to the great Mortification of the Duke of *Vendosme*, who began to decline in Reputation before he left *Italy*, made the necessary Dispositions for attacking on all sides the Enemy's Army which lay very strongly entrench'd along the *Adige*. The Enterprize was happily begun the 12th in the Beginning of the Night, by Colonel *Pattee*, who with his Body of 2500 Men march'd down the Canal de la *Fratta* to the Canal *Bianco*, the Water of which being very low, the Foot led by the Prince of *Beveren*, Lieute

nant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Wolfsbottel*, pass'd it with all imaginable Bravery. The Enemy, after firing a few Shot from their Intrenchments, which the *Germans* answer'd from two Pieces of Cannon, fled with so great Precipitation, that they left behind them their Tents, Bread, and other Provisions, and all they had in their Camp. Their Cavalry run away without Bridles or Saddles, their Horses having only Halters on. Two *French* Battalions that were posted in a Cassine, quitted it and fled likewise; and the Disorder was so great, that, as the Prisoners reported, the Soldiers left their Colours and dispers'd themselves, their Consternation being inconceivable. After this happy Success, Prince *Eugene* sent to view the *Po*, and order'd a Detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel *St. Amour* to pursue the Enemy; and having Intelligence that 20 Boats, in which was the Enemy's Hospital with 400 Sick and Wounded Men, were on the Canal *Tartaro*, and were Guarded by 200 Foot, and some Horse, Commanded by two Captains, and three Lieutenants, he attack'd them happily, and Forc'd them: The Fire was great, and 40 of the Enemy that got into a Cassine gave him the most Trouble. He took Prisoners one Captain, two Lieutenants, and above 200 Soldiers, almost all of them wounded, and also some Surgeons; the rest were cut in pieces. Upon this happy Success of the *Imperialists*, the *French*, on the 13th in the Night, abandon'd all their Posts and Lines behind the *Adige*; and Prince *Eugene* having now caus'd all his Army to join him, (6000 Men excepted, which he left near *Verona* to wait for the *Hessians*) pass'd the *Po* the 17th, and 18th at *Francolino*, and the 21st encamp't at *Santa Bianca*: Whence the Baron *de Bette* wrote the following Letter to the States.

High and Mighty Lords,

‘ Prince *Eugene* having pass'd the *Adige*, Canal *De Bette's*
 ‘ *Bianco*, and the *Po*, without any Difficulty or Letter a-
 ‘ Loss, His Highness decamp'd the 20th Instant be- bout Pr.
 ‘ tween *Ferrara* and *Ponte Lago Securo*, causing the *Eugene's*
 ‘ Body under Colonel *Pattee* to advance to *Santa Progress.*
 ‘ *Bianca*, where the rest of the Army march'd the 23.
 ‘ 21st.

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21st. The Prince went immediately after in Person to view the Posts along the *Panaro* and Canal *de Modena*, which he found possess'd by the *French*; but Colonel *Patte* was commanded the same Day to march with his Detachment to *Final de Modena*, a large Village between the River and Canal aforesaid, which the *French* were fortifying. They made a shew to defend that Post, but this Morning they abandon'd the same, and the Banks of the Canal and *Panaro*, so that our Troops took Possession of *Final*, *Bondeno*, and some other Posts, which will enable us to march farther. 'Tis likely that the *French*, who have put a strong Garrison into *Mirandola*, will endeavour to defend the Passes of the *Secchia*; but 'tis not believed that they are strong enough to dispute the same before they have received a Reinforcement of 10000 Men, which they expect in a few Days from *Piemont*. Prince *Eugene* has left 6000 Men near *Verona*, under the Command of the Baron *de Wetzel*, which are to join the *Hessians*, and attack the *French* on the side of the *Mincio*; which Diversion will facilitate the March of Prince *Eugene* towards *Piedmont*. I am, &c.

From the Imperial Camp
at Santa Bianca,
July 23. 1706.

Sign'd,
J. H. Baron de Bette.

The great Heats, which at this Season are so excessive in those Parts, oblig'd the *Imperialists* to march almost always in the Night, who, on the 31st in the Morning, getting so far as the Canal of *Ledo* near *Carpi*, we shall keep them Company at this time no longer, but leave the Duke of *Orleans*, now Commander in Chief of the *French* Army, to attend their Motions. 'Tis with a sorrowful Heart we turn our Face towards *Hungary*, where, notwithstanding all the Pains taken by the Mediators, all our hopes of Peace vanished before the End of this Month: However, we are not to overlook (though they be very long) the Demands of the Confederated Estates of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, exhibited as *Articles of Peace* at *Presburg*, and there deliver'd into the Hands of

of their Excellencies the Mediators, Ministers of the Most Serene Queen of England, &c. And by them given to the Emperor's Commissioners: With the Answers return'd by these Commissioners to the said Demands.

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Artic. I. 'THAT the Treaty to be Concluded, Demands
' be Confirm'd by the Guaranty of of the
' Foreign Potentates, particularly (besides the Me- Hungari-
' diators) of the Most Serene Kings of Sweden and ans, and
' Prussia, as also of the Republick of Venice, and of the Impe-
' that in Poland when settled in Peace; according to rialists
' the Law of Nations, and the Examples of other Answer.
' Countries, as is highly requisite for the Security of
' the Kingdom: Because the more the Foundations
' of Peace are strengthened by the Guaranties of
' many Kings and Princes, the King and Kingdom
' may the better hope to enjoy a lasting Tranquil-
' lity, and all Occasion of Distrust be abolish'd.

Ans. I. 'That the Commissioners believe no
' Guarantee of the Conditions to be comprized in
' this Treaty, can be more advantageous, proper,
' or secure, than what may be had at Home, con-
' sisting of strict Observation and Support of the
' Laws, as well on the King's Part, as on that of
' the Nation, a plenary Execution of the Articles of
' the Diet, and an unanimous and mutual Confidence:
' Regard and Affection arising thence; for which
' it is to be hoped sufficient Provision will be
' made by the Treaty and the Diet, by Common
' Consent.

' As for any external Guarantee by Foreign Princes
' or States, their Opinion is, That such Measures
' never have produced any real Advantage or happy
' Issue, but, on the contrary, have prov'd a most per-
' nicious Source of Diffidence, and consequently are
' prejudicial, or at least superfluous. And for that
' Reason, this Article ought to be deferr'd till the
' Treaty be brought to Perfection; because, before
' that Time, it will not appear whether a Peace can
' be made; and to Debate and Dispute concerning
' the most safe and proper Way of securing a Thing
' not yet in being, is not only a fruitless Labour, but
' may

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may possibly be the greatest Obstruction and Hindrance to the whole Negotiation.

Besides, no positive Law is to be found for such a Guarantee, nor any thing of that nature in the Publick Records, except in the Pacification of Vienna, of the Year 1606. wherein it appears, that the States adjoining to the Kingdom of Hungary enter'd into an Engagement to see the Conditions of the Treaty perform'd on both Sides; which yet was not done till the Treaty with *Batskay* was absolutely Concluded.

Artic. II. 'That the Principality of *Transylvania* shall freely Elect their own Princes, continue separate from the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, and have just Satisfaction in all other Points relating to their Liberties and Pretensions, as the Obligation of our mutual Confederacy, and the Security of *Hungary* requires.

Ans. II. 'That as 'tis evident from the Article of the Kingdom, that *Transylvania* anciently depended on the Crown of *Hungary*; that the Election of the Waywode was not in the Power of the Estates; but the Nomination to that Dignity, no less than to other Offices, was solely in the Breast of the King, (Witness the Form of the Oath he was oblig'd to take to the Kings of *Hungary*) and that the said Principality became subject to the *Turks* only by the Calamities of the Times: So it evidently appears, That His Imperial and Royal Majesty, after that Province was rescued from the *Turkish* Yoke by the glorious Successes of his Arms, agreed with the Estates under certain Compacts and Conditions, That they should be content with the Government and State of Things that was then introduc'd by Consent of both Parties, and still continues; and to desire no Alteration therein, that being Diametrically opposite to the Peace of *Carlowitz*; which is of so great Consequence, that they cannot but desire, as much as His Imperial Majesty, to preserve it Inviolably; especially since they have oppos'd and solemnly annull'd the Attempts of some Seditious Persons to infringe the Agreement.

'That

‘ That they have either already obtain’d the Redress of their Publick Grievances from His Late Imperial Majesty, or may expect it from the Justice and Equity of His Present Imperial Majesty, as soon as Time and Opportunity will permit. Further, ‘ The Commissioners cannot see by what Right or Colour the *Hungarian* Malecontents pretend to Demand any thing, or Interpose in this Treaty, in the Name of the Estates, or of any Community of *Transylvania*; for however their Confederacy may mutually oblige them not to Disunite, yet it can by no means take away or call in Question the Possession or Dominion of the Lawful Prince, change the Form of the Government, or assume the Rights and Authority of the Estates of *Transylvania*.

‘ Notwithstanding which, if any of the *Transylvanians*, engaged in the *Hungarian* Troubles, do in a Decent manner, in their own Names, desire Pardon, Amnesty, and Restitution, they shall be Heard.

Artic. III. ‘ That those Articles which were violently extorted at the last Diet of *Presburg* be entirely abolish’d, as being the Source and Beginning of all past, present, and future Evils, (the Question of the Succession being referred to this Treaty ;) That King *Andrew’s* Decree be intirely observ’d, in all its Points and Clauses; and that the Articles of the Diet of *Sopron*, if any of them are found to have been extorted by Violence, be reputed Null.

Ans. III. ‘ We can by no means admit what is asserted, without the least Proof, of the Articles of *Presburg*, and of part of those of *Sopron*, viz. That they were Violently Extorted: Since that cannot be call’d Violence, which was Transacted, Approved, and Establish’d by the Free Consent of all the Loyal and Faithful Estates and Orders of the Kingdom, though it should happen to the contrary to the pretended Cause of these Troubles; and the same might with equal Reason be said of all former Laws and Articles, and that they only oblige those that like them, and not those against whose Will they were made.

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‘ But if it be found for the Advantage of the King and Kingdom, to alter several Articles of the above-mention’d Diets, that Subject ought to be debated and settled in the next succeeding Assembly of the Kingdom lawfully Conven’d. Mean time, the Declaration made by the Mediators, in the Name of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, concerning the Succession and Exercise or the Kingly Powers, according to the Sense of the Laws, is to be accounted as if here repeated.

Artic. IV. ‘ That all Foreign Soldiers quit the Kingdom, and depart out of the Forts and Garrisons of *Hungary*, which for the future shall be put into the Hands of such Soldiers and Officers as are Natives, by the Common Consent of the Kingdom, and as the Exigency of Affairs may require. And this in Virtue of the 19th Article of the Year 1655, and of the 25th of 1659. And that the said Soldiers shall be maintain’d out of the King’s Revenues, appropriated by the Diet to that Purpose, pursuant to the 2d Article of the Year 1458.

Ans. IV. ‘ The Necessity of having Soldiers in the Kingdom, as well Foreigners as Natives, sufficiently appears from the History of past Times; because without Forces, neither Peace nor Tranquillity, nor the Laws themselves, are secure. And the former were never withdrawn out of the Kingdom, before sufficient Provision had been made, for Defence of the Borders, against the neighbouring Potentates, who were for the most part Enemies, for the Publick Peace, and for the Security of the King’s Person against any Tumults that might arise, and have frequently risen under all Kings, Natives not excepted. For otherwise, the Measures not only of the holy *Roman Empire*, but likewise of all *Christendom*, would be utterly founded; because ’tis of the last Importance to them, that this Barrier should be preserved. And it has been hitherto the principal Care of the said Empire, to defend this Rampart, with vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, and many Armies sent to that End. Moreover, the Emperor’s Hereditary

Full:

'tary Provinces have every Year largely contributed
 to the Defence of this Frontier, and the Payment
 of the Garrisons. But whether the foresaid Secu-
 rity and Peace can be sufficiently preserved by the
 sole Forces of the Natives, exclusive of all Foreign
 Aid, (which yet the Nation has often desired of
 His Imperial Majesty) and whether those Troops
 can be justly accounted Foreigners, who came only
 to defend the Kingdom, and are maintain'd by its
 Pay: Lastly, in what Number and Proportion, at
 least till a Time of Peace secur'd as is suppos'd by
 Domestick Union, Foreign and Native Troops should
 be maintain'd in the Field and in Garrison, on the
 Confines, and in the Forts, seems a thing not
 proper to be otherwise determined than by the
 Unanimous Resolution of the Diet. Which is in
 like manner to take care to remove Supernumerary
 Troops, and to keep the rest in good Order, under
 strict Discipline, and duly paid the Stipend settled
 in the Diet, without oppressing the defenceless
 People either in the Field or in the Garrison; to
 the end that they may not be Burthensom or Vexa-
 tious to the Inhabitants either in their Marches or
 Quarters; is also to prescribe certain Rules (un-
 der the severest Penalties against all Offenders)
 relating to the General and Inferior Officers both
 Natives and Foreigners, in what belongs to them
 by Virtue of their Offices, Correspondence or De-
 pendance; the Rank and Order they are to have,
 and in what manner they are to be treated and
 respected; having also regard to the Articles, a-
 mongst which, though those cited by the Male-
 contents, namely, the XIXth of the Year 1655,
 and the XXVth of the Year 1659, do import the
 removal of all Military Forces; yet we find others
 also, and particularly the Articles XIth of the
 Year 1609, and XIXth of 1546, by Virtue of
 which, the King is allowed, whether present or
 absent, to entertain Soldiers, whether *Hungarians*
 or Foreigners, to enable him to suppress the Disobe-
 dient and Rebellious; and by the XXXth Article
 of the Year 1552, and several others, which pro-
 vided, that according to the Exigencies of State,

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and Conjunctions of Time, Soldiers should be kept to Guard the Frontiers.

Artic. V. 'That the ample Authority of the Palatine of Hungary, compriz'd in the XXXIXth Title of the Second Part of the Tripartite Work, and in the Decree of King *Matthias*, in the Year 1485, relating to the Authority of the Palatine (Article X.) and in several other Laws, be entirely re-establish'd and restor'd; as also the Dignity and Offices of the Courts of Justice, Ban, Conservators of the Crown, the *Dignitas Tavernicalis*, and of the Chancery, Counties, and Royal Cities, and other-like Functions. That according to the IIIrd Article of the Year 1608, the King propose, as Candidates for the Office of Palatine, Four Persons duly Qualified and above all Exception, not excluding *Lutherans*, if any be found capable of that Employment: For, that Article prefers Qualifications to Religion; And that the Election of a Palatine out of those Four Persons be wholly in the Power of the Estates. That according to the Rule laid down in Article X. of the Fourth Decree of *Uladislaus*, and the Articles XXXIX. and XL. of the Year 1518, the Government of the Kingdom be vested in the Palatine and Senate, which shall be compos'd of Four Prelates, Eight Barons and Noblemen of the Kingdom, and Twelve Gentlemen chosen from all Parts of the Kingdom, that is to say, from the hither and farther sides of the *Danube* and *Tibiscus*; by whose Advice the King shall have the Power of Ordering and Directing the Administration. But in case one or other of the Senators come to die, the Palatine and the rest of the Senators shall recommend to His Royal Majesty, Three proper Persons, in the room of the Deceas'd, without any Distinction on Account of their Religion; out of which Number, His Majesty shall supply the Place of the dead Senator. Also, that half the Senate be obliged to reside at *Buda*.

Answ. V. 'That the Office of Palatine shall have and enjoy the full Authority belonging to it, according to the Laws of this Kingdom; the like to be

'be understood of the Court of Justice, the Ban;
'the Conservators of the Crown, the *Tavernicale*,
'the Chancery, the Counties, and other Royal Dig-
'nities and Offices; the Faults of those who have
'herein been deficient hitherto, falling on the Offi-
'cers, when, and where ever they have not suffici-
'ently acquitted them of their respective Duties.

'As to what concerns the Candidatship for the
'Office of *Palatine*, without distinction of Religion,
'so often repeated; (the said reiterated Repetition
'of this Clause, as well in this as in other Articles,
'is superfluous;) for there is no Intention to depart
'from that Custom where it is legally admitted;
'And it is universally known, that at the Diet of
'1681, Two Persons, both of the *Ausbourg* Confes-
'sion, were among the Candidates for the Office of
'*Palatine* then vacant; the Election of the Candi-
'dates remaining in the Hands of the People.

'But as to the Senate, and the Power claim'd of
'governing the Kingdom by that Assembly; and as
'to the Articles cited, which were declared to be in
'Force no longer than Three Years by the XXIV
'Article of the Year 1618, they are expir'd of
'themselves by the Expiration of the said Three
'Years; and another manner being introduc'd by
'subsequent Articles, the first were consequently a-
'bolish'd by the latter. But all these Particulars,
'relating to the Diet, as having been formerly con-
'cluded, chang'd, or abrogated by it, may if the
'States think fit be renew'd again.

'And if any Method can be propos'd for a better
'and more speedy Administration of Justice; by
'some Court of Judicature constantly resident in the
'Kingdom, (the Judges of which Court may be re-
'commended by the States tho' constituted by the
'King) his Sacred Majesty will not shew himself
'averse to such a Proposition, but on the contrary
'will endeavour heartily to promote it.

Artic. VI. 'That the Dignity and Authority of
'the Generalships establish'd by Law be restor'd,
'and the Office of Great General re-establish'd in
'the next Diet, according to the Intention of Ar-
'ticle XVIII of the Year 1526, and that all the

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Forces of the Kingdom be obedient to his Orders in times of Peace as of War, as being the first Person after the King in military Affairs: But if afterwards the said Office of General of the Kingdom becomes vacant, because it would be advisable that such an Office should not be long unsupply'd, and that if the supplying that Post should be deferr'd to a Diet, it might be too long delay'd, therefore each County shall be requir'd by Letters directed to them from the *Palatine* and the Senate, to transmit within the Space of Two Months their Suffrage and Consent for the Election of another General of the Kingdom, which Letters of Consent coming to the Senate, the *Palatine* and the Senate shall at all times declare and publish the Person who shall be elected to the Post of the Deceas'd General by the Majority of Voices concurring to name a Person of Merit, tho' the Suffrages of one or more of the Counties be wanting.

Ans. VI. As to what relates to the Office of Grand General, it is certain that this manner of Electing such a General is manifestly contrary to the Demand in the precedent Article; and that, on the contrary, after his Majesty, the *Palatine* is the grand General in Expeditions, as appears by the Laws of King *Matthias*, Article IV of the Fifth Decree, and also by the first Article of the Diet of *Sopron*, cited by the adverse Party in the antecedent Article.

If therefore any new Disposition be to be made in the Generalships of the Kingdom, or other Military Offices, such Alteration as is said before, and as the *Malecontents* themselves desire, ought to be regulated in a general Diet of the Kingdom, by the common Consent of all the States, who shall judge whether such a grand General as is pretended to be established, be for their Advantage and the Good of the Kingdom.

Artic. VII. That the illegal Authority of the Chambers of the Royal Treasury be suppress'd, and the Office of the Treasury which is establish'd by Law substituted in its Room; and that whoever shall be in Possession of that Office, shall be oblig'd

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‘ oblig’d to give in his Accompts in the full Diet of
 ‘ the Realm, according to the Intention of the Third,
 ‘ Fourth and Fifth Articles of *Lewis* the 2d, agreed
 ‘ in the Camp of *Rakos* in 1526.

Ans, VII. ‘ Supposing that the Revenues of the
 ‘ Kingdom, as well of the Chamber as Exchequer,
 ‘ and others, be well and justly Administer’d, with-
 ‘ out Fault, and conformable to the Laws, and that
 ‘ they be employ’d to the End to which they are de-
 ‘ sign’d by the King and Kingdom, it will be all one
 ‘ whether this be done under the Name of a Cham-
 ‘ ber, authoriz’d by the several States of the King-
 ‘ dom, or of a Treasury; provided, I say, those
 ‘ Revenues be employ’d as the Laws and Articles
 ‘ direct. But in regard that the Royal Revenues,
 ‘ properly so call’d, depend purely on the good Plea-
 ‘ sure and Will of the King, according to the An-
 ‘ swer formerly given by King *Ferdinand* the Holy,
 ‘ to the Articles of the Diet in 1545. Sect. *Videtur*
 ‘ *itaque*; neither the Chamber, nor any Administra-
 ‘ tor of it whatsoever, can be oblig’d to give his
 ‘ Accompts to any but the King: Yet as to the Con-
 ‘ tributions and Revenues of the Kingdom, it is
 ‘ just, that the Treasurers, or Receivers, or other
 ‘ Officers by what Title soever they are call’d, should
 ‘ render their Accompts to the Kingdom, as belong-
 ‘ ing to it; and to Conclude, this Affair shall be
 ‘ more at large debated and decided in a Diet.

Artic. VII. ‘ That the Sacred Crown of the King-
 ‘ dom, with the Jewels, Books, and every thing
 ‘ that immediately belongs to it, be brought back
 ‘ into the Kingdom, and committed to the Custody
 ‘ of such Persons as are Natives and of known Fi-
 ‘ delity to their Country, chosen by the People;
 ‘ that they shall keep the Crown in the Fortress of
 ‘ *Muran*, and it shall not be transported out of the
 ‘ Kingdom on Account of any intestine Disorders
 ‘ that may happen, without the Consent of the *Palatine*
 ‘ and the whole Senate; and this according to
 ‘ the 3d Article of the First Decree of *Vladislaus*,
 ‘ to the 4th Article of the Year 1608 before the
 ‘ Coronation, to the 2d Article, (Condition X.) of
 ‘ the Year 1659. And in case of the Decease of the

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Keepers so nominated by the Diet, their Successors shall be elected from among the Temporal Lords; not at the Recommendation of any particular Persons, but according to the Injunction of the 23d Article of the 4th Decree of *Uladislaw*, by the King, and all the Lords, Prelates, Barons, and the rest of the People.

Ans. VIII. 'The Articles cited by the *Malecontents*, require the Sacred Crown to be kept in the Castle of *Presbourg*, not in that of *Muran*: Wherefore it may remain there, where it now is, together with the Jewels of the Kingdom. And the Conservators of the Crown, who according to the Articles of the Kingdom, and particularly the 26th of the Year 1625, and the 35th of the Year 1681, ought to be chosen by the Diet, by whom the Substitues of those who shall die are to be confirm'd together with all such as shall hereafter be added to their Number, shall be appointed and settled according to the Laws,

'That the King's Books be constantly kept for the Future, in the Royal Chancery of *Hungary*, as they have been to this present time: The continual Necessity the Inhabitants are under of having frequent Recourse to them, requiring it.

Artic. IX. 'That the Law of Arms, call'd the Law of New Conquest, *Turkish* Law, or any other Law of that Nature, be abolish'd and repeal'd for ever; and that the House of *Austria*, considered as such, do not form any such Claims or Pretensions: For the King has no Right to Seize any Real or Personal Estates whatsoever, by any other way than the direct Course of Law, according to the Purport of the 2d Article of King *Andrew*, Tit. 9. Part 1. of the Tripartite Decree. And whereas the King was bound by the Tenour of his Obligation and Oath, in his Letters Patents of 1659, Condition XI, to enlarge and extend the Bounds of the Kingdom; and that the *Hungarian* Nation have paid such innumerable Contributions, and shed so much Blood, to recover several Parts and Provinces of the Kingdom: On this Account, the Lands and Goods which have been alienated from

or

‘ or forc’d out of the Hands of the Proprietors, under the pretence of the Law of Arms, the *Turkish* Law, or by any other Methods, without being paid for, shall return to their lawful Successors: And those who pretended to be the Buyers, or are the present Possessors, shall be referr’d to the Aulick Chamber of *Vienna*; but such as have been forc’d to pay any Price on pretence of the *Turkish* Law for their own Estates, whether constrain’d to it by unlawful Edicts, Threats or Fear, contrary to the Tenour of the Articles, shall have full Satisfaction made them, common Justice requiring to render to every one their own.

Ans. IX. Tho’ the Law of Arms, especially in Estates which were in the Possession of the *Turks* for an Age or more, and were recover’d in the last War, is founded on strong Reasons allow’d among all Nations; and tho’ the Commission of New Conquest be grounded on a very just Design, namely, that no Person shall be defrauded of his Right; nevertheless for the Sake of Peace it shall be abolish’d; and another Method be introduc’d by the Diet for determining all sorts of Controversies arising concerning the doubtful Right of the King and the Pretensions of private Persons: Since by vertue of the cited Articles, and particularly of Article XXXVII of the last Diet of *Sopron*, the Royal Exchequer is oblig’d to pursue and prosecute its Pretensions, and Acquisitions, (keeping within the Course of the Law) saving to those who shall pretend Damages, a Liberty to prosecute their Actions according to the 42d Article of the Year 1649.

‘ But always, and in all Places, we will yield to an amicable Accommodation.

Artic. X. ‘ Tho’ the Office of Chancellor is mention’d in the Fourth Article, it is yet proper to explain the Matter here more at large. It was provided by the Kings of *Hungary*, in the Ninth and Tenth Article before the Coronation, and agen in the Year 1608, that Foreign Nations, or particular Persons of other Countries, should never intermeddle in the Government of *Hungary*, it was also ordain’d

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‘ordain’d, that if any *Hungarian*, in the Dispatch of his own Affairs, should apply himself to Counsellors or Secretaries of another Nation, and get his Business transacted by them, the said Expedition or Conclusion should, *ipso facto*, become null and invalid, but because Men have openly acted in Opposition to these Orders, and contrary to the Thirty Fifth Article of the Year 1563, it is therefore, at present, become necessary to establish a Secular Chancellor, a Person duely qualified and a Native, (tho’ formerly the grand Chancellor of the Kingdom was always chosen out of the Clergy,) and that all unlawful Intrusions of Foreigners into the *Hungarian* Affairs, as being the principal Source of all our Grievances, be stopp’d and cease. And that the King be not allow’d to manage the Affairs of *Hungary*, by the Ministry of Foreigners, and that none of them intermeddle in the Processes of the Aulick or Military Chamber, or any other Chancery or Court, but that all Causes be committed to the Chancery of *Hungary*.

Ans. X. ‘The Authority of the Royal Aulick Chancery of *Hungary*, and its Power, shall be established assoon as may be according to the Tenour of the Laws: And as for what may seem to be wanting in this Particular, and in that relating to the Office of Chancellor to be conferr’d upon a duely qualified Person, those Matters shall be adjusted and determined by proper Expedients to be propos’d in the Diet. As for the Person of the Chancellor, it shall be wholly in the King’s Breast to nominate that Officer as he has hitherto done, and even to provide a fit Person beforehand: Nor shall any other Chancery or Court of Justice be permitted to prejudice the Royal Aulick Chancery of *Hungary* in any wise.

Artic. XI. ‘That the Offices of the Kingdom, and all Dignities, Ecclesiastical and Secular be put into the Hands of Native *Hungarians* of long Descent who have deserved well of their Country, with distinction or Regard to the Religion of those to be promoted to the Secular Employments, conformable to Article XXIV. of the Year 1662 and

that those who are not subject to the Laws of the Kingdom and who are not Personally settled in the Kingdom, shall not be capable of possessing any Estate, much less any Dignity. For as to Ecclesiastical Benefices, 'tis provided by the 32d Article of the 2d Decree of *Vladislaus*, that even those which are merely titular, shall not be conferr'd on Foreigners, and that if any have been so Conferr'd they shall be resum'd. It is also provided by the 56th Article of the Year 1498, which is consonant to the Canons, and to the Articles of the 3d Decree of *Vladislaus*, that no Man shall possess Two Benefices, and that during the Life of the Possessor no Person shall be nominated to Succeed him. As for Secular Offices, Provision is made by the 9th, and 10th Articles of the Pacification of *Vienna* of the Year 1606, and by the 9th, and 10th Articles of the Year 1608, that the Government of the Boarders shall be managed by the Council of *Hungary*, which is likewise impower'd to confer upon Native *Hungarians* duly Qualified, the Honours of the Captainships, Provostships, Officialties, and Chanceries, in those Parts. Further, the 16th Article of King *Albert* of the Year 1439, and the 10th of the 5th Decree of *Vladislaus*, forbid the giving any Estate to Foreigners. Nay, by the 31st Article of the Year 1599, Estates bestow'd on Foreigners are to be resum'd, and the 9th and 10th Articles of the Year 1608 before the Coronation, also the 16th Article of the Year 1439, expressly declare, that all such Estates shall be given *Gratis* to Natives of known Merit.

Ans, XI. In the Distribution of all the Offices and Dignities of the Kingdom, both Ecclesiastical and Secular, Regard shall be had in the first Place to such Natives as are capable and have deserved well of the King and Country, according to the Laws of the Kingdom cited in this Article; tho' by the publick Acts of former times, 'tis manifest that well-deserving Foreigners Naturaliz'd by the King's Favour in Virtue of the 11th Article of the Year 1609, are not excluded (but are recommended by the 6th Chapter of the first Book of the Decrees of *St Stephen*.) And tho' his Imperial
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' Royal Majesty graciously desirous that the Natives
 ' of all his Kingdoms and Provinces, should have
 ' equal Access not only to Secular but Ecclesiastical
 ' Dignities and Employments, (provided the Merit
 ' be equal) without any Distinction of Nation or
 ' (in Secular Offices) of Religion. Yet it would be
 ' repugnant to Justice and Equity, to deem those to
 ' be Foreigners, who are justly possessed of the
 ' Right of Naturalization, which is received among
 ' all Christian Nations; and approved even by the
 ' Laws of the Kingdom; and is besides constantly
 ' allowed to the *Hungarians* that possess Estates in
 ' other of his Majesty's Kingdoms and Provinces.

' Notwithstanding, if some Persons have not yet
 ' perform'd what they ought to have done, they
 ' shall do it in the First Diet of the Kingdom con-
 ' formable to the Laws; otherwise they shall as the
 ' Articles direct be depriv'd of the Advantages they
 ' have obtain'd,

Artic. XII. ' That the Affair concerning the Right
 ' of the tolerated Religions, be accommodated so as
 ' to contribute to Peace, and to a Union of Minds,
 ' (notwithstanding the Opposition of the Clergy)
 ' according to the Proposition of those that are of
 ' the *Augsbourg* and *Helvetic* Confessions; which
 ' Proposition runs in these Terms, *viz.* That the
 ' Exercise of the Religions permitted in the King-
 ' dom remain free, and be maintain'd in the Con-
 ' dition wherein it was establish'd by the amicable
 ' Treaty begun at *Szacsen*; together with the Pos-
 ' session of the Churches and Benefices; and that it
 ' be continued on the same Establishment, not only
 ' in the Parts beyond the *Danube*, but also in the
 ' Places which are not yet confederated; and that
 ' for the future neither Churches, Schools or Bene-
 ' fices shall be seized, nor any Violence offered to
 ' Consciences on any Pretence whatever: And fur-
 ' ther, that all these Particulars be sufficiently secu-
 ' red by the Promises of the Potentates, Guarantees
 ' of this Treaty, and by the Article to be concluded
 ' by the Diet.

Ans. XII. ' The Rights, Liberty and Security
 ' of the Religion received in the Kingdom, seem
 ' suffi-

‘ sufficiently to be provided for by the Articles of
 ‘ the Diet, but especially by the latest, which His
 ‘ Majesty promised religiously to observe and exe-
 ‘ cute; and will likewise cause the Clause, *With a*
 ‘ *Salvo to the Right of Temporal Lords*, to be explain’d
 ‘ by the Diet in its genuine and just Sense, and will
 ‘ not suffer ill Use to be made of it.

‘ But it having not been intimated to the Imperial
 ‘ Commissioners, what the Malecontents understand
 ‘ by the *Establisment of the received Religion*, which
 ‘ perhaps is intended to be new-modell’d, introduced
 ‘ and amplified, upon the Foot of the amicable
 ‘ Treaty begun at *Szeeszen*, they cannot Answer
 ‘ things unknown, much less be able to determine
 ‘ whether they are conformable to the Laws, and
 ‘ Just, or whether they are New Demands; which
 ‘ besides cannot be resolv’d any otherwise than by
 ‘ a General Diet of the Kingdom.

Artic. XIII. ‘ The Jesuits having hitherto neg-
 ‘ lected to conform themselves to the wholsom Con-
 ‘ stitutions of the Estates of the Kingdom, made
 ‘ concerning their Establisment and Maintenance
 ‘ within the Limits of the Kingdom, ought to depart
 ‘ the Country; And ’tis Demanded; that they never
 ‘ be suffer’d to return into it, without the Consent of
 ‘ the Estates of the Kingdom; and that as for the
 ‘ Lands and Effects they are possess’d of in the King-
 ‘ dom, those that belong’d to the Church by ancient
 ‘ Settlement, shall, *ipso facto*, return to the Clergy;
 ‘ and those that shall appear to have been wrested
 ‘ from private Families, shall be restor’d to those
 ‘ Families.

Answ. XIII. ‘ As to what concerns the Fathers of
 ‘ *Jesús*, seeing their Order was admitted into the
 ‘ Kingdom by the last Diet of *Presburg*, Article XX:
 ‘ of the Year 1687; and seeing what hath been con-
 ‘ cluded in the Diet cannot be annull’d or alter’d but
 ‘ by the Diet, therefore this Article must be referred
 ‘ to a General Diet of the Kingdom. As to what is
 ‘ propos’d, touching the Expelling them out of the
 ‘ Kingdom, the Resumption of the Ecclesiastical
 ‘ Lands and Benefices, which they hold by Virtue
 ‘ of the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom,
 ‘ name-

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namely, the XIth Article of the Year 1486, the XXVIIth Article of the Year 1504, and the Decree of Ferdinand the First, of the Year 1506; as also touching the Secular Estates they are possess'd of contrary to the Laws of the Country, particularly the LVth Article of the Year 1498, the XVIIth Article of the Year 1647, and others, to the prejudice of the Sacred Crown of the Kingdom, and of the Secular Clergy and private Families, and which may be deem'd to be fallen into Mortmain; these Things, we say, shall in the said General Diet be referred to the Legal Decision of the King and Kingdom.

Artic. XIV. 'That the Course of Law, the Proceedings of the Diet, the extraordinary Octaves, and the Declaration of all Judgments, be observ'd, according to the Laws, in Consequence of the Fifth Condition of the Patent of the Year 1659, and of the Laws therein cited; and that the Royal Exchequer be plainly and clearly subjected to the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom, according to the Title 39 of the Second Part of the Tripartite Work.

Ans. XIV. 'His Sacred Majesty hath already frequently Declared, That he would take care that the Course of the Law, the Proceedings of the Diet, and of the Extraordinary Octaves, and the Declarations of all Judgments, should be strictly observed, according to the Laws cited by the Malecontents, as well as others of fresher Date, as the XXVIIIth and XXXVIIth of the Year 1611: And if in any manner the Legal Usage and ancient Custom have been departed from, (as some believe) or any Defect be found, His Majesty will cause it to be altered or amended; he will likewise remove all Obstructions, and see that Justice have its due and free Course.

Artic. XV. 'That due Satisfaction be made by the Court, Chambers, and Exchequer, to those who have been aggrieved contrary to Law; that full Restitution be made them, of all the moveable and immoveable Goods which have been violently
and

and illegally taken from them in pursuance of the said Sentence, or that a full Equivalent be given them for whatever has been wrested from them on pretence of the Authority aforesaid, and that has been converted into Money, or any otherwise disposed of: For the afore-cited Second Article of King *Andrew*, Tit. 9, and of the First Part of the Tripartite Decree, and Article XXIV of the Year 1613, Declare, That the Nobles who are not Lawfully Cited and Convicted according to due Course of Law, are no ways liable to a Sentence of Condemnation against their Goods or Person, nor to be Arrested or Seized; whence it follows, that the Goods or Estates which contrary to due Course of Law have been wrested from the Lawful Possessors, without paying any thing for them, during, before or since the Troubles of *Teckely*, ought to be restored to them. And whereas several Instruments of Deeds, which were carried into the Exchequer at the time of the Confiscation of the Estates, are not yet restored to their Lawful Owners, though Restitution be made of the Estates; as well the Instruments which belong to the Estates already restored, and lie in the Chambers or elsewhere, as the Estates which ought yet to be restored, shall be returned to their Lawful Owners, together with the Writings belonging to them. But if any of the Writings and Charters of the Inhabitants have been carried to the Chambers at the time of the Confiscation of their Estates, either Real or Personal, or have been otherwise seized by the said Chambers on account of the said Troubles; the said Writings and Charters shall be assign'd to the Corporations, to be kept by them; and for the future, no Writing or Instrument concerning the Kingdom in general, or of the Inhabitants in particular, shall be detain'd or kept in the Chambers, or by the Exchequer.

Ans^w. XV. 'Allowing the Supposition to be true, think it Just and Equitable, that a proper Satisfaction be made to all the Subjects in the Kingdom who have been Condemned by the Court, the Chambers, or the Exchequer, contrary to Law, and that a Restitution be made of the Estates, either
' Real

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‘ Real or Personal, unlawfully taken from them, either in Specie, or by an Equivalent, as also of the Writings and Instruments fallen into the Hands of the Exchequer at the Time of the Confiscation; and that the other Writings which have been carried to the Chambers, should be kept by the respective Persons and Corporations to whom they of Right belong.

‘ But as to those who pretended to have had any Injustice done them, and might have Pleaded or Complained, before, during, and since the *Tecklean* Troubles, it is sufficiently provided for in Article XI. of the Year 1681, and VII. of the Year 1687; and if any have since that time had reason to complain of the like Treatment, the same Provision may be made for them in the next Diet.

Artic. XVI. ‘ That the Donatives, Presentations to Benefices, Privileges, Grants, or Sales of Estates, made to the Prejudice of the Laws of the Kingdom and the Inhabitants, and above all, in the Time of the deceased Emperor *Leopold*, as likewise the Letters-Patents which have been since Issued out to the same Ends, be entirely Cancell’d and Abolish’d: And further, that if any Real or Personal Estate, or any Posts or Charges, have been taken away from the New Confederates, and given to others, on any Pretence or Colour whatsoever, all such Instruments Issued out shall be Annull’d and render’d of no Force, as well at present as for the future.

Answ. XVI. ‘ What is Demanded in this Article, ought not only to be Granted, but all other Donations, Presentations to Benefices, Privileges, Gratifications, Incriptions to Sales, and other Benefices of this nature, as well as all Epistolary Instruments whatsoever, if it be prov’d that they have been unlawfully Issued out, to the prejudice of the Laws of the Realm, and of the Inhabitants, or that the Obainers have acquired them in undue manner, ought to be Annull’d likewise.

‘ And as to that part of the Demand which is not provided for in the precedent Articles, especially in that immediately precedent, the Parties aggrieved shall

' shall apply themselves to the ordinary Methods of
' Justice, or expect a Remedy at the approaching
' Diet, having before drawn up a particular, exact,
' and circumstantiated Deduction of their Grievances.
' And there being no particular Specification of the
' Presentation to Benefices contain'd herein, what
' the Confederates mean thereby, doth not appear to
' the August Court.

' As for the rest, it is not to be doubted but the
' Act of Oblivion, which shall be made in Pursuance
' of the Peace, shall be strictly observed in all
' Points.

Artic. XVII. ' That the Value and Price of the
' Copper-Money, Coin'd for the most pressing Ne-
' cessities of the Kingdom, remain in the State in
' which it actually at present is, during this present
' Treaty of Peace; but for the future, it shall not
' be permitted to Coin any, without the Consent of
' of an Universal Diet; and that Half the Revenue
' of the Mines be annually set a-part and employed
' in the Change of it. But when it is once Changed,
' and immediately Melted, the Standard shall return
' to the Intrinsick Value of the Copper; for it was
' not without Reason that *that* sort of Money was
' introduced, since for several Years last past, innu-
' merable Contributions have been imposed, many
' other Exactions made, and so many Millions of
' Gold and Silver have been extorted, rais'd, and
' carry'd out of the Kingdom, that if this Copper-
' Money had not been Coin'd, the miserable Inhabi-
' tants would scarce have been able to have liv'd,
' nor would they for the future:

Ans^r. XVII. ' The Estates of the Realm shall
' take care, at the next General Diet of the King-
' dom, by the most easie and favourable Means pos-
' sible, to abolish the Copper-Money, which, on
' what Pretence soever, was yet Coin'd with a very
' ill Effect, without Law or Ordinance, and solely
' introduced into the Kingdom by a private Autho-
' rity, and ought to be charg'd on the same Persons,
' who within Three Years past have converted sever-
' al Millions to their own Profit, part of it in Silver-
' Money extorted from the miserable People, and
' Coin'd

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Coin'd in the Mountains, and part in Mass, or
 Ingots of Gold and Silver, indeed under pretence
 of the Publick Good, but more truly for their own
 Use and Advantage : And with the utmost Expedi-
 tion and Convenience possible, and with the least
 Damage to the Inhabitants, Care shall be taken,
 and all Endeavours us'd to contrive a Remedy, and
 put it in Execution, it being impossible that the
 Currency of this Money be continued longer, with-
 out the utter Ruine of the Kingdom.

Artic. XVIII. 'The People being very sensible
 that the Treaty of the Peace of *Carlowitz* was Con-
 cluded without their Consent, contrary to the
 Intent of the positive Laws of the Realm, more-
 especially of Article IV. of the Year 1546 ; it is not
 fit that any Treaty of Peace should for the future
 be carried on in the King's Name ; and besides,
 that no Negotiation be Treated on, much less
 Concluded, without the Cognizance of the Pala-
 tine and of the Senate, pursuant to the Third Ar-
 ticle of the Letters-Patents of the Year 1659.

Answ. XVIII. 'Though this Demand doth not
 seem contrary to the Letters-Patents, nor to the
 cited Laws, nor even to some of later Date ; as for
 Instance, the IVth Article of the Diet of *Copron* ;
 yet the thing in Question having been maturely
 weigh'd and consider'd, and it appearing purely to
 regard the Time to come, it will be more proper
 to Treat of it in the Name of all the Estates in the
 next Diet of the Kingdom, where such Care shall
 be taken of this Demand, conformably to the
 Laws, that no Person shall have reason of Com-
 plaint.

Artic. XIX. 'Though none of all the Confe-
 derated *Hungarians*, of whatsoever Quality, Con-
 dition or Office, whether Ecclesiastical or Secular,
 acknowledge to the contrary, but that they have
 justly taken up Arms for their Liberty, and have
 not fail'd in any particular Duty to their Country,
 or justly incurr'd any Censure ; yet, to the end that
 this Action, which is really Glorious to them,
 may not in future Times be distorted or strain'd,

to

to be prejudicial to their Honours, and disadvantageous to all those who have taken part in the New Confederacy, even to the Dead, and their Successors, and expressly and particularly to those who being engag'd in the Service of the Late Emperor, or his Successor, his present Reigning Imperial Majesty, in what Post soever, Military or Civil, have abandon'd the same for the Love of their Country, which should prevail above all other Obligations or Engagements; as also to those of a Foreign Nation, the Hereditary Subjects to His Majesty, who have join'd and united themselves to the Confederated Estates of the Kingdom of Hungary, and yet continue in the Confederacy with them, or for the future shall adhere to them; and lastly, to those who have converted to their Use the Produce of the Estates, bestow'd on them by the most Serene Duke, Prince *Ragotski*, and which has been justly taken from the Enemies by the Law of Arms; we Demand a General and Universal Amnesty and Oblivion, to extend generally to all Acts and Actions whatsoever, and that the said Confederates be call'd, esteem'd and held to be the true Defenders of their Country, Laws and Liberties, and that the said Amnesty extend to those who firmly adher'd to the Malecontents in the past Troubles, or that did in any manner raise and foment them, and by reason thereof were excluded out of the Amnesty at the Peace of *Carlowitz*, whether at present alive or dead.

Ans. XIX. 'It would be of too dangerous and pernicious Consequence to all Princes, Kingdoms or States in the World, and would destroy their Superiority, and disturb the Peoples Repose, to grant this Demand in the Terms and Manner propos'd. But the Malecontents ought, notwithstanding, to be certain and assur'd, That His Majesty, out of his Clemency, will agree to an Oblivion of all past Injuries and Offences, and that without taking any Notice of the Effects and Possessions that have been lost and destroyed during the present Troubles, all Honours, Rights, Privileges, and other Things whatsoever, shall, at the Conclusion of this Peace, be restor'd to

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Condition they were in at the breaking out of these Disorders.

But as for those who are excluded from the Peace of *Carlowitz*, and who voluntarily and actually submitted to the *Turks*, and would not amend their Faults at the Time of that Treaty, they ought also to be left out of this: And that this Treaty may be inviolably kept, it will not be safe to admit them.

And as to what is here added, concerning those who for the future shall Join the Revolters, it doth not seem to proceed from a sincere Heart, desirous of Peace and Tranquillity.

Artic. XX. 'Seeing the Foundation of the Overthrow of our Liberties and Privileges particularly appear'd in the Invasion of the Prerogatives of the Nobility, besides in an infinite Number of other Grievances, which were caus'd by the unlawful Process against the most Serene Prince *Francis Raggotsky*, Duke of the Estates and Confederate Orders of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, (Tit.) And against Count *Nicholas Beresini*, Grand-General to the said Duke, and of the Estates and Orders of the Realm, (Tit.) 'Tis therefore Demanded, That the Sentence which was Publish'd, though in it self Illegal, as being contrary to the Laws, and more especially to those of *Ferdinand*, Article XLI. of the Year 1536, be not only Cancell'd and Abolish'd, but also Declared, Publish'd and Pronounced Illegitimate and Null; the People believing it very reasonable that the said Duke and Grand-General ought to have a worthy Satisfaction, proportion'd to the many Fatigues and Dangers that they have undergone for the Love of their Country.

Ans. XX. 'We are of Opinion, that this Article ought to be moved at the Diet, according to the Example of the XXIIId Article of the Year 1608, after the Coronation; wherefore we also refer it thither: Besides, it is directly prejudicial to His Majesty's Rights: But after the Peace, those who are compriz'd in this Demand, may have Room to hope very much from the Natural Benignity of His Majesty, on which they ought to rely entirely,

entirely, especially if they will sincerely concur
in, and endeavour the Advancement of the Treaty
of Peace.

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Artic. XXI. 'That the Rights of the Nobility
'and of all the Estates, and the Privileges of the
'Cities called the *Faziges*, and the *Cumaus* and other
'Privileged Towns of the *Heydukes*, remain entire;
'and that the Diet be held every Three Years, if it
'cannot be held oftner, according to the Second
'Condition of the Letters Patents of the Year 1659.
'and according to the Intention of the other Laws,
'approving and authorizing the same.

Ans. XXI 'Sufficient Provision is certainly made
'in the precedent Treaties for the Prerogatives of
'the Nobility; and it is likewise proper to refer to
'the future Diet whatever regards the *Faziges* and
'*Cumaus*, and the other Cities pretending to be pri-
'viledg'd, and mention'd in this Article, after the
'manner there insinuated. And his Majesty will
'not at all oppose the holding of a General Diet
'every Three Years for the future, or even more
'frequently, according to the Tenor of the Laws,
'in his Royal Presence, or in the Presence of Com-
'missioners, which shall be deputed on his Part, ac-
'cording to the Exigence of Affairs, and the just
'Desire of the People,

Artic. XXII. 'That all the Laws, Liberties, De-
'crees, Constitutions, Accords or Conventions, (*Pacta*
'*Conventa*) or as they are otherwise called Letters,
'be confirmed with all their Clauses and Conditions
'by the Royal Oath, according to the Form expres-
'sed by the Diet; and that being confirm'd, rati-
'fy'd, accepted and sworn to they remain inviola-
'bly, and be kept without any Infraction; and that
'no Nobleman nor Peasant be charged with any
'Impositions, without the Knowledge and Consent
'of the People, according to the III Article of the
'abovemention'd King *Andrew*, and the X. Article
'of the 5th Decree of *Vladislaus* in 1504.

Ans. XXII. 'That according to the accustomed
'Usage, all the Laws, Liberties, Decrees, Constitu-
'tions, Accords or Conventions, (*Pacta Conventa*)

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or, as they are otherways called, Letters Parents, be confirm'd with all their Clauses and Conditions and that being confirm'd in this manner, and ratify'd, they remain inviolable, and be sacredly and religiously observ'd, without any Infraction; and that the Imposition of any sort of Contributions whatsoever, to be levy'd on the People for the Safety of the Realm, and that shall be necessary for the Support of the Royal Dignity, shall not be transacted otherwise than by the Diet, and not till after the previous Deliberation of the Estates and their Lawful Consent first obtained; it being well known, not only from the Law cited in this Article, but from several other Articles likewise, that all Contributions, Subsidies, and even voluntary Works for the Necessities of the Realm, have never been regulated or impos'd, except in full Diet.

Artic. XXIII. 'That all these Demands, after they have been remitted to the Confederated Estates of the Realm for their Ratification, be ratify'd and accepted for the Conclusion of the Treaty, in the General Assembly of the said States, which ought to follow, and that they be put in Execution in the Presence of the Plenipotentiaries of the Guarantees; and that these Demands being agreed to, they that follow the contrary Party resign their Offices, according to the Form practis'd in the Third Article of the Year 1446, and that the Diet then, as well as after, begin with its usual Formalities, namely, by a New Election of Barons established by the Realm, and by the Re-establishment of the Government of the Kingdom, according to the Laws, and by the present Pacification; and that all the Grievances of the Kingdom, tho' not mention'd here, be justly redress'd, and every person have equitable Satisfaction.

Ans. XXIII. 'When by the Divine Assistance, the Peace shall be concluded, the Ratification shall be compleat as soon as possible, which may be within the Space of Three or Four Weeks or sooner; seeing they who ought to be called to assist at the Deliberation, will not fail forthwith to render

render themselves at the Place appointed, the Affairs there to be debated so nearly concerning them.

The Resignation of Offices, actually exercis'd to this present, by Persons faithful to his Majesty, cannot be insisted on as pursuant to the cited Law which was made in a quite different Conjunction, (*viz.* the Time of a Change of Government) nor is it conformable to Justice or Peace, or to the Example produced in the Pacification of *Vienna* 1606. Sect. *Quod vero fideles*, where it is expressly declared, that they who persevere in their Fidelity to the King, rather deserve Praise and Recompence than Chastisement and Punishment.

And his Majesty will not fail to call a Diet, so necessary for the Conclusion and Perfection of this Sacred Work; and also to Redress in the Diet all the Grievances, according to the Duty of his Sovereign Government.

This is what the Commissioners of his Imperial Majesty were willing to deliver in Answer to the Demands of the *Malecontents*, who pretend that the Constitutions of the Realm are Wounded, and declare that to be the Cause why they justly took up Arms, founded upon the most ancient and Modern Constitutions of the Diet; some Articles of which they have drawn out, and alledg'd in their Favour, but which in Part have been alter'd or abolish'd by the Diet; not doubting in the least, that all and every of the Inhabitants, who truly love their Country, seeing and considering the paternal Affection of his Majesty for the *Hungarian* Nation, and his Love and sincere Zeal to introduce Tranquility into the Realm, will give Ear to the most wholesome Counsels, and will not only without delay, and whilst it is yet Time, and Opportunity presents, generously turn their Thoughts towards Peace, but with the whole Christian World sufficiently observe who it is that at present deprives them of so great a Good, and that it is not in any wise to be charg'd on his Majesty, if after using the Endeavours which his Justice and Bounty have offer'd, it happen, that the Kingdom be farther plung'd in the Miseries of these Troubles,

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‘ (which God of his Mercy avert) or be utterly sub-
 verted and ruin’d.

Such who shall peruse these foregoing Demands of the *Hungarians*, and the Answer of the Imperial Ministers, must needs conclude, that there was no probability that People who met in such Dispositions, should agree upon a Treaty and make Peace. The Demands of the *Hungarians* imply’d, That all their Privileges were violated; and the Answer of the *Imperialists* on the contrary, suppos’d them in the Wrong, for they own’d no such Violation, but only declared that if there was any such thing, it should be remedied in a future Diet. Notwithstanding the Mediators were very sensible that the Two Parties were not so sincerely inclin’d to Peace as they could have wish’d, they continued their Mediation with all possible Care and Industry, and endeavour’d to convince both Parties of the Necessity of putting an end to those Troubles, which if continued, could not but Ruine entirely *Hungary*, and end in the Extirpation of the Christian Religion in that Country. Their Reasons had indeed some seeming Effect upon them; since the Imperial Court granted some of the Demands of the *Hungarians*, and the latter receded from some of the Articles they had insisted upon. This and the Prolongation of the Truce to the 24th, made People expect a sudden Pacification, but contrary to their Expectations, the Conferences broke off, and the Mediators could not obtain a further Prolongation of the Suspension of Arms. Those Ministers waited on Prince *Ragotski* at *Schinta*, and took their leave of that Prince and the Deputies of the *Hungarians*, who delivered to them Two Letters, one to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and another for the States-General, wherein they returned their hearty Thanks to Her Majesty and their High Mightinesses, for their generous Interposition in Favour of their Nation, and assur’d them, that they were very sorry that their Mediation should have been frustrated by the Artifices of some, who having fomented these Troubles, were altogether

ther against Peace, being resolved to see the Ruin of *Hungary* compleated.

The following Letter which came from a Gentleman who had all the Opportunity he could wish for, to be rightly inform'd will, besides other Curiosities inform the Reader in some Measure of the Reason of it.

‘Y^Esterday I returned from *Hungary*, with the A Letter
 ‘Plenipotentiaries of *England* and *Holland*, ha- about the
 ‘ving continued in that Country, for very near Negotia-
 ‘Nine Months together. I have had time to make tions in
 ‘some Remarks on the Customs of the *Hungarians*, *Hungary*.
 ‘and their Inclinations in relation to the Peace, for 24.
 ‘which their Excellencies have taken so much pains
 ‘to no Purpose, which I shall impart to you another
 ‘time. I must content my self to tell you at pre-
 ‘sent, that the *Hungarians* are in general Grave and
 ‘Reserved, which is the Reason that People mistake
 ‘them at first and take for Rudeness and want of
 ‘good Manners, what is the Effect of their Cauti-
 ‘ousness and Jealousies: I was my self mistaken as
 ‘well as others; but my long Continuance amongst
 ‘them, has convinc’d me that their Nobility have
 ‘as much Politeness, as any of their Neighbours,
 ‘and that they are free and easie whenever they
 ‘think they may be so without any danger or
 ‘prejudice to their Interest. I was never better en-
 ‘tertained in my Life, and I think none of the Re-
 ‘tinue of the Ministers of *England* and *Holland* can
 ‘complain of any Uncivilities on the Part of this
 ‘People. The Jesuits are very Powerful at *Tirnavu*,
 ‘and have many Learned Men in their Society, who
 ‘are free and very communicative. They have ta-
 ‘ken a World of Pains to Search after the Original
 ‘and Antiquity of the *Hungarian* Nation, and have
 ‘ready for the Press a great Volume of Remarks on
 ‘the same, with a World of Inscriptions, Medals
 ‘and other Monuments, which will not only give
 ‘us a better Account of that Country, than any
 ‘Book extant, but will also Illustrate several obscure
 ‘Things in the *Roman* History, and especially in
 ‘relation to the Expeditions of that People towards
 ‘the *Danube*. I don’t question but you have had
 ‘an

July.



'an Account from time to time of the Negotiations
 ' which were set on Foot by the Mediation of *Eng-*
 ' *land* and *Holland*, but how the same came to break
 ' off, I shall tell you another time. I was once in
 ' hopes, that the Peace would be soon concluded,
 ' and I thought the Victory of *Ramellies* would have
 ' contributed to the Pacification of these Troubles;
 ' but I was mistaken, and if I am rightly informed,
 ' that great and unexpected Victory has had a con-
 ' trary Effect. The Jesuits have certainly the best
 ' Intelligence that any one can get in *Hungary*, and
 ' they have all along told me, that these Negotiations
 ' would come to nothing at all, and they had
 ' such Grounds for their Assurance, that notwithstanding
 ' they knew that their Banishment out of
 ' *Hungary* was one of the chief Articles insisted upon
 ' by the *Malescontents*, I could not discover the least
 ' Uneasiness in them on that Point. The Truce ex-
 ' piring this Day, the Troops of both Parties are
 ' actually in Motion to renew their Hostilities, and
 ' you may expect to hear of the most bloody War
 ' that ever was, which I am afraid will be still more
 ' Cruel than a War between *Christians* and the *Turks*.
 ' I pity the Troops that are to be concerned in this
 ' Quarrel; for as the *Hungarians* expect no Mercy
 ' from the *Germans*, they are not likely to give any
 ' Quarter to such who shall fall into their Hands.
 ' Their Generals have not been Idle during the Suf-
 ' pension of Arms; they have exercised their Troops,
 ' and seem resolved to fight it out to the last Man,
 ' since as they say, they have nothing to expect but
 ' Fetters and Chains, if they are overcome by the
 ' *Imperialists*. Their Commanders have exasperated
 ' the People to that Degree, that they will rather
 ' Consent to put themselves under the Protection of
 ' the *Turks*, than submit to the *Imperialists*, unless
 ' their Grievances are redressed. 'Tis good For-
 ' tune for the Emperor, that the Grand Signior is
 ' not of a Turbulent Spirit, or else that the Condi-
 ' tion of his Affairs does not permit him to hearken
 ' to the Proposals that are made unto him on the
 ' Part of the *Hungarians*; for otherwise I should look
 ' upon *Hungary* to be in great danger of being dismem-
 ' bered from the Hereditary Dominions. The Horse

of

July.



‘ of the *Hungarians* look very well, and their Generals
 ‘ seem confident that they shall be able to cope with
 ‘ the *German* Cavalry ; but they seem not to expect
 ‘ the same Firmness and Resolution from their In-
 ‘ fantry, till they are us’d to Arms, and Fighting a
 ‘ Year longer. Time will shew whether their Opi-
 ‘ nion be well Grounded ; but I must tell you, that
 ‘ they will be attacked with more Vigour than
 ‘ ever, and that their best Generals come very
 ‘ short of Count *Staremberg* in Experience and Ca-
 ‘ pacity.

Having mentioned the *Hungarians* Letters to the
 Queen of *Great Britain* and the States-General,
 that to the States you may take as follows ; but
 what Maxime our States-Men go upon, that the o-
 ther to the Queen, as well as many the like Pieces,
 which I should think would much redound to the
 Glory of the Nation, are not made Publick, I do
 not understand.

High and Mighty Lords,

‘ THE Generous Sentiments which have prompt-
 ‘ ed Your High Mightinesses to endeavour to
 ‘ procure a happy Peace for the *Hungarian* Nation,
 ‘ having wrought in us a just Acknowledgement, I
 ‘ joyfully embrace this Occasion gratefully to render
 ‘ your High Mightinesses my own most humble
 ‘ Thanks, and with them those of the Confederated
 ‘ Estates of whom I am the Leader and Chief. ’Tis
 ‘ certain, that the sole Aim which I and the *Hunga-
 ‘ rian* Nation propos’d to our selves, namely, to re-
 ‘ cover our just and reasonable Liberty Founded on
 ‘ the Laws of the Kingdom, by taking Arms against
 ‘ those who had long sought to oppress us under the
 ‘ Yoke of Arbitrary Power, could never be more
 ‘ Powerfully seconded, than by the Mediation of
 ‘ your High Mightinesses and of Her Majesty the
 ‘ Queen of *Great-Britain* : Because no Government
 ‘ in the World better knows the Value of Liberty
 ‘ than your High Mightinesses, who have at all
 ‘ Times made Use of the Force God has put into
 ‘ your Hands to maintain it.

Prince Ra-
 gotski's
 Letter to
 the States-
 General:
 28.

‘ We

July.

‘ We flatter’d our selves with pleasing Hopes, that a lasting Peace would be the Issue of that Mediation, having to do with a Prince who, as for his own Person, was not the Author of our past Calamities, who has given us no less frequent Assurances of his Affection than of his sincere Desire of Peace, and who has so great Obligations to your High Mightinesses and Her Majesty the Queen of *Great-Britain*, that we had Ground to believe he could refuse you nothing.

‘ These Considerations had so thoroughly rooted out of our Hearts all Distrust, and produc’d in us so perfect a Disposition to facilitate the Negotiation of Peace, under an Auspicious Mediation which we esteem’d our greatest Happiness, that we thought it impossible the Treaty should not be carried on to a Happy Issue.

‘ But I find my self constrain’d to acquaint your High Mightinesses, with too real Grief, that hardly had we begun to treat, when we perceiv’d that the adverse Party pretended rather to prescribe us hard Laws, than agree with us on Conditions that might be deem’d equitable on both sides. For his Imperial Majesty having return’d an Answer to our Propositions, in which he referr’d almost all the essential Points to a Diet, we had no time allow’d us to make a Reply ; but as if the Peace was to be founded on our Despair, not on our Confidence in the Emperor and our willing Compliance, the Imperial Court has forc’d us to betake our selves again to Arms, refusing to grant the least Prolongation of the Armistice beyond the 24th of *July*, notwithstanding all the Instances made to them to that Purpose by the Ministers of your High Mightinesses and of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, whose Endeavours we cannot sufficiently commend, and of whose Equity we are so fully persuaded, that we dare trust, the Faithful Report they will make to your High Mightinesses and Her Majesty, will shew, that the true Causes of the unhappy Rupture of the Treaty, were the violent Councils of some of the Emperor’s Ministers, whose Sincerity and Maxims are thereby become more suspected to us than ever.

‘ We

‘ We think our selves happy that we can alledge
 ‘ the just Grounds of our Complaints, to Potentates
 ‘ whose Vertues make them deservedly admir’d by
 ‘ the whole Universe; and if our Arms have occa-
 ‘ sion’d some Diversion of those of your High Mighti-
 ‘ nesses and of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, ’tis our
 ‘ much harder Lot to be expos’d to the fatal Effects
 ‘ of the Victorious Arms of Potentates, whose Power
 ‘ and Valour we revere as much as we prize their Me-
 ‘ diation, since their Conquests encrease the Pride of
 ‘ our Enemies, and contribute to our Oppression, by
 ‘ drawing upon us Troops from *Bavaria* and the
 ‘ Empire.

‘ But we put our Confidence in God, and in the
 ‘ Justice of our Cause, which has no other Prospect
 ‘ than the maintaining of the most Sacred Laws of
 ‘ the Kingdom. I cannot without extreme Regret
 ‘ resolve to have recourse to Means, that will engage
 ‘ me a-new to spill the Blood of my Fellow-Country-
 ‘ men, after having endeavour’d with so much Sin-
 ‘ cerity, and at the Expence even of my Dignity, to
 ‘ second the generous Intentions of your High
 ‘ Mightinesses; though the Infractions of our Laws,
 ‘ the Violences done to our Persons and Liberties,
 ‘ the Rivers of Innocent Blood shed, under the Reign
 ‘ of the Late Emperor, which have been set forth
 ‘ in all their Horrour in my Manifesto’s, and the
 ‘ Contempt that is still had at this very Time for
 ‘ our most sincere Wishes for Peace, are a sufficient
 ‘ Justification of our Arms to all those who have any
 ‘ Sense of Honour and Equity. And as your High
 ‘ Mightinesses cannot but be touch’d with our
 ‘ Misfortune, we beseech you to grant us your
 ‘ powerful Assistance, and to interpose more effectual
 ‘ good Offices than your former, to procure Peace
 ‘ for a Nation so unjustly distressed, which recom-
 ‘ mends it self to the Continuance of your Favour,
 ‘ and begs you not to abandon him who is with all
 ‘ due Sentiments of Respect, &c.

Your High Mightinesses

Neuheuzel,
 July 28.
 1706.

*Most Obliged, most Obedient,
 and most Devoted Servant,
 The Prince RAGOTSKI,
 Prince of Transylvania.*

The

July.

The Negotiations of Peace being quite off, the War was renewed in this unhappy Country with greater Vigour; and Mr. Stepney, the *English* Envoy, returning now to *Vienna*, that Gentleman made the following Speech to the Emperor, in the Name of the Count de *Rechteren*, and the *Sieur Bruininx*, Envoys of the *States*, when they had all together their Audience of that Prince, upon their return from *Hungary*; which plainly enough shews what their Sentiments were of the Matter, and who they were that most obstructed the Peace, and lay under the greatest Blame.

S I R,

Mr. Step-
ney his
Speech
to the
Emperor.

Aug. 1.

‘WE think it our Duty to give your Imperial Majesty a succinct Account by what Means the Negotiation that was committed to us came to have no Effect.

‘We have on several Occasions represented to the Imperial Commissioners, and at last to your Majesty your self, that a Prolongation of the Armistice [Cessation of Arms] was absolutely necessary for disposing the *Transylvanians* to recede from their Pretensions, and for carrying on the Negotiation to a happy Issue: But your Imperial Majesty having been pleas’d to signify positively to us, that you would admit of no Expedient in regard to *Transylvania*, but would have the Government of that Province remain on the same Foot it was at the Time of the Peace of *Carlowitz*; and that without ruining your Army in *Transylvania*, and losing the Benefit of this Campaign, your Majesty could by no means consent to a Prolongation of the Armistice; nothing remain’d for us to do, but to deliver that double Negative to the *Hungarians*, as your Imperial Majesty’s last Resolution; whereupon they declared they were extremely sorry to see the Negotiation broken off in that Manner, when it was in so hopeful a Way.

‘We are in Conscience and Honour oblig’d to tell your Majesty, That we never saw so favourable a Conjunction for Peace, as at the Time when we were oblig’d to come to that Extremity.

‘ *Rigotsky*

* *Ragotski* for his own Part had consented, that no more mention should be made of him with regard to the Principality of *Transylvania*, and was going to call a Diet of the Estates of *Hungary* to meet at *Selzchin*, having actually Sign'd the Writs for that Purpose, to try whether Means could be found to dissolve the Confederacy of the *Hungarians* with the *Transylvanians*, and to prevail with the latter upon certain moderate Conditions to submit to the Regency which your Majesty has resolved to establish in their Country: But the Convening of this Diet requiring Time, that Project fell to the Ground. Notwithstanding which, *Ragotski* has express'd all possible Veneration for your Majesty's Sacred Person, and great Regret to be again oblig'd to have recourse to Arms.

* So likewise Count *Berezini* has shewn extreme Concern at this Rupture; for of late he carry'd himself in such a manner as shew'd he earnestly wish'd for Peace.

* Also the Deputies of the *Hungarians* with whom we us'd to Treat at *Tirnuu*, could not refrain from Tears, in expressing their deep Sorrow to see us part from them *re infecta*.

* By this Recital which I have the Honour to make to your Majesty, you will judge, that the Chiefs and the Nation were all in the best Disposition that could be desir'd for an Agreement. We dare even assure your Imperial Majesty, That for a short Prolongation of the Armistice, and some moderate Expedients, your Imperial Majesty would have had the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and Principality of *Transylvania*, with greater Ease and more ample Authority than ever they were possess'd by any of your Ancestors.

* But, *SIR*, the Representations of your Generals and Ministers have depriv'd us of the Honour of Serving your Majesty in the happy Conclusion of this Important Affair; and we can now only offer our Wishes, that your Majesty's Arms may be more successful than our Endeavours have been; most humbly beseeching your Majesty to believe, that we for our Parts have with the utmost Zeal us'd our best Efforts to promote the Interest of
your

July.



' your Imperial Majesty, and that on all Occasions
' we will continue to do the like, hoping thereby to
' merit the Continuance of your Majesty's Favour,
' to which we do in the humblest manner recommend
' our selves.

The *Germans* were so weak and backward on the *Rhine*, that the *French*, notwithstanding the great Detachments they sent to the *Netherlands*, acted Offensively, and drove the *Imperialists* out of the Island of the Marquisate of *Baden* near Fort *Louis*, and passed the *Rhine* at that Place and near *Kiel*, which obliged the *Germans* to remove from their Posts, for securing the Lines of *Stolhoven* and *Buehl*; for all which, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* must be rail'd at, as if he could Fight without an Army, and the many Necessaries of War which he wanted; whereas if People would put the Saddle on the Right Horse, all the Blame would be found to lie at the Door of his Principals, who, by any thing that yet appears to us, take little Care to remedy it.

Siege of
Ostend.

I.

There is nothing yet in *Poland* and those Parts worth our travelling thither, so that we have the more Opportunity to inspect the Progress made by the Arms of the Allies in the *Netherlands*: We left them last Forming the Siege of *Ostend*, against which the Batteries were Finish'd on the 1st Instant, and they began to plant Cannon and Mortars upon them. On the 3d. the Trenches on the Left were carried on within 150 Paces of the Glacis of the Place; and the Line of Communication being finish'd, the Attacks were pursued with so great Vigour, that the Besiegers cover'd themselves from the Cannon of the Town, insomuch that the 4 Batteries that had been erected, viz. one of 8 Pieces of Cannon, one of 18 Mortars, one of 38 Pieces, and one of 7, being all ready, they began to batter the Place by Break of Day, with such uninterrupted Fury, that Fire broke out in several Places before Eight a Clock; and the Town being so terribly batter'd, both by Sea and Land, great part of the Cannon of the Besieged were dismounted before Night, and the Place almost entirely ruin'd. The

4th

4th was spent in Firing vigorously against, and Bombarding the Place ; and the Night between the 4th and 5th an Assault was made upon the Counterscarp : The Attack was begun by 50 *English* Grenadiers, Commanded by a Lieutenant, and supported by a *Dutch* Battalion, and was carry'd on with all imaginable Vigour and Resolution. Our Men having beaten the Enemy from their Works, made a Lodgment upon the Counterscarp. That Morning the Besieged Sally'd out with 900 Men, in order to dislodge the Besiegers, and endeavour the Regaining that Post ; but the Battalions that were in the Trenches advancing to their Assistance, and some Shors being fired on both Sides, the Enemy retir'd without being able to effect their Design. This Skirmish, however, cost the Besiegers 50 Men kill'd and wounded. In the mean time, great Diligence was used in perfecting two Batteries on the Counterscarp, one of 12 Pieces of Cannon, and the other of 8. But on the 6th, the Besieged not being able to hold out any longer against the Force of 46 heavy Pieces of Cannon, 18 Mortars, and some hundreds of Hand-Mortars, beat a Parley at Nine in the Morning, and insisted, That the Garrison should March out with all Marks of Honour. But you will better see what Terms they could obtain, by the following ARTICLES.

- I. 'THE Garrison, as well Troops of *Spain* as of *France*, shall March out with Drums beating, Matches lighted, Arms and Baggage, Colours flying, with 6 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 3 of *Spain* and 3 of *France*, with all the Honours of War, and 4 Waggons of Ammunition, 2 for the Troops of *Spain*, and 2 for those of *France* ; and that, Twenty four Hours after the Capitulation shall be Concluded, and Sign'd on both Sides.

Articles
of the
Surrender
of *Ostend*.
6.

The Garrison shall go out with their Swords and Baggage, upon Condition that they shall not bear Arms against King *Charles III.* and the High Allies, for the space of Six Months from the Date of the Agreement.

- II. 'That the Garrison of *Spain* shall be safely conducted to *Mons* the shortest Way, and be provided

July.

vided with necessary Provisions, Waggon and Bilanders, the Garrison paying for them.
Granted.

III. ' All the Engineers and Officers of the Artillery, as well those of the Troops of *Spain* as of *France*, shall go out upon the same Conditions with the Garrison, as also Monsieur *Loons* the *Spanish* Intendant, the Commissaries of War, the Treasurers of the Two Crowns, of what kind soever.

Granted, upon the Condition mention'd in the First Article, (Except the Treasures of the Two Crowns, of what kind soever :) Provided, the Debts contracted since the Two Crowns took Possession of the Place be paid ; for the Payment of which, the said Intendant and Commissaries shall remain Hostages, or give valuable Security.

IV. ' That the *Spanish* and *French* Commissaries of Provisions and Forage, as also the *Spaniards* employed in the Service of the Two Crowns, shall likewise go out.

Granted, upon the Condition mention'd in the foregoing Article.

V. ' That the Marquess *de Geuana* Governor of *Damme*, with his Chief Officers, shall be also safely conducted to *Mons*, with the Troops of *Spain*, together with their Baggage.

Granted, upon the Condition above-mention'd.

VI. ' That all the Sick and Wounded, both Officers, Soldiers, and Dragoons, shall be sent, those of *Spain* to *Mons*, and those of *France* to *Dunkirk*, the same Day that the Place shall be Evacuated ; for which Purpose, there shall be provided for them the Comptroller-Physician, Undertaker, Surgeon and Apothecary, the Overseers and all other Persons employ'd in the Hospital, such a Number of Cover'd Bilanders and Cover'd Waggon as shall be necessary, as well for the Transportation of the Sick and Wounded, as of the Persons employed in the said Hospital, and of their Effects, Provisions and Medicines for Dressing and Subsisting of them, and

and that Cover'd Waggon and Bilanders shall not be Searched.

July.

Granted; Except that the Bilanders and Waggon shall be Searched, and the Charges born by the Two Crowns.

VII. That all the Aids-de-Camp, and other Volunteers serving under the Marquess de Covarubias and Count de la Motte, and other Officers, as well of the Troops of Spain as of France, shall go out upon the same Conditions with the Garrison.

Granted, upon the fore-mention'd Condition.

This Capitulation is Accepted in all Points, according to its true Intent, at Ostend, the 6th of July, 1706. at Eleven at Night; and the Garrison of the Place shall March out the 8th, at Nine in the Morning.

Sign'd,

The Marquess de Covarubias.
The Count de la Motte.

The Debts contracted by the Officers and Soldiers, shall be paid before the Garrison Marches out, or Hostages, or sufficient Security shall be given for the Payment thereof. The Gate of Newport shall be Deliver'd up to the Troops of the Allies to Morrow Morning at Three of the Clock.

Done at the Camp at Marykerke, July 6. 1706.

Sign'd,

AUFERQUEQUE.

It appears by the present Capitulation, that there was no mention made of the Shipping in the Harbour. The Garrison March'd out according to the Capitulation; but the two Spanish Battalions and four Troops of Dragoons, of the same Nation, did not make above 60 Men, all the rest having Deserted, to return Home, or List themselves in the Service of the Allies.

July.

Thus you see, that in Four Days after the Batteries began to play, this Important Town was Taken by the Irresistible Arms of the Allies; whereas it held out above Three Years against the Spanish Army under the famous *Spinola*; though when Arch-Duke *Albert* Invested it, they did not expect it would have Held out a Fortnight; which made the Arch-Dutchess *Isabella* promise, *She would never Shift her self till it was Taken*: But they were woefully mistaken, and 'twas thought the Spaniards lost 100000 Men before it.

Monfieur d'Auverquerque having caus'd the Approaches to be levell'd, and left a good Garrison in *Ostend* and *Plassendale*, march'd to join the Duke of *Marlborough*, who advanc'd the 8th from *Rouffelaer* to *Harlebeck*, took Possession of *Courtray*, and on the 11th advanc'd to *Helchin* on the *Scheld*, where he order'd four Bridges to be laid over that River. The Country People between the *Scheld* and the *Lys* were commanded to level the Lines. On the 16th the Prince Royal of *Prussia* arrived in the Army, and was received with all the Respect due to his High Birth; and the Troops of *Prussia* and *Hanover*, with 3000 *Palatines*, having join'd the Grand Army, they made all the necessary Dispositions for a Siege. Of which the *French* being aware, they by means of their Sluices render'd the *Lys* un-navigable below *Menin*: But General *Salisch* was order'd on the 21st, with a strong Detachment, to break down the Dams and Sluices between *Armentieres*, *Lille* and *Menin*, to free the Course of the *Lys*, that the Boats loaden with Artillery and Ammunition might come up from thence to *Courtray*. At length the Siege of *Menin* in *French Flanders* was pitch'd upon, and the Place Invested by General *Salisch* on the 23d; but waiting for the coming up of their Artillery from *Ghent*, and the Trenches being not open'd till the 4th of *August*, we'll proceed to other Matters.

Menin Invested.

23.

Dendermond still held out, the *French* having found means to throw in some Supplies from *Mons*: No Accommodation could yet be made between the King of *Prussia* and the Princess of *Friesland* about the Estate of the late King *William*, and the Affairs of *Munster*,

Munster looked at this time but with an indifferent Aspect; that See had been vacant for some time: The Imperial Court eagerly espoused the Interest of the Bishop of *Osnabrug* (in Opposition to the Bishop of *Paterborn*, who was favoured by the States-General) and did by a formal Act pretend to exclude the Bishop of *Paterborn* as a Person unfit or incapable of being elected, notwithstanding the Remonstrances of *M. Itterson* whom the States-General had sent thither to manage things on their Part for that Bishop; and thereupon some hot Words pass'd between Count *Eck* and him. To this we must now add, that the Count of *Eck* alledg'd afterwards as some Excuse for his rough Treatment of *M. Itterson*, that he thought he had acted of his own Head as a private Person, and not by Commission from the States: Whereupon *M. Itterson* wrote the following Letter to him, to assure him that the Remonstrances he had made to him were by express Order from the States.

S I R,

TO satisfy your Excellency, who has caus'd Intimation to be given me that you desire it, I communicate to you in Writing, what I had the Honour to say to you on *Monday* last in the Name and by the express Order of their High Mightinesses, to endeavour to prevail with you to withhold the Act of Exclusion with which his Highness the Bishop of *Paderborn* was threaten'd, and which was actually delivered in full Chapter Two or Three Hours after I had made those strong Instances in the Name of my Masters, for preventing the ill Consequences that might attend a Proceeding of that Nature.

I declar'd to your Excellency, that their High Mightinesses had order'd me to tell you they had to their very great Surprise been inform'd, that you design'd to give into the Chapter an Act of Exclusion of a Prince, whose Person is acceptable to them and whom they had not recommended to the Chapter till they were determin'd to do it by the apparent Inclination of the Major part of the Canons to choose him. That the said Recommen-

M. Itterson's Letter to Count Eck about the Election of Munster.
28.

July.

' dation being actually founded on so certain and
 ' known a Plurality of Voices, they could not be-
 ' lieve you would treat in such a manner a Prince of
 ' the Empire, who has deserved so well of the com-
 ' mon Cause; and that if you should proceed to
 ' that Exclusion, their High Mightinesses could not
 ' deem such a Proceeding to be any thing else than
 ' a Design to affront their State; since so little Re-
 ' gard would be shewn for them, in an Affair where-
 ' in their High Mightinesses are so essentially Inte-
 ' rested: That so hard a Proceeding would give
 ' them just Ground to apprehend they should be very
 ' ill rewarded for the great and important Services,
 ' which they have done and are actually doing his
 ' Imperial Majesty and the House of *Austria*: That
 ' their High Mightinesses have still the same Inten-
 ' tion and want not the Ability to continue those
 ' Succours, the great Advantages of which are
 ' known to the whole World: But that should you
 ' proceed to the said Exclusion, it could not but
 ' damp considerably the Zeal they have hitherto
 ' shewn for the Interest of his Imperial Majesty and
 ' of the House of *Austria*; the rather because you
 ' would carry things to this Extremity at a Juncture
 ' when not only the Appearances, but likewise all
 ' the Reason and Equity of the Case, are on their
 ' side; the Prince they recommend having actually
 ' and notoriously the Majority of Voices. That
 ' their High Mightinesses having nothing more at
 ' Heart, than the maintaining the Liberties, Rights,
 ' and Privileges of their Neighbours, did not come
 ' to a Resolution to Recommend to the Canons his
 ' Highness the Bishop of *Paderborn*, till after they
 ' were perfectly well assured he had a great Majority
 ' of them on his side: And that therefore it would
 ' be very displeasing to them, if the Imperial Mini-
 ' sters perceiving they could not succeed in their
 ' Recommendation of another Person, should make
 ' use of so strong and so odious a Means to frustrate
 ' their High Mightinesses Recommendation. That
 ' in such a Case they could not but resent to the last
 ' Degree the Rigour of that Proceeding, being per-
 ' swaded they deserve his Imperial Majesty should
 ' have quite another Consideration for them.

July.

I added by Order of their High Mightinesses, that seeing the Exclusion could not but produce a very ill Effect for the Bishop of *Osnabrug*, as well here, as in other future Elections, their High Mightinesses earnestly desired you to forbear it, for preventing the ill Consequences that would infallibly attend it; perswading themselves that your Excellency would have that regard for them, especially in an Affair wherein their State is very essentially concern'd, and in which they have contented themselves with employing their good Offices fairly, without having done any thing that might in the least interfere with the Freedom of the Election, which ought to be maintain'd in its full Extent. That if notwithstanding all these Remonstrances made to your Excellency in the Name of their High Mightinesses, you should continue in your Design to put in that Act of Exclusion, they had order'd me to Act the more strenuously in their Name with the Canons, to recommend the Bishop of *Paderborn* to them in the most engaging Manner possible, and to assure them that their High Mightinesses would maintain them against all Persons in the Exercise of their just Rights and Privileges. This, Sir, is what I had the Honour to say to your Excellency on Monday Morning, and is the same (at least for the main Import of it) which at my request the Ministers of *Prussia*, *Hanover*, and the Elector *Palatine*, represented to you some Moments before.

I am

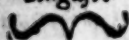
Munster, July 28. Your Excellency's most Humble
1706. and most Obedient Servant.

ITTERSON.

Both sides being now chafed the Pope must be brought in for a Party in this Affair, the Imperial Court had engaged him before by a Letter to the Chapter, to put off the Election for a Month, which being to expire on the 30th of August, the Chapter received this new Brief on the 28th, which was communicated next Day to all the Canons, when they were Assembled to proceed to an Election. The Party of the Bishop of *Osnabrug*, being not strong enough, freely submitted to the Prolongation;

August.

August.



but the Partizans of the Bishop of *Paterborn*, being sensible that this was but a Trick to divide them, resolv'd to have no Regard to this Brief, as being contrary to their Privileges and Liberties, but met again on the 30th, and Elect'd for their Bishop *Francis Arnold*, Bishop of *Paterborn*, there being 20 of 35 for him. None of the Canons in the Interest of the Bishop of *Osnabrug* appear'd in that Assembly; but on the Contrary, a Placart from the Imperial Court was immediately posted up in several Places, forbidding all Persons whatsoever, Subjects of this Bishoprick, to acknowledge the new Bishop; and General *Schwartz*, who commanded the Forces, was so much intimidated by their Menaces, that he took no Notice of the Orders of the Majority of the Canons, and would not send any Guard to the Palace according to Custom, nor would permit any Officer under him to do it. This open Violence of the Chapter was highly resent'd, and the new Bishop wrote to the States-General, and his other Friends to notifie his Election, and his Letter to the States his best Friends ran thus.

Bishop of
Pater-
born's Let-
ter to the
States.

30.

High and Mighty Lords, my particularly beloved Friends,
 'I Cannot doubt your High Mightinesses will receive a perfect Account from your Envoy M.
 ' *Ittersum*, of what I in haste acquaint you by this
 ' Letter, *viz.* That Two Days ago the Chapter
 ' here receiv'd a Second Brief from the Pope, com-
 ' manding them to defer the Election yet a Month
 ' longer; but that my good Friends who are in my
 ' Interest having thought fit to proceed to the Electi-
 ' on, have this Day (*servatis servandis*) chosen me for
 ' Bishop, and that the Prince of *Lorain's* Party did
 ' not only absent themselves from that Election, but
 ' by Placarts publicly affix'd, forbad all the Sub-
 ' jects here to acknowledge me for their Bishop; by
 ' which Lieutenant General *Swartz* and the rest of
 ' the Officers were so intimidated, that notwith-
 ' standing all the Remonstrances and Orders of the
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 ' General, to send a Detachment of the Garrison of
 ' this Place to the Chapter-House as well for Gran-
 ' deur and State, as for the Security of the Election,
 ' he

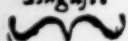
he would not obey them himself, nor suffer any Officers under him to obey them.

It sufficiently appears from these and other Violences which may well be apprehended, that I shall not only find it difficult to obtain the Pope's Confirmation, but that the Party of the Prince of *Lorraine* will use their utmost Endeavours to get my Election cass'd and annull'd under Pretence that it was made in Contempt of the Pope's Prohibition, and on the contrary that the said Prince and Bishop of *Osnabrug* will in all probability be chosen by his said Party a Month hence, and have his Election Confirm'd.

Tho' I well foresaw, that by not obeying the last Prorogation I should expose my self to great Hazards, yet I did it the more readily and willingly, slighting all the advantageous Conditions offer'd me by the adverse Party, because I had been firmly assur'd of your High Mightinesses Guaranty; and under such a Protection, I resolv'd without any Hesitation, not only to risque my own Person, but to assure my good Friends that I would indemnifie them. I therefore most earnestly beseech your High Mightinesses, to be pleas'd without Loss of Time to afford your powerful Assistance in this Affair, which was form'd and carried on by your wise Councils and Co-operations; and to cause effectual Endeavours to be us'd to engage the Courts of *Rome* and *Vienna* in my Favour; to the End that the Emperor being appeas'd, and that the Court of *Rome* being inform'd what important Reasons mov'd my Party to hold themselves excus'd from submitting to a farther Prorogation, may without raising any Scruples on that Score examine the Validity of my Election, and Confirm it without Difficulty or Delay, as being canonically and legally made.

This I trust your High Mightinesses will the more readily do, considering, that before I have obtain'd that Confirmation I cannot meddle with the Temporal Government of my new Bishoprick and consequently shall be hinder'd from shewing my sincere and unalterable Friendship for your High Mightinesses, with that Zeal and Benefit to
you

August.



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you

Angu⁷.


'you, which you so well deserve from me, who
 'hold my self in the highest Manner oblig'd to
 'give you all possible Proofs of my Eternal Grati-
 'tude &c.

I am

Your High Mightinesses ever affectionate
 Munster, Au- *and faithful Friend and Servant,*
 gust 30, Francis Arnold Bishop of Paterborn,
 1706, *and Elected Bishop of Munster.*

In the mean time the States-General being much concerned that the Imperial Court should so Arbitrarily intermeddle with this Election, with which they justly thought none were so much Interested as themselves by reason of the Neighbourhood of *Munster* to their Territories, they wrote the following Letter to the Emperor in a Strain that duly became them; not forgetting the Merits of their State in respect to the House of *Austria* and the Empire.

Most Serene, &c.

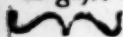
States-
 General's
 Letter to
 the Em-
 peror, a-
 bout the
 Election
 of *Mun-*
ster.

4.

'WHILE all Eyes were fixed upon the Election
 'of a new Bishop of *Munster*, and while we
 'among others were expecting to hear what Person
 'would by the free Votes of the Chapter be chosen,
 'we have quite contrary to our Hopes and Expecta-
 'tion receiv'd Advice, that the Election is put off
 'for a Month: So small a Loss of Time would be
 'of no great Moment, were it not accompanied
 'with some important Circumstances that shake the
 'Foundation of the Chapter's Liberty of Voting,
 'if they do not overturn it. For we are informed
 'an Exclusion as 'tis termed, was given by the Mi-
 'nisters of your Imperial Majesty in full Chapter,
 'against the most Reverend Bishop of *Paterborn*, by
 'which in the Name of your Imperial Majesty he
 'is barred his Election to the Bishoprick of *Munster*
 'as an unfit Person. This being an Affair in which
 'we are concerned, we trust our Remonstrances will
 'be heard with more Equity by your Majesty, than
 'they might be by your Ministers. Now that this
 'Affair does concern us, we suppose neither your
 'Imperial Majesty nor any other Person can doubt,
 'it being plain and evident that our Republick and
 'the

' the Bishoprick of *Munster*, are allied as well by
 ' Neighbourhood, which is so close that in some
 ' Places the Limits of our respective Territories can
 ' hardly be certainly distinguished, as by a necessary
 ' Intercourse of Business and Correspondence; so
 ' that if any other, certainly our State is very much
 ' concerned, that a Bishop and Prince should be cho-
 ' sen there, of whose good Inclination for our Re-
 ' publick, as well as his Zeal for the common Cause,
 ' we are perfectly well assured. For it cannot yet
 ' be forgotten, how great Evils our Republick, and
 ' even *Germany* it self, suffered from a Bishop and
 ' Prince of *Munster*, who being of a turbulent Spi-
 ' rit was always engaged by our Enemies against us.
 ' Seeing therefore 'tis manifest beyond all Dispute,
 ' that it imports us very much to have a good Neigh-
 ' bour and one that is a Friend to our State, we are
 ' of Opinion none can blame us, if immediately
 ' upon the Death of the late deceas'd Bishop, who
 ' maintain'd so sincere, faithful, and constant a
 ' Friendship with us, whose Memory will ever be
 ' dear to us, and whose Zeal for the general Wel-
 ' fare cannot be sufficiently extolled, we judg'd it
 ' behoved us to watch and observe how the Canons
 ' were mostly dispos'd, that so if they appeared in-
 ' clined to elect for their new Bishop a Person well
 ' affected as we have said to the Publick and to us,
 ' we might by our good Offices and Recommenda-
 ' tion, and without Violating the Chapter's Freedom
 ' in Voting, help forward his Election. For, that
 ' the Peace and Tranquillity of our Common-Wealth
 ' depend much upon the Temper and Inclination of
 ' so considerable a Neighbour, is a thing that speaks
 ' it self; and your Imperial Majesty your self have
 ' sufficiently own'd it, by recommending the Bishop
 ' of *Osnabrug* to us, which abundantly shews that
 ' 'tis your own Opinion as well as ours, that it ought
 ' not to be indifferent to us who is chosen Bishop of
 ' *Munster*. We would with all Readiness and Fa-
 ' vour gladly have shewn our good Affection for the
 ' Bishop of *Osnabrug*, were only his Virtue and
 ' your Imperial Majesty's Recommendation to be
 ' considered: But we being necessarily obliged to
 ' have Regard to other things likewise, and especial-

August.



ly to observe how the Canons were mostly inclined ;
 and it plainly appearing that the lesser Number
 were for the Bishop of *Osnabrug*, and the greater for
 the Bishop of *Paterborn*, we judged it proper for
 us to declare that if the Person who we saw had
 the Majority on his side should be chosen, he would
 be very acceptable to us ; the rather because we
 were thoroughly perswaded, from his past Life
 and Manner of Governing his present Bishoprick,
 that as he always has been so he will for the future
 be sincerely well affected to the Common Cause ;
 that in Inclination and Care to Govern well and
 in Love for his Country he yields to no Man, and
 consequently that by his Election the People of
Munster will have a most excellent Bishop and
 Prince, and we a Neighbour that heartily loves
 the general Welfare and our State. For we could
 never imagine, nor can now, that a Prince of the
 Empire who has constantly behaved himself with
 all Reverence and Respect for your Imperial Ma-
 jesty, and been most Zealous for your Interest and
 for the publick Good, should be displeasing to your
 Imperial Majesty. When therefore, being moved
 by so many Reasons, we had, without the least
 Injury or Prejudice to any other Person, declared
 for the Bishop of *Paterborn*, as for a Prince that
 would be very acceptable to us, and who we were
 satisfied would be as acceptable to the rest of his
 Neighbours, it was a great Surprize to us, to say
 nothing harder, to be informed, that your Impe-
 rial Majesty's Ministers, had not only opposed the
 Election of the Bishop of *Paterborn* to the Bishop-
 rick of *Munster* with all their Might, but had ad-
 ded Threats that in your Imperial Majesty's Name
 they would formally exclude him unless he desist-
 ed ; nor had restrained themselves to threatening,
 but had actually in full Chapter, without shewing
 any Cause, in your Imperial Majesty's Name as far
 as in them lies excluded him, rejecting and con-
 temning all the Representations which we had ta-
 ken the Pains to make to them, to dissuade them
 from so odious a Way of proceeding. We leave
 it to others whom it more nearly concerns, to shew,
 and which we think not at all difficult, to prove,
 how



how Illegal and, *ipso jure*, Null such an Exclusion
is, how inconsistent with the Liberty of Elections,
and of the Treaty of Peace of *Westphalia*, and how
Dangerous and Destructive in the Consequence
to all and singular the Ecclesiastical States of the
Empire: But as to what concerns us, whom it
highly imports to preserve Peace and Tranquillity
in our Neighbourhood, we will not conceal from
your Imperial Majesty, that the Road your Imperial
Majesty's Ministers have taken in this Cause,
seems to us to be rough and full of Briars; and
that so strange and new a Method of Proceeding, is
likely to breed great Animosities, and excite Com-
motions. We are sorry to have Occasion to com-
plain likewise, as of a thing we have not deserved,
that in this Proceeding, no manner of Regard has
been shewn to our Republick and to our Friend-
ship, which yet has not been wholly unprofitable
to the Publick, nor to your Imperial Majesty: Nor
can we refrain saying, That since we have always
been forward to shew our good Affection for your
Imperial Majesty, and our Willingness to serve
your Interests; since with Efforts even beyond
our Strength, with so great Expence of the Treas-
ure, Toil, and Blood of our Nation, we promote
the Common Cause; and since the Imperial and
Austrian House has not only reaped no inconsider-
able Advantage by it, but expects still more and
greater; we entertained firm Hopes, and rested
confidently assured, that if in an Affair wherein
we are so justly interested, our Desires, grounded
as has been demonstrated, on such solid Founda-
tions, should not be seconded by your Imperial
Majesty; at least, that your Imperial Majesty's
Ministers, if they have espoused the adverse Party,
would not make use of such hard and unusual Means.
But, as we said before, we expect more Equity
and Kindness from your Imperial Majesty; and
therefore with all Respect, and in the most Friendly
and Earnest manner, we Desire and Intreat your
Imperial Majesty not to adhere to that Exclusion
already made, but to revoke it, and to leave the
Chapter of *Munster* entirely at Liberty to Choose
whom they please for their Bishop; as also to sig-
nifie

August.

' nifie this Revocation to the Chapter of *Munster* as
 ' soon as possible, that this Stumbling-block may be
 ' taken away, to prevent the Consequences which
 ' 'tis not hard to see would be many and Pernicious,
 ' lest further Difficulties may arise. We assuredly
 ' promise our selves, from your Imperial Majesty's
 ' Equity and Friendship for us, that your Imperial
 ' Majesty will forthwith Comply with this our
 ' just Request: For should it happen contrary to
 ' our Expectation, what could we think, but that
 ' your Imperial Majesty has no Regard for our
 ' Republick, and our Interests; and that our Efforts
 ' for the General Good of the Common Cause, and
 ' our Merits towards your Imperial Majesty's *Austrian*
 ' House, so often prais'd by your Imperial Majesty,
 ' are reckon'd nothing worth? Which how grievous
 ' it would be to us, how cold an Incitement to us to
 ' persist with the same Zeal in the same way, is easie
 ' to judge. But we perswade our selves, your Majesty
 ' having maturely consider'd the Equity of the
 ' Cause it self, and of our Demand, will imme-
 ' diately revoke the said Exclusion; lest, while with
 ' United Arms we are Fighting to Vindicate and
 ' Maintain the Liberty of all *Europe*, Cause be given
 ' us to Complain, that the very Liberty we Fight
 ' for, and of which the Freedom of Elections in
 ' the Chapters of the Empire is no small Part, is
 ' Infring'd and Oppress'd: Which Cause that your
 ' Imperial Majesty may not give, but rather main-
 ' tain the Freedom of Voting, we do again most
 ' earnestly Request. We Conclude with beseeching
 ' God, &c.

Hague, Aug. 4. 1706.

The Answer from the Imperial Court to this
 Letter, is not to be omitted by any means, more-
 especially upon Account of the Sharpness and Bitter-
 ness of it, and the same here follows.

JOSEPH, by the Divine Clemency, elected Emperor
 of the Romans, always August.

Emperor's
 Answer.
 16.

Most Dear Friends,

WE receiv'd your Letter dated the 4th of this
 Month, in which you make heavy Com-
 plaints

'plaints that in the Affair of the Election of a Bishop
 'of *Munster* we have acted without any Regard to
 'to your Republick and the Friendship that is be-
 'tween us, because our Ministers there have not
 'only forbore to second your declar'd Intentions in
 'Favour of the Bishop of *Paterborn*, but have like-
 'wise given in against him to the Chapter an
 'Exclusion, as 'tis term'd; which *Exclusion* you desire
 'us to revoke, with so much Earnestness, that unless
 'we Comply, you are disposed to conclude we
 'make no Account of the Interests of your Repub-
 'lick, your Zeal for the Common Cause, and your
 'Merits towards us. We did not expect such bitter
 'Reproaches, so different from your usual Modera-
 'tion and Equity, and which we could shew might
 'with much more Justice be retorted upon you, were
 'it material, or becoming our mutual Friendship.
 'This only we will not conceal, that we cannot
 'imagine how you can pretend we should have
 'assisted the Bishop of *Paterborn*, when he himself
 'never made any Application to us, nor were ever
 'inform'd of your Inclinations towards him. 'Tis
 'fresh in your Remembrance, that not only our
 'August Lord and Father of Ever-blessed Memory,
 'apprehending from the frequent Indispositions and
 'Infirmities of the late Bishop of *Munster* that he
 'could not live long, but that we our selves likewise
 'soon after his Decease, did several times in Friend-
 'ship and Confidence communicate to you our Inten-
 'tions concerning a new Election, in which we had no
 'less Regard to the Good of your Republick, than to
 'that of the Empire and of the Bishoprick it self; but
 'we receiv'd no Answer or Intimation that the Bishop
 'of *Osnabrug* would not be acceptable to you, or
 'that you were better inclin'd towards the Bishop of
 '*Paterborn*, or any other Person. To which if you
 'will add, that your Envoy at *Munster* did all along
 'deny that he was employing any good Offices for
 'the Bishop of *Paterborn*, and did not make known
 'your Intentions for him till he saw his Exclusion
 'was in Agitation; we leave it to your selves to
 'judge, if any thing repugnant to mutual Friendship
 'had till then been done, to which Party it ought
 'to be imputed. And as for the *Exclusion* it self, it

August.

is but too true, that your Envy endeavour'd to with-hold our Ambassador from Publishing it, with the greatest Earnestness, and in such a Manner that hardly any thing more Indecent or Injurious to the Imperial Dignity could have been offer'd; and therefore we are firmly perswaded he did not do it by your Command, but by the Suggestion of the Bishop of Patterborn. But as upon just Motives, not unknown to that Bishop himself, we found it necessary to proceed to that Exclusion; so to recede from it now, is a Point of so great Importance and Consequence, that though in the most difficult Affairs we are very desirous to shew our Consideration for you, yet this is a thing which if you have any Regard to our Dignity, you cannot reasonably desire of us. The Justice of that Exclusion, a Question which you your selves fairly own does not belong to you, will not be hard to be defended to those who love Truth and Honesty, and who think the Emperor ought not to be mock'd, but that good Faith and Veneration ought to be observ'd to him.

The Liberty of the Chapters of *Germany* in Electing their Bishops, is what we before all others, ought, by Virtue of our Office, to be careful of, and so we are; wherefore we can hardly believe that on that Account the Chapters will apply to you for Help and Protection: For that Liberty is not taken from them by the Exclusion of one Person or other, (Examples of which are not wholly unusual) when they are still left to make their Free Choice among several Qualified Persons; and therefore 'tis not to be apprehended that Exclusion should excite Animosities or Commotions, unless they are from elsewhere rais'd and fomented.

As to what concerns the Interests of your Republick, if you are perswaded, as we do not doubt you are, that they ought to be always united with ours, you will easily perceive, that it cannot be your Interest that any Person should be made Bishop of *Munster*, and Chief Director of the Circle of *Westphalia*, who has deservedly incurr'd our Indignation, whom we Distrust, and who, it may not ground-

lessly

August.

'lessly be suspected, may one day, out of Disaffection
'to us, or some other Motive, be induced to side
'with the Enemy.

'This being the Case, we promise our selves,
'from your Prudence, Equity, and Desire to con-
'tinue in Friendship with us, That in the Affair of
'this Election you will not adhere to the Resolu-
'tions you may at first have taken: Nor because we
'cannot Comply with you in this Matter, without
'the greatest Diminution of our Dignity, entertain
'an Opinion that we have no Sense and Esteem of
'your Zeal and Merit towards us and the Common
'Cause. That the Canons who are still for the
'Bishop of *Patterborn*, will take a better Resolution
'conformable to our Desires: Or if you think this
'too much, That at least you will observe the same
'Measures in this our Cause, as you will think equi-
'table for us to take in Affairs belonging to your
'Republick and its Administration. And by so
'doing, shew, that you do not make so great an Ac-
'count of the Bishop of *Patterborn* and his Election
'at *Munster*, as for his sake to lessen your Zeal in
'promoting the Publick Good, and be willing our
'Imperial Right and Authority, which in this Case
'are not slightly concern'd, should, to the Prejudice
'of us, your selves, and the Common Cause, be
'shaken, if not subverted. For if you act otherwise,
'none can deny that you may upon better Grounds
'than we be reproach'd with slighting our Fæderal
'Friendship, and having no Regard for our Mutual
'Interests. Which trusting you will not do, we
'heartily wish you and your Republick perpetual
'Safety, and an uninterrupted Train of good Suc-
'cesses.

*Given in our City of Vienna, the 16th Day of
August, in the Year of Our Lord 1706. And in
the Seventeenth of our Roman, the Nineteenth
of our Hungarian, and the Second of our Bohe-
mian Reign.*

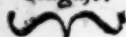
Your good Friend,
J O S E P H.

V. S. Prid. Carl. Com. Schonborn.
C. F. Consbruck.

Z

All

August.



All this signified little with the *States*, who resolv'd to stand to the Election of the Bishop of *Patterborn*, and not to be bugbear'd by any Ministers at *Vienna*, and therefore they thought fit to make this Reply to the Emperor's Letter, that cannot well be omitted in this Place.

Most Serene, &c.

States Reply.

Sept. 4.

WE have receiv'd your Imperial Majesty's Letter of the 16th of last Month, in which we are sharply blam'd, as if in dissenting from your Imperial Majesty in the Affair of the Election of a Bishop of *Munster*, we had exceeded the Bounds of Equity and Moderation, by desiring your Imperial Majesty not to bar the Bishop of *Patterborn*'s Election to the Bishoprick of *Munster*, but to suffer the Chapter to make use of their Right in Electing him or any other Person. We are extremely troubled, that because in this Affair we differ in our Sentiments from your Imperial Majesty, we should undeservedly have the Unhappiness to receive so hard an Answer, which we will not attribute to your Imperial Majesty, but to the Counsels of those who appear to have very little Affection to our Republick and the Common Cause, and to seek industriously to sow Animosity and Dissention between the Confederates; and who, not content to see your Imperial Majesty's Forces diverted by the Troubles of *Hungary*, endeavour to excite Comotions in other Parts, that they may draw off the Forces of us and our Allies from acting for the General Good. But we firmly promise our selves, from your Imperial Majesty's Prudence, that for the future you will not give Ear to such Counsels; and setting a great Value upon your Imperial Majesty's Friendship, we will pass over in Silence the Sharpness of your Style, having Hopes that your Imperial Majesty will no longer oppose the Bishop of *Patterborn*, who is now Chosen to the Bishoprick of *Munster*, but will approve his Election so Canonically and Legally made. As for this Affair in itself, by our former Letter we abundantly set forth, how much it concern'd us that this Dignity should be conferr'd upon a Person well-affected both to us,

and

' and to the Common Cause ; which Concurring in
 ' the Bishop of *Patterborn*, we conceive our Recom-
 ' mendation of him was no Injury to another, seeing
 ' we left the Chapter entirely free to prefer whom
 ' they pleas'd, either him or any other Person.
 ' Wherefore we cannot but be surpriz'd to see our
 ' selves reprov'd, as if we had intermeddled in an
 ' Affair that did not belong to us, when your Im-
 ' perial Majesty your self first requir'd us to concern
 ' our selves in it, when the Quiet as well of our
 ' Neighbourhood as of our Republick depend so
 ' much upon it, and when other Affairs in which
 ' the Welfare of *Europe* is concern'd, are judg'd not
 ' to be altogether foreign to us, nor to be unworthy
 ' of our Cares. And without Offence to your Im-
 ' perial Majesty, or assuming too much to our selves,
 ' be it said, Perhaps the Affairs of your Imperial
 ' Majesty, and of the Empire, had not been in the
 ' Condition they now are, if we had look'd upon
 ' them as Foreign and Indifferent to us. That we
 ' did not exceed the Bounds of Moderation, appears
 ' evidently in that we only acted as Intercessors in
 ' this Election, and lest we should prejudice any
 ' Person, forbore to Declare our selves, till we plainly
 ' saw the greater Number of the Canons had resolv'd
 ' to give their Voices for the Bishop of *Patterborn*.
 ' And that we gave Intimation early enough, that
 ' we had put it out of our Power to favour the Bishop
 ' of *Osnabrug* on this Occasion, will appear from the
 ' Memorial presented to us by the Count *de Goes*,
 ' the 1st of *July* past, in which he declares he had,
 ' by his Letters, acquainted your Imperial Majesty,
 ' That he had little Hope of helping the Bishop of
 ' *Osnabrug* by our Means: How therefore this can
 ' be reconcil'd with what is said concerning our
 ' Silence, we cannot easily comprehend: In the
 ' mean time, what Esteem we have for the Bishop of
 ' *Osnabrug*, and his Vertues, as well as the Merits of
 ' the House of *Lorain*, we shall not fail to manifest
 ' hereafter, when a better Opportunity than this that
 ' has escap'd us shall offer. Besides our Recommen-
 ' dation of the Bishop of *Patterborn*, did not at all
 ' infringe the Liberty of the Chapter to Choose the
 ' Bishop of *Osnabrug*; nor did we in the least oppose

August.

his Election, but the hard and unaccustom'd Method by which your Imperial Majesty's Ministers endeavour'd to exclude the Bishop of *Patterborn*, and to deprive the Chapter of their Right to Choose him: Which Manner of Proceeding, especially against a well-deserving Prince of the Empire, cannot but seem hard, and inconsistent with the Rights and Privileges of all Chapters, more particularly those of *Germany*, which provide that all their Elections should be Free. As for the Bishop of *Patterborn*, we are perswaded that the sinister Opinion your Imperial Majesty seems to have entertain'd of him, is owing to the Suggestions of his Enemies; and trust, if your Imperial Majesty will call to mind his steady Zeal for the Common Cause, and peculiar Reverence for your Imperial Majesty, you will restore him to your former Favour, and to the Part he had in your Affection before he stood Candidate for the Bishoprick of *Munster*. Neither have we any cause to doubt of his Concurrence to whatever may be judg'd Advantageous to your Imperial Majesty, the Empire, and the Common Cause; on the contrary, we are fully convinc'd, that the Dignity and Authority of your Imperial Majesty, far from being diminish'd, will be increas'd by your Approbation of this Election, which is made, though not unanimously, yet lawfully and rightfully, by the greater Number of the Canons. This will be a Proof of the Sincerity of your Imperial Majesty's Intentions, and of your Care to preserve and defend the Rights and Members of the Empire; than which nothing can more effectually establish on a solid Foundation, the Glory, Dignity, and Authority of your Imperial Majesty, both in *Germany* and other Parts. As for the Interests of our Republick, we are of the same Opinion with your Imperial Majesty, that they are always so closely united with yours, as not to be separated without Detriment to both: And we heartily wish, that as we are conscious to our selves, we have hitherto sincerely and constantly consulted the Advantage of your Imperial Majesty and the House of *Austria*, that as far as we are able and even beyond our Strength we have sought

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sought their Advancement, and that we have given such clear Proofs of our Zeal in this Particular, as we presume none can call in question, so your Imperial Majesty would think fit to have some Regard to the Good and Welfare of our Republick: If we may ever expect this on any Occasion, we shall expect it from your Imperial Majesty's Equity and Goodness on this. We set our Hearts so much upon it, that if the Friendship we have the Honour to maintain with your Imperial Majesty, our Forwardness in expending the Lives and Fortunes of your Subjects to carry on the Common Cause, and the good Offices we have done your Imperial Majesty and the House of *Austria*, and are most willingly dispos'd to do hereafter, be of any Weight with your Imperial Majesty, by all these we intreat and conjure your Imperial Majesty not to be inflexible in this Affair, but graciously, at our Request and Intercession, to restore the Bishop of *Paderborn* to your former Favour, to suffer the Election made, to take Effect without delay, and to procure the Pope's Confirmation of it. By this, your Imperial Majesty will not only easily obviate many Inconveniences and Troubles, and prevent Disturbances in our Neighbourhood, to the great Damage of us and the Confederates, but will likewise more strongly engage us and all the Princes and States who are any way concern'd in the Circle of *Westphalia* to your Interests. Wherefore we rest confidently assured, your Imperial Majesty will not refuse this to Equity, to Us, to our mutual Friendship, and to the Welfare and Tranquility of the Publick.

HAGUE,

Sept. 4. 1706.

From the Cabinet, let us return again into the Allies Field, where the Siege of *Menin* in *French Flanders* Besiege being resolved on, under the Direction of General *Menin*. *Salisch*, it was Invested on the 23d of *July*; but waiting for the coming up of our Artillery from *Ghent*, they did not open the Trenches till the 4th Instant in the Night. The Approaches were carried

August.

ried on in the usual Forms, without any remarkable Occurrence till the 18th, when the Saps on the Right and Left being advanc'd as far as the Saliant Angles of the Counterscarp, the Disposition was made for the attacking it in the Evening: Lieutenant General *Scholten* and the Earl of *Orkney* Commanded at the two Attacks, and each had under him a Major General and a Brigadier, with 300 Grenadiers, as many Workmen, and a Detachment of the like Number of Fusiliers to cover them; the whole being sustained by the nine Battalions that reliev'd the Trenches, four on the Right and five on the Left. The Attack began about Seven, upon a Signal of a Mine sprung up at each of the Angles. The Men behaved themselves with so great Bravery, that they soon beat the Enemy out of the Cover'd way with great Slaughter, and made a Lodgment close to the Palisado's. The Enemy sprung two Mines during the Attack, which did them but little Harm; but they were expos'd to the Fire of the Ravelins and other Works for near two Hours before they could cover themselves, which occasion'd the greatest part of the Loss: However, it was as little as could be expected in so warm a Service, and computed in the whole on both Sides to amount to 2000 Men Kill'd and Wounded; and the Duke of *Argyle* distinguish'd himself very much in this Action.

In the mean time, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* encampt at *Helchin*, only the Left was extended to *Lauwe* near to *Menin*; which was done, because the Duke of *Vendosme*, who arrived at *Valenciennes* on the 4th, was drawing together an Army with which he threaten'd to attempt the Relief of *Menin*.

On the 10th at Night, the Besiegers began Two Saps, in order to make a Descent into the Ditch, and they Work'd upon the Batteries on the Counterscarp, Two of which were finished on the 20th, One of Six, and the other of Five Pieces of Cannon, which began to fire upon the Bastion and Ravelin till next Morning at break of Day; and Two more Batteries being perfected, were ready to Play the 22d in the Morning; the Duke of *Marlborough* going

going thither at the same time to see what Progress was made, the Governour beat a Parley; whereupon the Hostages were exchanged about Nine, and in the Evening the Capitulation was concluded for the Garrison to march out with all Marks of Honour. Pursuant to the Capitulation, the Duke of *Argile* took Possession of one of the Gates, call'd the Gate of *Bruges*, the 23d with a Guard of 200 Men. The Garrison consisting of 12 Battalions of Foot, and 3 Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons, making in all about 4000 Men, march'd out under a Guard of 200 of our Horse, who conducted them the next Day to *Douay*.

August.
Menin sur-
render'd.

General *Salich's* Letter to the Mr. Secretary *Fagel* is so concise, and yet, so particular upon this Occasion, that 'tis not to be omitted and the same here follows.

S I R,

I Give my self the Honour to acquaint you, that the Garrison of *Menin* march'd out Yesterday Morning about 10 in the Forenoon, according to the Capitulation, making in all about 4000 Men, so that they have had in this Siege, 1300 Men kill'd or Wounded. My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur the Velt Mareschal d' *Auverquerque* saw the Garrison march out, and every thing was done in good Order. As to the Loss we have sustained in this Siege, your Honour may see it in the following List. We have found in the Place 55 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and 10 of Iron, besides several other Pieces that were buried under Ground, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Musket Ball, besides a great Quantity of all other sorts of Ammunition and Provisions, of which I have not yet an exact List. The Battalions of *Heyden*, *Saxen*, *Eysenach*, *Chambrier*, *Uffingen* and *Floor*, are marched into the Place, to remain there in Garrison till further Orders, I am, &c.

General
Salich's
Letter to
M. *Fagel*,
about the
Surrender
of *Menin*.

Sign'd,
E. W. Salisch.

August.
A List of
the Slain
&c.

Here follows a true List of all the Wounded and Slain in the Siege of *Menin*, since the Place was Invested till the Capitulation.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Colonels		3
Lieutenant-Colonels		1
Majors		4
Captains	13	22
Lieutenants	13	27
Ensigns	6	26
Serjeants	34	69
Private Soldiers	517	1872
Run away to the Enemy		21

Siege of
Turin pro-
secuted.

This Conquest being happily atchieved, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* on the 29th ordered General *Churchil* to besiege *Dendermond* in form, and *France* and *Spain* affording nothing material to Command our Attendance there, we'll pass into *Italy*, where we find the Siege of *Turin* most vigorously pushed on, and as nobly defended, in hopes of the long expected Succours, which the Garrison shall have a good Account of before the End of this Month. In the mean while, the *French* on the 5th having disposed all things in a Readiness, attacked the first Counterscarp of the Citadel of *Turin*, and took it after a bloody Resistance, which lasted for Three Hours. They had 20 Officers, 3 Ingeniers and 300 Men kill'd, besides 400 wounded, according to their own Account, but 'tis believ'd their Loss was much greater.

This done they continued to perfect their Lodgments and Batteries, but the Besieged sprung so many Mines, that they had no Batteries ready, till the 21st when they began to batter a half Moon against their Attack, with Twelve Cannon, and the Bastion on the Side of the Town with Six, they continued their Sap to make a Descent into the Ditch; a great Storm retarded the Besiegers Works very much in the Night between the 23d and 24th, and the Besieged on the 25th in the Morning, sprung a Mine, which blew up Nine Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, and Three of the Five Batteries they had on the Covered Way, and

and the Breast Works of those Batteries were thrown down, with other considerable Damage: On the 26th in the Beginning of the Night, the half Moon and Counter-Guards were attacked and carried by the Besiegers; but those who defended the half Moon retired into a wall'd Redoubt at the Neck of it, and from thence to the Flanks of the Bastions, made a terrible Fire for Three Hours together on the Enemy, and next Morning drove them from the Counter-guards with a great Slaughter, the *French* themselves owning that they lost about 500 Men in these Attacks, and that Evening the Duke of *Orleans* arrived in the Camp with 40 Squadrons, eleven Regiments of Dragoons, and 40 Battalions: On the 31st they made a Second Assault upon the half Moon and Two Counter-guards, before the Citadel, but were repulsed with greater Loss than on the 26th, the Besiegers making a cruel Fire with their small Arms, and springing several Mines with all the Success they could wish; of Seven Batteries, some of Five, some of Six Cannon, which the Besiegers had on the Covered-way, not one was left, the Besieged's Mines having ruined them all and destroyed above a 100 of their Gunners, and of 46 Engeniers they had at the Siege. Eleven had been killed, Eighteen disabled by Wounds, and Nine or Ten were Sick; so that they had only Seven or Eight in a Condition to serve: But for all this the Place must have been Lost, for want of Powder had not Prince *Eugene* come up time enough to relieve it.

But before I come to the Particulars of Prince *Eugene's* March, and the great Battle afterwards fought by him; and seeing the Relation already given is chiefly taken from the *French* Journals and *Dutch* Prints. Its proper to insert what the *Germans* after the Relief of *Turin*, have said concerning the Siege, and the rather because we could have no Account from the Place for several Weeks before, and since no Body could be better acquainted with it than Count *Daun*, who Commanded in *Turin* during the Siege; here follows his Letter to a Minister of his Imperial Majesty:

August.

Count
Daun's
Letter a-
bout the
Siege of
Turin.
Sept. 12.

S I R,

THE Enemy having cut off our Communication from all Parts in this close and long Siege, it was impossible for me to write to your Excellency; but on the 7th I and the whole Garrison were relieved by the Approach of Prince *Eugene* with his Army; for that Prince and his Royal Highness being joined together, defeated the Enemy about 11 of the Clock, and forced them to give over their long Attack. The Enemy run away with Precipitation towards *Pignerol*, leaving behind them 47 Field Pieces, 120 Pieces for Batteries, 4000 Bombs and several other things necessary in a Siege. They left likewise behind the Mareschal of *Marfin*, Prisoner, who died Three Days after of his Wounds, Five other Generals, a great many Officers, and near 6000 Prisoners, besides a great many Standards, Colours, Kettle Drums, &c. Being informed that Prince *Eugene* has acquainted you with all the Particulars of that glorious Action, I shall forbear to trouble your Excellency with any further Account thereof, and tell you only some Particulars relating to the Siege of this Place: The Enemy, as your Excellency knows very well, came before this Place with 70 Battallions and 50 Squadrons the 13th of May last, and on the 26th they opened their Trenches, and carried on Two Attacks, one against the Citadel, add another against the City. They made their Batteries, and carried on their Approaches with so much Success, that 20 Days ago by means of their great Fire, they made Breaches in Two Counter-guards, a half Moon and a Bastion, which were so easy to be mounted, that they attempted Three several times to lodge themselves thereon, tho' they were as often repulsed. The Fire lasted Four Hours in the Storm, during which the Enemy renewed three times their Attack, but the Garrison made so brave a Defence, that they drove the Enemy over the Ditch, so that they gained none of our Works, and contented themselves to make a Lodgment on the Covered-Way. One of our Mines having blown up one of their Demy Cannon from their

! Bat.

Batteries, our Grenadiers brought the same into the Place. Our Garrison has suffered very much in this long Siege, as your Excellency will see by the following List; and I must tell you, that the Enemy made during the same, such a terrible Fire from their Cannon, Mortars and small Arms, and threw such a Number of Bombs, Grenadoes and Stones, that I verily believe the like was never seen in any Siege. Many brave and noble Actions have been performed by our Garrison on this Occasion, and they have found out several new means to defend themselves, and dispute the Ground Inch by Inch, in order to gain time; and had they not wanted Powder, they would certainly have made a greater Execution. *The Constancy and Zeal of the said Garrison cannot be sufficiently praised; and tho' two Thirds of them were new raised Men and Boors, yet every one as well Soldiers as Officers, have shew'd so much Bravery, that they always appeared ready to Sacrifice themselves for the common Cause. I am obliged to mention Colonel *Hauthois*, and give him the Praises he has so justly deserved. He was left in this Place with 500 Horse, and has not only performed several good and brave Services during the Siege; but having sallied out the Day the Battle happened, he fell on the Enemies Rear, took a General, with a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, 31 Officers, and 300 Soldiers Prisoners, whom he brought in with him, besides 3 Colours. this is the happy Event of a long and expensive Siege, which has lasted Four Months. The Officers taken Prisoners tell us, that they lost such a Number of Men in the Siege, before the Battle, that I have not Assurance enough to report it. I am, &c.

Turin, Sept.
12. 1706.

W. V. D A U N.

August. *An exact List of the Slain, Wounded, Prisoners and Deserters, out of the Garrison of Turin, during the whole Siege.*

A List of
the Slain,
Wounded,
&c.
in the
Siege of
Turin.

Of the Imperial Troops:

	Kill'd.	Wounded.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	
Majors	2	
Captains	8	7
Lieutenants	6	13
Ensigns	3	1
Warrant Officers and } Private Soldiers }	291	558
	311	589

Taken Prisoners.

Captain	1	
Private Soldiers	3	
Deserted	122	
Total		1026

Out of the Troops of Savoy.

Colonels	0	2
Lieutenant-Colonels	1	1
Majors	2	
Captains and Lieutenants	12	31
Ensigns	7	6
Private Men	1303	1721
Private Men Prisoners	49	
Deserted	1958	
Total		5093

Out of the Dismounted Horse.

	141	154
Out of the Men belong- } ing to the Artillery }	71	75
Deserted	47	
Total of all		6607

Having left Prince *Eugene* at the End of the last Month near *Carpi*, his Highness on the first Instant encamped at *St. Stephano*, and from thence advanced in 6 Columns towards the Enemy, who were posted behind the *Moglia* and the River or Canal

Parmegiana: He made the necessary Dispositions to Attack them; but having view'd in Person the Banks of those Rivers, and found the same unpassable, in sight of the Enemy, who had assembled all their Forces to oppose him, he directed his March another Way, and encamped in a Plain between *Novi* and *Groppi*, from whence he detach'd 8 Battalions and 3 Regiments of Horse, Commanded by Major-General *Zumjungen*, to Besiege *Carpi*, which Sur-
 render'd on the 5th, the Garrison being made Pri-
 soners of War, to the Number of 337 Private Sol-
 diers, 20 Dragoons, 1 Colonel, 9 Captains, and
 17 Subaltern Officers.

August.

Carpi Taken by the
 Imperialists.

5.

The Prince having happily proceeded thus far, and furnish'd *Final* and *Carpi* with all things necessary, he march'd, on the 7th, to *San Martino*, and halted there next Day, to wait for his Bread and Waggons; and on the 9th continu'd his March, and encamp'd at *San Prospero* near *Reggio*. The 10th, Prince *Eugene* held a Council of War, in which it was resolv'd to Form the Siege of *Reggio*: The following Night His Highness detach'd some Troops, who took Post before the Castle of that Place, with the Loss of 6 Men Kill'd, and 18 Wounded. On the 11th at Day-break, General *Kriechbaum* march'd with another Detachment to form a second Attack against the Town; and Major-General *Zinzendorf* pass'd the *Croftolo* with some Horse, to prevent the carrying any thing in or out of the Place. The following Night the Besiegers carried on their Approaches within 20 Paces of the Ditch of the Town. The 12th, the Town offer'd to Capitulate; but the Enemy refusing to include the Castle in the Capitulation, Prince *Eugene* rejected their Offer. The same Night the *French* abandon'd the Town, and retir'd into the Castle. The Castle offer'd on the 14th to Capitulate: But all Terms being refus'd them, the Garrison became Prisoners of War, which consisted of one Battalion of *Mirabeau*, and some Companies of the *Italian* Regiment of *Rangoni*. In the Castle were found 26 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 50 Quintals of Powder, and other Ammunition. On the 15th the Army having decamp'd, pass'd the *Lenza*, which was dry, and advanc'd within

Reggio
 Surrender'd to
 the Imperialists.

two

August. two Miles of *Parma*. M. Eben went with 200 Horse to view the Camp and observe the Motions of the Enemy, who were near *Guaftalla*.

It cannot be expected we should give a Journal of every Day's March, either of the *Imperialists* or *French*. Let it suffice that we should say, That notwithstanding the continuance of the Heats, the want of Water, the difficulty of being well supplied with Bread, and the Closeness, Activity and Vigilance of the Enemy, incommoded the *Imperial* Army to the last degree; yet they surmounted all Difficulties, and by the 24th gained the Pass of *Stradella*, which all their Friends were terribly affraid they could not be able to accomplish. The Army on the 28th encamped at *Masi* on the *Tanaro*, and the Body under General *Kriechbaum* advanc'd towards *Isola*, whence he enter'd into *Piedmont*, having pass'd the *Tanaro* over the Bridge of Barks which His Royal Highness had caus'd to be laid three Miles above *Asti*: By which time most of the Duke of *Orleans's* Troops were also arriv'd in *Piedmont*.

The 29th the Army pursu'd their March to *Isola*, where they pass'd the *Tanaro* over the same Bridge, and the same Day went and join'd the Duke of *Savoy*, who was advanc'd above *Carmagnole* near a Meadow in which was the joyful Interview.

September.

On the 2d of *September*, Their Highnesses, accompanied by several Generals, went above *Chieri*, upon the adjacent Hills, to take a full View of the Siege of *Turin*, and the Enemy's Intrenchments: And on the 4th, the Army decamp'd and march'd up the Left of the *Po*, which they afterwards pass'd in good Order over two Bridges, and thence marched towards towards *Bagnasco*, where having pass'd the *Sangon*, a Camp was form'd: And the Night before, four Battalions and a Regiment of Dragoons were detach'd towards *Chieri*, to join a great Number of the Militia of the Country.

On the 5th they pursued their March towards *Piunexxa*, and on the Way had Intelligence that a great Convoy of the Enemy's, with a numerous Guard, was coming from the Valley of *Suza* to their Army; whereupon His Royal Highness and Prince

Eugene

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A New Map of the
SEATS of WAR
in **ITALY** and the
SEVENNES together
with 3^d Territorys about it.

By H. Moll C.

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English Miles

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Eugene made the necessary Dispositions for Attacking it, which was done with so great Vigour, that the Guard was entirely defeated, and the Convoy taken, Part excepted which fled to the Castle of *Pianezza*, into which the Grenadiers entring the 6th by a Vault, the Enemy beat a Parley ; but it was difficult to stop the Fury of the Soldiers, who had begun to put to the Sword all they first met, yet some escaped ; 250 were made Prisoners, with 30 Officers, and two Standards were taken with the rest of the Convoy, which in all consisted of about 1450 Mules or Beasts of Burthen, loaded with Powder, Meal, Arms, and other Ammunition.

September.



Upon this Their Highnesses caus'd their whole Army to pass the *Doria*, and to encamp the Right Wing at *Pianezza*, and the Left at the *Venerie* ; and a Resolution being taken, to attack, the next Day, the Enemy in their Intrenchment between the *Stura* and the *Doria*, the Dispositions were made in Presence of all the Generals : The Foot were to be the Vanguard, and without Beat of Drum the Grenadiers were to draw up before the *Prussian* Troops an Hour before Day, and by Day-break all was ready, and they were to march to the Plain, and to make a halt when they came within Cannon-shot ; and the four Brigades of the first Line were to form to the Left, that the *Prussians* might close up to the *Stura*, and the rest extend to the Right as much as possible ; and to make Room for the Cannon, an Interval of between 20 and 30 Paces was to be left between the Battalions. The second Line was to observe the same Order, but with larger Intervals than the first, that in case of Disorder, the Battalions might form themselves a-new behind them ; and this Line was to march at the distance of 3 or 400 Paces from the first, regulating themselves according to the Motions of the said first Line, and observing that no Soldier Fired without the Officer's Order. And when, by the Divine Assistance, they should force the Enemy's Intrenchment, the first Line was to form and post it self, till it should receive Order and open for the Horse, which was to observe the same Directions as the Foot, with this Difference still, that the first Line was to form six Columns,

Disposition
of the
Battle of
Turin.

September. Columns, and the second as many as they were Brigades, but with larger Intervals than the Foot, for the Reason above-mention'd. All the Hussars were to march in the Van, and act as they should be Order'd: The rest of the Artillery was to march behind the Foot, and all the Baggage to keep behind towards the Left Wing, there to wait for Orders. When they came just within Reach of the Enemy's Cannon the Horse stop'd, and the Foot form'd into Two Lines, whence all the Enemy's Camp lay open to View, and then they perceiv'd their Intrenchment was greater than they had imagined. The Enemy began to Cannonade them furiously, and continu'd it Two Hours, before they were entirely form'd, but the Grenadiers having taken their Post, and the Foot being drawn into Two Lines, the Left Wing was order'd to advance leisurely along the *Stura*, to give time to the Right to form it self, and to advance towards the Enemy's Intrenchment; then they began on their Left Wing to Cannonade the Enemy; but they were in a wide Plain wholly expos'd, whereas the Enemy Cannonaded them cover'd from behind their Intrenchment, and this Cannonading lasted from half an Hour past 8 till near 11. At length all being ready, and the Orders given for the Attack, all the Grenadiers of the *Imperialists* and Allies, led by Colonel *Salmut*, as also the *Prussian* Foot being nearer to the Enemy than the Right Wing, attack'd first, Commanded by the Prince of *Anhalt* and the Major-Generals, *Stiellen* and *Haghen*, his most Serene Highness leading them on in Person with extraordinary Bravery and Valour. The Fire was vigorous, both Musket and Cartridge-shot; and while that Prince was in full Attack, the Prince of *Wirtemberg* and Major-General *Zumjungen* with their Brigades fell on, as did Major-General *Rhebinder* with the *Palatines*; at the same time likewise the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* and Major-General Count *Konigsek* began on their side to attack with their Brigades. Then the Fire grew general, and fierce on both sides, but the Event dubious, till at last on the Left, all the Grenadiers with the *Prussian* Foot and the Brigade of *Wirtemberg*, consisting of 5 Imperial Regiments, surmounted the vigorous

Re:

Battle of
Turin.

7.

Resistance of the Enemy, forc'd the Intrenchment, and at the same time levell'd it to open the Way for the Horse: But not stopping there, nor forming themselves, according to the Disposition that had been made; on the Contrary, several Troopers that had entred Precipitately, pursuing and pushing the Enemy, General *Iselbach* who was in the 2d Line, and who was to support the Brigade of *Wirtemberg* detach'd from his own Brigade the Regiment of *Staremburg* under Colonel *Haindi*, and caus'd him to post himself on the Intrenchment, with order to turn the Enemy's Cannon against themselves, and not to abandon that Post, happen what would: This was executed very seasonably, for that Regiment had hardly posted it self, when the Enemy who fled fac'd about, repuls'd part of our Horse, and penetrated through the *Prussian* Foot, because the Imperial Foot had mov'd to the Right to make an Aperture; but the Regiment of *Staremburg* supported the *Prussians* with so great Bravery, that the Enemy was forc'd to give Ground, and by that Means the said *Prussians* had time to put themselves in Order agen: In the mean while the Horse of the Right Wing advanc'd, and all together put the Enemy to the Rout a Second time.

At the same time Baron *Rhebinder* had likewise forced the Intrenchment; but the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* met greater Obstacles, being oblig'd for an Hour and a half to endure a great Fire, because he made his Attack by *Lucenta*, which Post the Enemy were at Hand to defend: But notwithstanding that, his Highness stood it with extreme Bravery, and gallantly repuls'd the Enemy's Horse, who had made an Opening for themselves on the Left Wing. In the mean time, the Enemy reinforcing more and more, Baron *Kriechbaum* and Count *Harach* supported vigorously the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, while Baron *Iselbach* with Major-General *Bonneval* punctually executing their Orders, entred into Action likewise with the Enemy; and during this Fight near *Lucenta* where was the Head of a Bridge of the Enemy's, a Cassine was forc'd and a Battalion in it made Prisoners. Our Men lodg'd themselves in that Cassine, and took Post on the Right and Left towards the

September.

Intrenchment, to observe *Lucenta*, in Case the Enemy should have caus'd any Troops to advance on the other side of the *Doria*: But Orders were sent at the same time to the Foot of the Right Wing not to attack *Lucenta*, that our Men might be spar'd, because it was perceiv'd the Enemy were betaking themselves to flight.

While the Right Wing was hotly engag'd they continu'd to repulse the Enemy on the side of the *Stura* with great Vigour: But the *French* having rallied by forming a Line, having to deal only with our Horse, and having before them a long and spacious Ground, they were oblig'd to wait till their Foot came up with the Cannon, and till then were content only to observe them. But then they renew'd the Charge, and put the Enemy again into such Disorder, that though they had behind their Line another Intrenchment with several Redoubts, and several Cassines well fortify'd, they drove them from one to t'other quite to their Bridge on the *Po*, and all yielded at Discretion. They beat them likewise out of *Lucenta*, in which was a great Magazine of Meal, Bread, and Biscuit, and forc'd them to abandon their Bridge on the *Doria*; but they having set Fire to *Lucenta*, they found only what remain'd of the Provisions unconsum'd, which with what was found besides in their Camp, amounted to 3000 Sacks of Corn and Meal, and 2000 Sacks of Biscuit. Thus they became Masters of all the Enemy's Camp between the *Stura*, the *Po* and *Doria*.

In the mean time, tho' the Enemy were intirely beaten, they ceas'd not to batter the Place till towards Night, when they were forc'd to abandon with Precipitation their Approaches, all their Cannon, Mortars, Ammunition, and Furniture of War, in great Quantity. But in their Flight they set fire to several Magazines of Powder, Bombs, and Grenadoes, which they had in divers Places, and blew them up one after the other. However they found themselves in Possession of above 100 Pieces of Cannon large and small, with a great Number of Prisoners, Besides, several Standards, Colours, Kettle Drums and other Implements of War, were brought in;

in; without reckoning the Booty they made of a great Quantity of Baggage, and the Horses of Ten or Twelve Regiments of Dragoons, who had alighted, and were obliged to abandon them.

On their Side were lost in the beginning of the Battle, Colonel *Hofman*, the Prince of *Beveren* Colonel of *Wolfembottel*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Neisteln* of *Wirtemberg*: Wounded, Major-General *Kreichtbaum* slightly, the Majors-General *Stillen* and *Haghen*, with the Colonels *Riedt*, *Salmut*, and another of the *Prussians*: Besides these, they had many Inferior Officers Kill'd or Wounded. This great Action lasted till Night, because of the Intrenchments, Redoubts, and fortified Cassines, whence they were obliged to beat the Enemy successively; whereby they gain'd the Night, which was the more favourable to them for their Flight, because their Troops for Weariness had need of Rest: However they did not neglect to send several Detachments in Pursuit of them.

As in this Battle, which was at first no less dubious, than afterwards decisive by a compleat Victory, His Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, to his immortal Glory, did not spare his Royal Person, but expos'd himself in the thickest Fire, for the Good of the Common Cause, and the Welfare of his Dominions, having himself led on his Troops, and given necessary Orders every where till the End of the Battle. So Prince *Eugene*, and all the other Generals, after his Example, as also the Officers and Soldiers, did on this Occasion all that could be expected from brave and fearless Warriors; and 'tis easie to conjecture what Difficulties they had to surmount, as well by the Height of the Intrenchment, as because the Foot could not break in, till after they had levell'd it to open a Way for the Horse. The Generals of Foot did not signalize their Valour less than the three Generals of Horse, the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt*, the Marquess *Visconti*, and the Marquess *de Langallerie*, as also Major-General Count *Felz*, and all the rest, who, besides their usual Valour, shew'd admirable Conduct in this bloody Action.

September.

The Joy which this happy Deliverance spread through the City of *Turin*, which was reduc'd to Extremity, cannot be express'd, especially when His Royal Highness, after the Action, enter'd with Prince *Eugene*, to render Thanks to God for the Victory; he was welcom'd with a Salvo of all the Artillery, in which the little Powder that was left was consumed, and by that 'twas easie to judge of the Extremity and the Publick Joy.

A List of
the French
Loss in
the Battle
of *Turin*.

This Account of the Battle of *Turin* being so very particular, one should think there were no need to say any more of it in this Place; but it being our Custom to give as much Light into, and as many Authentick Pieces as we can, relating to any memorable Action, and knowing also by Experience, that this is what the Generality of our Readers do expect, we shall, in the first place, give them a List of the Enemy's Loss, in these Particulars.

The Marshal of *Marfin*, Prisoner, and Dead of his Wounds; Count *Murce*, Lieutenant-General; *La Bretonniere*, General of the Horse; Messieurs *de Seneterre* and *Villiers*, Maréschals-de-Camp; the Marquess *de Bonneval*, Brigadier, taken by his own Brother, who left the French Service with the Marquess *de Langallerie*. Besides these Prisoners, they had 8 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 98 Captains, 111 Lieutenants, 34 Cornets or Ensigns, 30 Engineers or Commissaries of the Artillery, 7640 Private-Men, including those taken in *Chivas*, which together with 4706 Kill'd in the Battle, made the Loss 12670 Men, besides those they had lost in their Retreat, for want of Provisions, or Medicaments, and those the *Vaudois* had Kill'd. The Germans found in their Works 255 Pieces of Cannon, 108 Mortars, 7800 Bombs, 32000 Royal Grenado's, 48000 Cannon-Balls, besides a prodigious Number in the Ditches, &c. 4000 Chests of Musquet-shot, and 86000 Barrels, each 100 lb. weight of Gunpowder. They took all their Tents and Baggage, 5000 Horses, Mules, or Oxen, 27 large Boats loaded with Ammunition, all their Pontons, 4 Pictures of the French King set with Diamonds, valued at 4000 Pistoles, and Monsieur *de Carrest*, Commissary-General of their Army, was taken, with all his Mules,

Mules, so richly laden, that *that* Part of the Booty *September* alone was valued at Three Millions of Livres; to which we must add 10000 Horses of 13 Regiments of Dragoons; a seasonable Recruit for the Confederate Cavalry, and not easily retrieved by the Enemy.

The Loss was so manifest and considerable, that the *French*, with all their Address and Subtilty, could not put any tolerable Gloss upon it; but thinking it the best way to give it a slight Touch only, they were pleas'd to oblige us with this short Narrative; That on the 7th, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, after having pass'd the *Po* and the *Dora*, attack'd the Intrenchments which had been made between the *Dora* and *Stura*. That they were defended for near two Hours by the Duke of *Orleans*, who every where animated the Troops by his Example. That they were very much inferiour to the Enemies, because of the great Body of Foot which had been left on the Hills of the *Capuchins* and several other Posts. That the Duke of *Orleans* having received two Wounds, which oblig'd him to retire to have them dress'd, the Enemies improv'd that Occasion, got into the Intrenchments, and put some Troops into *Turin*. That Part of the Army retir'd towards *Pignerol*, under the Command of the Marquess de *St. Fremont* who brought up the Rear; and the other Part, which was posted on the Hills of the *Capuchins* on the other side of the *Po*, had join'd the Duke of *Orleans* under *Pignerol*, Commanded by Count *Albergotti* and the *Sieur Darennes*. That several Officers were Kill'd and Wounded in this Action, and among them the Mareschal de *Marfin*, who being dangerously wounded, was taken by the Enemy, and 'twas thought he was Dead of his Wounds. That they did not know yet the Particulars of the Loss, but only that *that* of the Enemies was much greater.

French
Account
of the
Battle of
Turin.

This does but very ill correspond with the Account given by the Prince of *Sax-Gotha*, of the Confederates Loss, in his Letter to the *States-General*, wherein he says, That of their Army, 'twas computed 2500 Men were Kill'd or Disabled. Nay, *M. de St. Leger*, First Gentleman of the Bed-

September. Chamber to the Duke of Orleans, who was sent Express to *Versailles* with the bad News, makes them no more than 3000 Slain, before they broke into the *French* Lines. But though it be pretty certain, that the Number of the Kill'd and Wounded amounted in the whole to about 4000 Men; it's nothing, in Comparison of that of the *French*, which they found sadly verified by the Consequence: And indeed, all that they could do for the present, was to throw the fault upon one another; and because the *Marschal de Marfin* was Dead, and not able to Answer for himself, the surviving Hero's laid all the Blame upon him; though at the same time, *Monsieur Chamillard*, and his Son in Law the Duke of *Fouillade*, did not go untraduc'd; while the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, crowned with the Lawrels of Victory and Success, communicated the unexpected, but most agreeable News, to their Allies, and more particularly their Letters to the *States-General*, are these that follow.

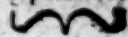
Duke of
Savoy's
Letter to
the *States*,
about the
Victory at
Turin.

High and Mighty Lords,

‘H EAVEN having bless'd us with a Compleat Victory over the Army of our Enemy, our first Care is to inform your High Mightinesses of it. We leave the Particulars of this great Action to be related to you by Baron *Hobendorf*, and by the Marquess *du Bourgh*, intending only by this Letter to assure your High Mightinesses of our Sincere Acknowledgment of the Generosity with which your High Mightinesses have been pleas'd to Succour us in our most extreme Necessity, and to contribute so much to the Deliverance of us and our State. We shall ever continue with the same Zeal to sacrifice our selves, for promoting to the utmost the Common Cause; which Cause requires that the Body of the *Hessians* should Winter this Year in *Italy*, and then we might be sure to make a speedy End of the War here. The Reasons for this are too weighty for us to doubt that your High Mightinesses will use your Endeavours to Effect it, as we most earnestly beseech your High Mightinesses, referring our selves further to what the Marquess *de Bourgh* shall on our Part Remonstrate at large to your

' your High Mightinesses on this Subject. We wish
' your High Mightinesses may abound in Compleat
' Successes, and shall always be more than any other
' Person,

September.



High and Mighty Lords,

Turin,
Sept. 8. 1706.

Your very Affectionate Friend,

V. AMADEUS.

My Lords,

' THE Bearer hereof will give your High Might-
' tinesses an exact Account of the Defeat of the
' Enemy's Army under *Turin*, and of the Raising of
' the Siege of that Capital. The Troops of your
' High Mightinesses contributed so much to this
' great Victory, that I think my self obliged to ac-
' quaint your High Mightinesses therewith. The
' Generals, Officers, and Soldiers of those Troops
' signaliz'd themselves eminently, and your High
' Mightinesses have the Honour of Succouring so
' seasonably the Army of His Imperial Majesty and
' His Royal Highness, which was like to be soon
' oppress'd by so great a Superiority of the Enemy's
' Troops: For this your High Mightinesses will be
' pleas'd to allow me to Thank you, and to Con-
' gratulate with you upon so great Success, which
' without doubt will contribute much to the Tran-
' quility and Peace of *Europe*, assuring you, that no
' Person is with more Respect,

Prince' Eugene's
Letter to
the same
Effect.

My Lords,

Your High Mightinesses

Humble and Obedient Servant,

EUGENE de Savoy.

I know not who they are that draw up the *States*
Letters, Memorials, &c. but certainly they were
done by very Able and Polite Heads, of which the
two following Answers to Their Highnesses Letters
are no contemptible Instances.

September.

States

Answer to

the Duke

of Savoy.

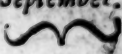
Most Serene Duke,

THE Joy that has flow'd in upon us from several good Successes this Campaign, has hitherto been embitter'd and sadden'd by the Remembrance of the extreme Danger your Royal Highness and your Dominions were in; which took away the Sweets of the greatest Satisfaction that we could otherwise have felt: But at length, Thanks to the Almighty, we are freed from that Disquiet by the great and glorious Victory with which the Divine Goodness has Crown'd your generous Firmness, and of which you have been pleas'd to inform us in a most obliging Manner, with which we are extremely affected. Your Royal Highness's Letter, and the Place alone from whence 'tis dated, were sufficient to make us comprehend the Importance of this memorable Event; but the Relation and Particulars added by Baron *Hobendorff*, have given us a more distinct and agreeable Idea of a Battle, which, as it will immortalize the Glory due to the greatness of your Courage and Valour, so we hope and wish it cannot fail to restore your Royal Highness to all your Dominions, as it has to your Capital. With Hearts o'er fill'd with Joy we congratulate your Royal Highness on a Success so happy; and so advantageous to your own Affairs, and to the Publick. We further rejoice to see that your Royal Highness is satisfied with our Succours: We sent them with a good Will, and they would have been greater, had our Strength permitted it: For we are perswaded, too much cannot be done for so good and stedfast an Ally as your Royal Highness. In that Opinion, we will without Delay, consult Her Majesty of *Great Britain* on your Request that the Troops of *Hesse* may Winter in *Italy*; and for our own Parts, will do all that can be done. We desire nothing more than still to give Your Royal Highness most convincing Proofs of the high and inviolable Esteem that we have for your Person, your Friendship, and you Heroick Virtue. Of this we beg Your Royal Highness to rest assur'd, as also of the

Ardour

for the YEAR 1706.

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' Ardour and Sincerity of the Wishes we make for *September.*
' your Prosperity, and of the Reality with which 
' we are, &c.

Hague, Sept. 22. 1706.

S I R,

' WE thank your Highness for acquainting us
' your self by your Letter, and by Baron Ho-
' bendorff, with the Defeat of the Enemies Army in the S
' Piedmont, and the raising of the Siege of Turin. We Answ
' congratulate your Highness with all our Hearts up- Princ
' on a Success so happy and so advantagious to the Eug
' publick Good, to which you have so much con-
' tributed by your Vigilance and Valour. The Ex-
' pedition with which your Highness march'd to-
' wards the Enemy, the Difficulties you overcame,
' though they appeared unsurmountable, and the
' Prudence and Courage, with which you attack'd
' and beat the Enemy in their Intrenchments, will
' make your Glory and Renown live through all
' future Ages. We are very glad to hear that
' the Troops we sent to your Highness have done
' their Duty, and merited your Approbation in so
' great a Battle. When we sent them, we were in-
' tirely perswaded that they could not be employ'd
' more usefully than under the Conduct of so great
' a Captain. The Event has justify'd our Opinion
' which was so well founded on your past Actions.
' We beseech the Almighty to bless your Highness
' more and more in your Enterprizes, and hope you
' will believe that none can be with more Esteem and
' Reality, your Highness's, &c.

Hague, Sept. 22, 1706.

In the mean time the Baron Hobendorff, who was
sent by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, to
notify the Victory at Turin to the States-General and
the Queen of England, presented the following Re-
lation of it to the States, which containing several
Parti-

September. Particulars, you have not in the other Accounts and ought to be transmitted to Posterity, we cannot but insert it in this Place.

Baron Hohen-
bendorff's
Relation
of the
Battle of
Turin.

High and Mighty Lords,

I Am very happy in being chosen by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy* and by Monseigneur Prince *Eugene* to bring your High Mightinesses the News of the glorious Victory which they gain'd over the Enemy the 7th of this Month in the Neighbourhood of *Turin*. His Royal Highness and Prince *Eugene* hope you will take no less part in their good Fortune, than you have in their Glory by the great Succours you so generously sent to the Prince, who of all the World most deserves them. At length, after having pass'd Four great Rivers, which serv'd for Ditches to the Four Intrenchments the Enemy had made to hinder our Passage, at length, after 34 marches, our Army arriv'd near *Turin* the 30th of *August*.

The 1st of *September* his Royal Highness joyn'd us with his Horse, and the whole Army pass'd the Po the 4th between *Moncalier* and *Carignan*, towards *Quiers*; 4 Battalions and 10000 Militia were left under the Command of Count *Santena*, with a certain Quantity of Powder to be thrown into *Turin*, in Case the Enemy should quit the Hill to oppose our Army with all their Forces.

The 5th we encamp'd near the *Doria*, and his Royal Highness having Intelligence that a Convoy of 1300 Mules was coming from *Suza*, he caus'd the Marquess *de Visconti* to pass the Ford of *Elpignan*, with the Horse of the first Line of the Left Wing, and the Marquess *de Langallerie* to pass below *Pianessa* with the Horse of the second Line of the same Wing, and so the Convoy being then come into the Neighbourhood of that Town, was inclos'd between them. M. *de Bonel* who commanded the Guard of the Convoy was beaten, and the Regiment of *Chatillon* entirely defeated; that Day 800 loaded Mules were taken, and at Night the Castle of *Pianessa*, into which the rest of the Convoy and of the Regiment of *Chatillon* had

' had escap'd, surrendred with its Garrison consisting *September,*
' of 80 Foot, at Discretion.

' The 6th we pass'd the *Doria*, and encamp'd with
' the Right on the Bank of that River before *Pia-*
' *nessa*, and the Left on the *Stura* before the *Venerie*.
' At Night all were order'd to be ready to fight the
' next Day, which Order was receiv'd with inex-
' pressible Joy.

' The 7th at Day-break we march'd to the Ene-
' my, who were intrench'd up to the Teeth, having
' the *Stura* on their Right, the *Doria* on their Left,
' and the Convent of *Capuchins de Notre Dame de la*
' *Campagne* in the Centre; besides *Luscingo* and se-
' veral other fortified Castles flank'd their In-
' trenchment. Our Foot march'd in Eight Columns,
' Four in the first Line and as many in the Second,
' all the Grenadiers of each Column in the Van,
' the Artillery was divided in Proportion among the
' Foot; our Right mov'd along the side of the *Doria*,
' and our Left along the *Stura*; behind the Foot
' march'd the Horse, the first Line in Six Columns
' the second in Brigades.

' Never was any thing seen so bold and terrible as
' this March, the Enemy fir'd continually with 40
' Pieces of Cannon, but all the Fire serv'd only the
' more to inflame our valiant Soldiers.

' Within half Cannon Shot we form'd into Bat-
' tallia, all the Generals took their Posts, our Can-
' non began to fire, and all the Instruments of War
' to sound. We left a proper Distance betwixt the
' Brigades of our Foot, by which we might march
' our Horse in Case of need, which Precaution was
' of great use to us afterwards. Upon Notice that
' all was in Order, the whole Army moved in a
' Moment. Our Infantry march'd up with their
' Muskets on their Shoulders to the Foot of the In-
' trenchment. Then the great Fire of the Muskets
' began, and since by the unequal Situation of the
' Ground, our Left Wing sustain'd alone for some
' time the Efforts of the Enemy, that stop't them a
' little, but without making them to give Ground.
' That very Moment Prince *Eugene* came up, drew
' his Sword, and putting himself at the Head of the
' Bat-

September. Battalions on the Left broke into the Enemy's Intrenchments in an Instant.

His Royal Highness did the like in the Centre, and our Right near *Luseinge*: In Conclusion we triumph'd on all Sides, and at the same time our Horse advancing through the Intervals. left for them, 'twas no longer a Fight, but a Pursuit of Runaways; and our Horse counted it a Scandal to their Valour to cut down Men that fled with so great Precipitation, and this sav'd many of the Enemy's Lives.

By Noon the Victory was wholly ours, and the City entirely deliver'd, for the Enemy abandon'd the Attack, and all their Camp retir'd with the Remains of their Army to the other side of the *Po*. The rest of the Day was spent in taking several Castles and Redoubts possess'd by the Enemy, who all yielded themselves Prisoners of War, and his Royal Highness enter'd triumphantly his Capital that Evening.

High and Mighty Lords, This is a true Relation of what our Army has done in *Piedmont*; I forbear to speak of the Actions of the Two great Princes that Commanded it, being at a Loss for Words to describe them. I have the Honour to be sent hither rather to publish the Eternal Acknowledgement they promise you, than the great Valour by which they have render'd themselves worthy of your Friendship. I do it by these Lines, professing my self at the same time with most profound Respect,

High and Mighty Lords,
Your most Humble and
most Obedient Servant.

De HOHENDORFF.

As for their Highness's Letters to Her Majesty of *Great-Britain*, our Ministers, for what Reason I know not, having not thought fit to publish them, we shall say nothing of them but prosecute the Affairs of *Italy* for some time longer. The *French* to buoy up the sinking Spirits of the People and to ballance their irreparable Loss at *Turin*, highly magnified a Victory gained by their General *Medavi*

near
11-11

near *Castiglione*, over the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, *September.*
 who Commanded on that side. Indeed, this Action unhappily fell out but Two Days after the Battle of *Turin*; and had it been procrastinated but Two or Three Days longer, till *Medavi* and the Prince had had Notice of the other, 'tis not to be believ'd the French General would have Hazzarded it.

We have told you before, That Prince *Eugene*, when he began his March, had left a Body of Troops near *Verona*, to wait for the *Hessians*, and to attend the Enemy on that side; now we are a little to look back and to observe, That the Prince of *Hesse*, in his Letters of the 6th and 13th of *August*, from *St. Martin* and *Paveano*, to the *States-General*, acquainted their High Mightinesses, That upon certain Advice that the Enemy had quitted the *Mincio*, he had made a Detachment to secure the Passes on the same, which was to March that Night; and he put that Design in Execution on the 8th, on the side of *Valeggio*, without the least Opposition. That he caused the Bridges which the Enemy had broke down to be repaired with all speed, and left there Major-General *Wetzel* with five Imperial Regiments, who notwithstanding the several Motions the Enemy had made to give him the Alarm, had continued very quiet in his Post, and had maintain'd the same; whereupon the Prince had that Day pass'd the *Adige* with all the *Hessian* Foot, three Regiments of Horse, and one of Dragoons, (that of General *Spiegel* and the Dragoons of *Averoch* being still behind on the side of *Roveredo*) and had encamped at *Paveano*, within three Leagues of the *Mincio*, which he intended to pass without any loss of Time.

Aug. 6.
& 13.

Progress
of the
Prince of
Hesse in
Lombardy.

On the 20th of the same Month His Highness wrote the following Letter to the *States*, about his Taking of *Goito*, and other Matters.

High and Mighty Lords,

I Give my self the Honour to acquaint your High
 'I Mightinesses, That I received an Express from
 'Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, with Letters dated the 16th
 'Instant from his Camp between the *Lenza* and
 'Parma, wherein His Highness gives me Advice,
 'that after having taken *Reggio*, he is advanced that

Prince of
Hesse's
Letter to
the *States*,
about the
Taking of
Goito.

Way Aug. 20.

September. Way with the Resolution of Marching to the Assistance of the Duke of *Savoy*, whose Capital City is in greater Streights than ever, the Enemies having redoubled their Fire and Efforts to reduce it. His Highness has sent me Orders to use all possible Endeavours to gain the Communication with the *Po*, and closely follow the Enemy, who March this side of that River. Having in order thereunto passed the *Mincio*, and joined the 16th Instant Major-General *Wetzel*, with the whole Body of *Hessian* Troops, I encamped in this Camp the 17th, and the same Day went in Person to take a View of *Goiso*, having detach'd the Major-General aforesaid to Invest that Place with 1800 Foot, and 1000 Horse. I found that the Place had a large Ditch, I caus'd 8 small Field-Pieces (all the Artillery that I had with me) to batter the Walls; but that being without any effect, I resolv'd to Scalade the Place and take it by Storm. The necessary Preparations were making for it, when the Governor fearing the Consequence of that Attack, surrender'd last Night, upon Condition to March out with Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to *Cremona*, which will be executed this Day. The Garrison consisted only of 200 Men. I was oblig'd to take this Place, that I might have no Enemy behind me, upon my Marching towards the *Po* or *Oglio*, where the Enemy, as I am inform'd, have left 9000 Men to oppose my Passage; with the Success of which shall acquaint in due time your High Mightinesses. I am, &c.

At *La Volta*,
Aug. 20.

Sign'd,
FREDERICK, Prince of *Hesse*.

The Brave Prince having thus far proceeded successfully, Fortune now began to jilt him at *Castiglione*, which he had laid Siege to, and where the *Paris* Gazetteer again and again told us, That he lost above 7000 Men, besides all his Baggage, Artillery and Ammunition, and the Count *Medavi* pursu'd him two Leagues into the Mountains, and thereby preserv'd *Castiglione*; though I do not find they ever sung *Te Deum* for it: But the News of the Battle

Battle of *Turin* coming to Court at the same time, it *September* was such a Choak-Pear to them, that they were asham'd to do it, lest all the World should laugh at them. But we are not much to regard what they have Publish'd on that Subject, but rather to rely on the Account given by the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, in his Letter to the *States-General*, which is as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

I Had the Honour to acquaint your High Mightinesses with the Reasons upon which the Siege of *Castiglione* was undertaken; and as I am directed by Prince *Eugene of Savoy* to rely upon the Intelligences I shall from time to time receive from Major-General *Wetzel*, who has join'd with some thousand Men the *Hessian* Troops, and whom His Highness has appointed to assist me with his Council, as being an Officer, who knowing exactly the Country, was able to have private Correspondence in several Parts of *Lombardy*, I have been induc'd to continue the Siege for four Days. Mean time being inform'd by the Parties I sent abroad, that the Enemies were assembling all their Troops with a design to engage us, I thought fit to take the Opinion of the General Officers, and according to their Advice, I resolv'd to take Measures to prevent the Designs of the Enemy; but Major-General *Wetzel* being persuaded that the Advices I had receiv'd were false, and spread by the Enemies themselves to oblige me to raise the Siege, was of another Opinion, and insisted on the Continuation of the Siege. 'Tis true, we might have had Time enough to reduce the Place before the Enemies could relieve it, had we not wanted Artillery; but six Days after the opening of the Trenches, two Battering-Pieces only were brought into the Camp, whereof one burst'd after some few Shots. The Term of Four Days, in which the Major-General aforesaid had promised to take the Place, being expir'd, and Two Days longer being elapsed, I was of Opinion to send for no more Artillery, because of the repeated Advices we received of the Strength of the Enemy; but on the 9th Instant we received four other Pieces of Cannon, and Major-General *Wetzel* persisted in his former

Prince of
Hesse's
Letter to
the *States*,
about the
Battle of
Medoli
or *Castiglione*.

11.

September. 'former Opinion of continuing the Siege, and pretended that the Enemy had a Design upon *Goito*, and that we had nothing to fear. Being unwilling wholly to rely upon his Intelligencess and Arguments, I daily sent Parties abroad to Patrol between our Camp and the Enemies, but they could never get any certain Account of their Number; the Country People, out of Fear or Inclination, feigning to have no Account thereof. The 8th at Night, one of the Parties I had sent out brought me Word, That the Enemies were Marching towards *Goito*; whereupon I immediately detach'd a Major of the *Hessian* Cavalry with 2000 Men, with Orders to observe their March. They fell in with some Squadrons of the Enemy, and beat them to their Camp which was then between *Goito* and *Medoli*.

'The 9th the Right-Wing appear'd in sight in the Plain of *Goito*, and the Body of Battle with the Left-Wing march'd along the Hedges and Vineyards to cover their Numbers, advancing directly towards our Camp. I called then the General Officers, to consider whether it was more advantageous to expect the Enemy in our Camp, or march out with our Army, (hardly 9000 Men,) to attack them, in order to Encourage our Men. We resolv'd upon the latter, considering that if we continu'd in our Camp, and had the Misfortune to lose the Day, our Retreat was cut off, and therefore we advanced towards the Enemy, and drew up directly against them, stretching our selves towards *Medoli* and *Gaviana*. The Fight begun between Twelve and One at Noon, and with so much Success on our Side, that the *Hessian* Infantry broke through the Body of Battle of the Enemy, and seized 15 Pieces of Cannon, from which they Fired upon the Enemy, while the Cavalry of the Left forced the Right of the *French* to give Ground. They had three Lines, besides a Body of Reserve, and we had but two, and besides their Left stretch'd much farther than our Right, and was intermix'd with Infantry, and this gave them an Opportunity to attack our Right in Flank, and notwithstanding their vigorous Resistance, they were put into Disorder,


Disorder, and fell amongst our Infantry, which was thereby put into Confusion. To remedy that Disorder as much as possible, I took the Colours of one of the Battalions of the Right, and exhorted them to do their Duty, but that was to no purpose; I was speaking to New-rai'd Men, who had never been in any Engagement, and would not hearken unto me.

Mean time the Enemy improving this Advantage, crowded upon our Left, and dispers'd them, so that I was obliged to quit the Advantage I had gained in the Centre, and think of retreating, which I did about Four of the Clock, and retir'd to *Valeggio*, that the Enemy might not cut off our Provisions. The *French* pursu'd our Rear, but without any Success. We have lost in this unfortunate Battle a great many brave Officers and Soldiers, of which I will send a List by the first Opportunity, having not yet any Account of the Number. A Trumpeter who is come hither from the *French* Camp, reports, That they have suffer'd very much, and especially their Foot. The Enemy advancing with all their Forces to *Valeggio*, to cut off my Communication with the *Adige*, I have repass'd that River this Day, in order to take such Measures as the present Circumstances and the Reasons of War will permit. I am, &c.

At St. Martin
near Verona,
Sept. 11.

Sign'd,
FREDERICK, Prince of Hesse.

But the Prince having receiv'd the News of the Glorious Victory obtain'd by Prince *Eugene* over the Enemies in *Piedmont*, continued not long on that side the *Adige*, but pass'd it, and thought fit to March that Way, for the better Subsistence of the Troops under his Command, and to be nearer at hand, to receive the Orders of His Highness, and to put them in Execution as well as the present Circumstances would permit; and being encamped at *Canda*, he on the 24th wrote to the *States-General* a Letter, wherein he acquainted them, That he intended to have sent before that time to Their High Mighti-

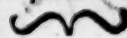
September.  nesses a List of the Slain and Prisoners in the late Battle; but that as a great many Men (sometimes 80 together) daily return'd to the Camp, and that he expected more, because they had been obliged to take a great Way about, to avoid falling into the Hands of the Enemy, he could not yet have an exact List; but he believ'd their Loss, including the *Imperialists*, and all, would amount to about 2000 Men, Kill'd, Wounded, or Prisoners, of which the Latter and the Wounded made the greater Number.

His Highness did not continue long in that Camp, but having pass'd the *Tartaro*, and the two Branches of the *Po*, we shall leave him marching up along that River towards the *Cremonexe*, to join Prince *Eugene*, of whose farther Progress since the Battle of *Turin*, 'tis time we should give an Account: But first, give me leave to acquaint you, That the *States-General* being inform'd of all the Particulars of the Battle of *Medoli*, sent a Letter to the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* on that Subject, to assure him, That this Misfortune did not lessen their Esteem for the Hereditary Prince to whom they return'd the following Obliging Answer.

Illustrious Prince,

States
Letter to
the Prince
of *Hesse*,
about the
Battle of
Medoli.
22.

WE have receiv'd your Highness's Letter of the 11th of this Month, and are thereby inform'd at large of what pass'd the 9th, between the Body Commanded by your Highness, and the Enemy, and of the Issue of that Action, by reason of the Superiority of the Enemy, to the Troops under your Highness. The Disaster that has befallen your Highness and the Troops under your Command, is Casual; we look upon it as a Mischance, and hope that the Consequences of it will be lessen'd, and the Damage easily made up, by the great Victory obtain'd over the Enemy before *Turin*. We are thoroughly perswaded, that this Blow was not occasion'd by any want of good Intention, Zeal, or Courage in your Highness; and we wish your Highness may be more Fortunate on other Occasions. In the mean time, we recommend to your Highness, to take all necessary
' and



'and possible Care to Re-establish the Troops; and we hope this Misfortune will not in the least damp your Zeal for the Common Cause, but rather inflame it, and excite you to repair the Loss as soon as possible; assuring your Highness, that it has made no Alteration in the Esteem and Affection which we had always, and still have for your Highness. We remain, *Illustrious Prince*, Your, &c.

Hague, Sept. 22.
1706.

The Zeal, Vigilance and Activity of the Duke of Savoy and Prince *Eugene*, would not, you may be sure, suffer them to be Idle, though after so much Fatigue of so many Marches, and one of the most famous Battles that ever was fought in any Age; for on the 10th, Baron *Kriechbaum* was detach'd with 8 Battalions, to join the Marquess *Visconti*, General of the Horse, before *Chivas*; and Orders were reiterated to the Marquess *de Lanzalerie*, and the Lieutenant-Colonels *St. Amour* and *Eben*, to continue with their Detachments about *Pignerol*, to observe the Enemy. Next Day, the famous Colonel *Paul Diack*, who had obtain'd his Pardon, return'd to the Camp with part of his *Hussars*; and Order was given for repairing the Bridge on the *Doria*, which the *French* had broken. On the 12th they had an Account, that the Enemy, on the Approach of their Detachments, abandon'd *Pignerol*, leaving behind them 2 or 300 Sick Men, and their Field-Hospital. Lieutenant-Colonel *St. Amour* with the *Vaudois* falling upon their Rear-guard, took a considerable Booty of Mules and Baggage, besides Prisoners, whose Number already amounted to 6000. On the 13th the Army decamp'd from about *Turin*, and march'd towards *Brandis*, when they learn'd, that the Enemy, having abandon'd the Town of *Ivrea*, had retir'd into the Castle, which was block'd up by the Country Militia; whereupon *M. S. Remy* was sent that Way with two Battalions. On the 14th, His Royal Highness and Prince *Eugene* went to view *Chivas*, and give Orders for attacking it: At the same time they had an Account that the Enemy

Progress
of the
Duke of
Savoy and
Prince
Eugene
after the
Battle of
Turin.

September. had abandon'd *Vercelli*, and that the Country People having taken Arms, had block'd up the Fort of *Bar*, as well as the Castle of *Ivrea*, and open'd the Communication through the Valley of *Aoste* with *Germany* and *Savoy*.

*French
Surrender
Chivas.*

The Army pass'd the *Doria* on the 15th, when they had Advice that the Enemy had abandon'd *Trino*, leaving in it a great Number of Sick, Wounded, Arms, Provisions and Forage. The next Day they had Intelligence that *Chivas* had Capitulated, and that the Garrison was made Prisoners of War. In *Chivas* were found 12 Battering-Pieces of Cannon, 26000 Barrels of Powder, 7000 Cases of Lead-Bullets, and other Stores of War: The Garrison consisted of 1265 Men fit for Service, and 217 Sick. The Army continued its March towards *Novara*, encamp'd on the 20th within Cannon-shot of that Place; and while Things were disposing for the Attack, the Besieged offer'd to Capitulate on divers Articles that were refus'd them. In the mean time, on the urgent Intreaties of the Deputies of the Town, the Inhabitants of which had seized the Governor, the Garrison was allowed to March out Free, but without Cannon. 'Tis one of the most Important Posts of the *Milanese*, and a Place of Arms; in it were found 16 Cannon, but not much Provisions or Ammunition.

*Crescentino
Surrender'd.*

Now they had the good News that the Garrison of *Crescentino* of 160 Men, had Surrender'd at Discretion; and that the Garrison of the Fort of *Bar* had March'd out of that Place. On the 23d the whole Army pass'd the *Ticino*, and encamp'd at *Abiagrasso* within 13 Miles of *Milan*; but His Royal Highness finding himself a little Indispos'd, rested that Day in the former Quarter. Then it was that they had Intelligence that the Prince of *Vaudemont* had retir'd to *Pizzighitone*, with his Princess, Court, and Furniture of his Palace, and that the Count de *Medavi* was there with his Body of Troops: That they afterwards came back to *Milan*, but made no stay there: And that the Marquess de la *Florida*, Governor of the Castle, had taken in French Troops, contrary to the Rights of the *Spaniards*; at which the City was much alarm'd, and had taken proper Measures for their Safety. Next Day the Army came to *Corsica* within

Within Four Miles of *Milan*, and encamp'd there, and the same Day the Capitulation was sign'd with the Deputies of the City of *Milan*, so that in the Evening the Magistrates and all the Tribunals came to the Camp.

September
Milan sub-
mits to
the Impe-
rialists.

24.

On the 25th Orders were sent to all the Towns and Places of the *Milanese*, for the disbanding all the Militia of the Country that were in their Pay, and enjoining them to obey no Orders for the future but Prince *Eugene's* in his Imperial Majesty's Name; and in the Evening the Two Regiments of Foot of *Daun* and *Bagni* were put into *Milan*, and Two Squadrons were commanded to block up the Castle on the side towards the Country till farther Order; and an Agreement was made between the City and Castle of *Milan*, that no Hostilities should be committed on either side, on Condition that the Castle should not be attack'd on the side towards the City. The Duke of *Savoy* having some remains of his Illness hanging about him, Prince *Eugene* alone made his Entry into *Milan*, and assisted at the Te Deum that was sung in the Cathedral by the Cardinal Archbishop, whence he return'd to the Head Quarter. The Joy, and Acclamations of the Gentry and People on this Occasion, as also of the Burghers, that we under Arms, could not be express'd.

In the Evening Lieutenant Colonel St. *Amour* sent Advice that *Lodi* had surrender'd without making any Resistance; and that the Garrison consisting of *Swiss* and *Spaniards*, had retir'd into the Castle and begun to Capitulate, and soon surrendred; they had Intelligence at the same Time, that *Como* had submitted without Resistance.

Como sub-
mits to
the Impe-
rialists.

On the 27th the Army came and encamp'd at *Marignano* (between *Milan* and *Lodi*) whither the Deputies of *Lodi* came to Complement his Royal Highness and Prince *Eugene*; and on the 30th the Army encamp'd in the Neighbourhood of *Lodi*, where we shall leave them and Count *Daun* to form the Siege of *Pavia*, before which he opened the Trenches on the 28th Instant, but you will not hear of the Surrender of it till next Month and so we'll leave *Italy*, and the Duke of *Orleans* with the sorry Remains of his shattered Army in his Head quar-

September. ters at *Oulx* in *Dauphine*, and notwithstanding all their Boasting and Endeavours, in no Condition to re-enter that Country, Nay, the Consternation they were in after the Battle is unexpressible, and an Officer wrote from *Oulx* these Words. 'I am sorry to tell you, that I know no more our Soldiers: The are so much altered from what they were at *Seneff*, *Montcassel*, *Landen*, &c. that sometimes I am tempted to believe, our Army was not made up of Troops of the same Nation. I shall not give you an Account of the Disorder with which they fought at *Turin*, and of the Confusion with which we run away, before an Army which even after the Battle was inferiour to us. I will draw a Vail upon that dismal Scene; but I cannot forbear to tell you, that our Troops do hardly think themselves safe in their Quarters, tho' they are separated by the *Alps* from the Enemy, who are now actually in the *Milaneze*.

As for *Switzerland* nothing occurs to us there, but that the Cantons of *Lucern*, *Uri*, *Undermalden*, and *Zug*, ratified the Treaty lately renew'd with the State of *Milan*, whereby they own'd the Duke of *Anjou* for Sovereign of that Dutchy. The Cantons of *Switz*, *Fribourg* and *Appenzel*, and the Abbot of *St. Gall*, refus'd to ratifie the same, and the Deputies would not appear at the Table of the *Spanish* Ambassador, to which they had been invited. The Dinner being over, that Minister distributed the Presents usual on the like Occasions, viz. to each Deputy, who by the Cantons are called Honourable Deputies, a Gold Chain, with 67 Pistoles, and to the Gentlemen who accompanied them, a Gold Chain of less Value, and 25 Pistoles. 'Tis computed that the renewing of this Alliance has cost the *French* about 400000 Livres; but those forward Cantons may pay very dear in a short time for their Compliances, and their pretending to set up for Mediators of a general Peace only served to make them a laughing Stock to all *Europe*.

Tho' the War, as we have before informed you, was renewed in *Hungary* between the *Imperialists* and the *Malecontents*, by the breaking up of the Conferences at *Tirnav*, there having been no Action of Con-

Consequence performed there, saving the taking of *Gran* by the latter; 'tis time we should see what they are doing in *Poland*, where the War taking a new Turn and the Seat of it being very unseasonably remov'd, we must look back and give a short View of what had been transacted since the *Muscovites* retir'd from *Grodno* clear through *Volhinia* into their own Country, and the *Swedes* follow'd them into *Volhinia*, where committing great Ravages upon the Lands of such of the Nobility as would not acknowledge King *Stanislaus*, the main Body of the said Nobility found themselves oblig'd to meet in a Diet and own that King. A long time the King of *Sweden* continued with his Army in that Province; and in the mean while General *Reinschild* who was left with a Body of *Swedes* in great *Poland*, did nothing; no more did King *Augustus*, who kept at *Cracow* with most of his *Saxon* Forces: M. *Smigielski* a Party Leader of his made some Incursions indeed, in which he Ravag'd the Lands of divers Persons that were of *Stanislaus's* Party; but no Action of any Consequence was performed. At length, the Czar of *Muscovy* having sent Word to King *Augustus*, that he had gather'd an Army of about 60000 Men, with which he would advance into *Lithuania*, and expected to be joyn'd there by his said *Polish* Majesty, that King left *Cracow* and marching down the *Vistula* near to *Warsaw*, bent his march from thence towards *Novogrodeck*, in order to meet the Czar: Hereupon the King of *Sweden* and King *Stanislaus* came out of *Volhinia* into *Great-Poland*, and having made up a strong and well appointed Army, his *Swedish* Majesty pass'd the *Oder* with it the beginning of this Month, enter'd the Province of *Lusatia*, and advanc'd into *Saxony*.

Upon his Invasion of the Electorate of *Saxony*, the King of *Sweden* publish'd the following *Manifesto*.

WE *Charles*, by the Grace of God, King of the *Swedes*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, &c. make known to all whom it may concern; That whereas we have been obliged to enter the Electorate of *Saxony* with our Army, in order to put a stop to the pre-

King of
Sweden's
Manifesto
upon in-
vading
Saxony.
sent 5.

September.

sent War, so unjustly begun and carried on against
 us, by the Forces raised in this Country; and
 might, without the least Injustice retaliate the Da-
 vastations committed by the Elector and King *Au-*
gustus (which continue to this Day) in our Domi-
 nions and Frontiers. Yet we have for certain rea-
 sons, thought fit to lay aside in some Measure, our
 just Resentment; and by virtue of this our *Ma-*
nifesto most Graciously to declare to the Estates and
 Inhabitants of this Electorate, That all Persons
 which shall continue in their Habitations and Fa-
 milies, and not remove their Effects, but willing-
 ly, and without Reluctancy, pay their Share to-
 wards the Contributions to be Raised for the ne-
 cessary Subsistence of our Troops, shall not only
 be receiv'd into our Royal Protection, but also en-
 joy the Benefit of an entire Security in their own
 Persons, Families, Effects, Houses and Possessions,
 as also in their Trade and Traffick, without suf-
 fering the least Hindrance, Molestation, or Da-
 mage in any manner in their Goods or Persons
 from our Army or Officers. On the other Hand,
 all such as shall pretend to stand upon their Defence,
 relinquish their Families, hide, or bury under
 Ground their Money and Effects, or oppose our
 Commissaries or other Officers in the Levying of
 the Contributions, or else shew themselves refracto-
 ry and disobedient to our Orders and Commands,
 shall, without any respect to their Condition,
 whatever it be, not only be deem'd incapable and
 unworthy of receiving the Benefit of our Gracious
 Promise, but also be Treated in the most Rigorous
 manner, as Enemies, (without Mercy) where-ever
 they are found, and their Houses and Possessions
 shall be Destroyed. In Witness whereof we have
 Sign'd these Presents with our own Hand, and
 caused our Royal Signet to be affix'd thereto.

From our Head Quarter at Krumnelse.

Sept. 5th Charles.

C. Piper.

(L. S.)

The Saxons having put *Dresden* into as good Posture
 of Defence as they could, the Queen of *Poland*, the
 Electoral

Electoral Prince, and the Electress Dowager, retired *September.* into the King of *Prussia's* Territories; and they removed the Two Princes *Alexander* and *Constantine Sobieski* from the Place of their Confinement, to prevent their being rescued by the *Swedes*. The Regency of the Electorate of *Saxony* caus'd the following Ordinance to be publish'd at *Dresden* in the Name of King *Augustus*.

F *Frederick Augustus*, by the Grace of God, King of *Poland*, &c. to all our loving Subjects Greeting. Whereas the Advices we have received inform us, that the Enemy is actually broke into this Country; but, as 'tis said, observes good Order and Discipline: We therefore hereby require you, not only to continue in the Offices wherewith we have intrusted you, and to take necessary Care in all Occurences that may happen, but likewise to give Notice in due manner to all the Places within your Jurisdiction, that no Man leave his Habitation, nor send away his Cattle, Provisions or Forrage, but bring them in for the Subsistence of the said Troops; since 'tis to be fear'd, that if in any Place where the Enemy shall come, they find no Forrage or Provisions, their Soldiers will commit great Disorders that may occasion the Ruin of all the said Places, this is our Pleasure.

Order of
the Re-
gency of
Saxony.

Given at *Dresden*, Sept. 9. 1706.

In the mean time, the King of *Poland's* Minister at the *Hague* represented to the States Deputies in a Conference, the dangerous Consequences of the King of *Sweden's* Invasion of *Saxony*, urging among other things that it was attacking the Empire, and that it could not but turn to the Advantage of *France*. And indeed it was high time he should stir in it, for there was a Paper presented to the States-General before the Invasion of *Saxony* by the Ministers of *Sweden*, which might be look'd upon as a short *Manifesto* of the Reasons with which the *Swedes* colour'd their march into *Saxony*; and the same consisted of the following Article.

I. THE

September.

*Swedish
Manifesto
about in-
vading
Saxony.*

I. THE King of Poland being the Aggressor, it is Lawful for his *Swedish* Majesty to repel the Injury where-ever he can; and yet the Allies of the said King of Poland, who are not Accomplishes in the Injury done, not be obliged to assist him.

II. 'It would be very unjust for the King of Poland to be allow'd to make an Irruption into the Dominions of his *Swedish* Majesty, and that his said Majesty should be restrain'd from taking the same Way to revenge himself; especially seeing his Adversary supplies himself out of the Electorate with Troops, Ammunition, Money, and almost all the Means of carrying on the present War.

III. 'If the Entrance of the *Swedish* Troops into the Electorate of Saxony should cause some Troubles in the Empire, 'twould be the Fault of the Elector, who being a Member of the Empire, had, by unjustly falling first upon his *Swedish* Majesty, drawn just Arms into his own Country.

IV. 'But there would be no Trouble to be fear'd in the Empire from such a Diversion, seeing his *Swedish* Majesty far from designing to make the least Conquest in it, or to do harm to any Person, would have no other Aim than to oblige the King of Poland to give him just Satisfaction; of which his Intention he would give all necessary Security, tho' the Moderation be shew'd in his last Expedition into Denmark may be deem'd a sufficient Security for the Moderation he should promise on this Occasion.

V. 'The Passage which his Troops would be oblig'd to take in this Case, thro' the Territories of another Potentate, would be the shortest that could be, and without burthening the Country, conformable to the Constitutions of the Empire.

VI. 'His *Swedish* Majesty would be as ready to give Assurance to the Inhabitants of the Electorate of Saxony, that their Rights both Ecclesiastical and Secular shall be preserv'd.

VII. 'The like Assurance would be given to the Princes of the House of Saxony, or others who shall have Alliances of any kind whatsoever with the King of Poland.

VIII. 'In

VIII. 'In short, if the Potentates who may not *September.*
 'approve his *Swedish* Majesty's taking this way,
 'though so very just and natural, shall propose any
 'other that may as effectually procure the Satisfac-
 'tion due to him, he will be ready to agree
 'to it.

'His *Swedish* Majesty hopes, that these Considera-
 'tions will be sufficient, not only to justify the
 'said Enterprize, should he think fit to put it
 'in Execution; but likewise to engage all
 'equitable Persons to favour rather than oppose
 'him in it.

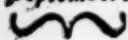
On the other Hand, the *Sieur de Gersdorf*, Envoy
 of the King of *Poland*, having received Instructions
 from the Regency of *Saxony*, presented the follow-
 ing Memorial to the States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

'BY the Extracts of Two Letters, one from the
 'Electoral Council of *Saxony*, and the other from
 'the General who Commands in that Electorate,
 'hereto annex'd, and which among other Advices,
 'Instructions and Orders, the under-written Envoy
 'of his Majesty the King of *Poland* has very lately
 'received, your High Mightinesses will find that the
 'King of *Sweden* intirely throws off the Mask, nor
 'will any longer observe any Measures with the
 'High Allies, since after all the Promises he had gi-
 'ven, and even but just reiterated to the Count *de*
 '*Sindendorf*, his Imperial Majesty's Minister in *Po-*
 '*land*, that King, grown Jealous at the Success and
 'wonderful Progress with which the Almighty has
 'blest'd the Arms of your High Mightinesses, and
 'the High Allies this Campaign; That King, I
 'say, is actually enter'd into the Circle of the *Up-*
 '*per Saxony*, thus disturbing and violating the Peace
 'of the Empire, which, as a Prince and Member
 'of that Illustrious Body, he is obliged to maintain
 'with all his Strength, and by this Invasion declares
 'himself not only an Enemy of the said Empire,
 'but of all the High Allies, who are employ'd in
 'rescuing declining *Europe* from an unsupportable
 'Yoke.

Memorial
 of the
Saxon En-
 voy to the
 States.
 21.

September.



Yoke. Your High Mightinesses will likewise see by the same Advices, that the said King of Sweden demands Contributions which the Country of Saxony is in no wise able to furnish, and threatens them with Fire, and utter Destruction, unless they speedily obey these his Orders; by which means that Country is at the Point of Ruin; and that this King, who has already an Army of a sufficient Strength to swallow up Saxony, augments his Forces with a visible Design to push his Ambition farther, to the great prejudice of the common Cause. And seeing the Constitutions of the Empire, the great Alliance, the particular Interests of all the Princes of Germany, and of your High Mightinesses, require of all that mean well, to oblige the King of Sweden wholly to evacuate the Country of Saxony, and the Limits of the Empire, to free them at the same time from the Umbrage they have reason to take at Proceedings like these: His Majesty the King of Poland, and his Council of Saxony flatter themselves, and that upon good Grounds, that the Glorious Concern your High Mightinesses shew for the good Cause, and for the Safety and Peace of the Empire, will extend itself likewise to the Dominions of Saxony, and consequently that your High Mightinesses will be pleased more earnestly to press the King of Sweden to return back, and that you will likewise concert with the Ministers of the Emperor, of the Queen of Great-Britain, of the Kings of Denmark and of Prussia, of the Electors Palatine and of Lunenburg, and of the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, the most effectual Means to extinguish this devouring Flame, which is about to set all the Neighbourhood in a Blaze. 'Tis true, that after the glorious Action, of which your High Mightinesses received Yesterday the good News, upon which, the under written Envoy Congratulates your High Mightinesses from the very bottom of his Soul, the Troops of Hesse, and of some other Princes might perhaps compel the King of Sweden to retire, but that would be done with more Success, if your High Mightinesses, jointly with the Queen of England, would send a Part of the Fleet that is in Torbay, into the Baltick

' *Baltick Sea*, to threaten the King of *Sweden* to Burn *September*,
 ' his Fleet at *Carlescroon*, and to make a Descent at
 ' *Schenen*, with the Assistance of the King of *Den-*
 ' *mark*. Far be it from the under-written Envoy to
 ' take upon him to prescribe Rules to the Prudence
 ' of your High Mightinesses: But this, in his Opi-
 ' nion, would be the only way to bring to Reason
 ' this Enemy of the Repose of the Empire, and of
 ' the good Fortune of the High Allies. The King
 ' of *Sweden* himself could not blame such an Expedi-
 ' tion, nor take it as an Infraction of the Treaty
 ' and Alliance, since he approv'd, demanded, soli-
 ' cited, and put in Execution the same Expedient
 ' formerly against the King of *Denmark*. And the
 ' under-written Envoy being fully appriz'd of the
 ' said Dangers, and of the Means whereby these
 ' Mischiefs may be Remedied, and being Authoriz'd
 ' to enter into a Discussion thereof with your High
 ' Mightinesses, and with the Ministers of the other
 ' Potentates residing at the *Hague*, demands, with
 ' all Respect, a Conference on this Affair with your
 ' High Mightinesses.

Done at the *Hague*,
 this 21st of Sep-
 tember, 1706.

Signed,
 W. P. de *Guerfidorff*.

While these Things were agitated at the *Hague*,
 the King of *Sweden* advancing towards *Leipsick*, ar-
 riv'd with great part of his Army at *Tanche* within a
 League of that City, about the 18th, where, at the
 Request of the Citizens, he caus'd a Placart to be
 Publish'd, ' That seeing his Troops had enter'd
 ' that Country, 'twas to be fear'd, that the Merchants
 ' they expected at their Fair, apprehending there
 ' would be no Safety for their Persons or Merchan-
 ' dizes, would be deterr'd from their Journey and
 ' forbear coming, by which means the Fair would
 ' be much prejudic'd, and grow out of Repute; he
 ' therefore declar'd it to be his Pleasure, That the
 ' Trade should receive no Damage or Prejudice by his
 ' Irruption, and that the Merchants, whether Natives
 ' or Foreigners, and all other Persons whatsoever,
 ' who were or should be travelling to the Fair at
 ' *Leipsick*,

King of
Sweden's
 Placart
 about the
 Fair of
Leipsick.
 29.

September. *Leipsick*, should go and return in all manner of safety, nor should be oblig'd to procure or have any Pass-ports either for their Persons or Goods.

From *Tauche* his Swedish Majesty remov'd to *Alt-Rahstadt* in the Neighbourhood of *Lützen*, a Place very famous for the Death of his Renowned Predecessor, *Gustavus Adolphus*, in a great Battle fought against the Imperial General *Wallestein*: Here he caus'd his Troops to observe strict Discipline in their March; and an Ordonnance to be publish'd, in which he expressly renew'd his Prohibition to all his Officers and Soldiers to Insult any Person whatever, or to take any thing by Violence out of their Houses, Gardens or Vineyards, upon Pain of Corporal Punishment; and enjoin'd them to pay for all that they were furnish'd with by the Inhabitants of the Country. However, he exacted large Contributions throughout the Electorate; and the only Act of Hostility that we can find pass'd in *Saxony*, was this, Some Regiments of *Saxon* Troops, and among them some *Muscovites* that were in the open Country about *Naumberg*, under the Command of General *Schuylenbourg*, were attack'd on the 12th by a strong Detachment of *Swedes*; and General *Schuylenbourg* finding himself too weak to stand them, Retreated before them in the best manner he could, and with no great Loss.

A Truce
in *Saxony*.

In the mean time, the King of *Sweden's* Ministers, at *Vienna*, the *Hague* and other Courts, Remonstrated, That their Master had no other Design by this Expedition, than to obtain Means to put an End the sooner to the War in *Poland*; which done, he should be able and ready to be Useful, as he had been formerly, to the Empire; and that while he stay'd in *Saxony*, he would Act with that Moderation, that no Prince of the Empire, or Potentate engaged in the Grand Alliance, should have just Reason to be alarm'd: But all of a sudden a Truce, or Cessation of Arms, was Agreed on for Ten Weeks, between the King of *Sweden* and the States of *Saxony*, which was Publish'd before the End of this Month by both Parties, and for the present occasion'd many Speculations; but I believe scarce any body dreamt of

of the unaccountable Peace that not long after followed, of which you will have an Account in its proper Place: Let us, in the mean while, visit the Confederate Army in the *Netherlands*, before *Menin*. September.

The Trenches were open'd in the Night between the 3d and 4th of *August*, by two Attacks. The Approaches were carried on with all possible Diligence, and the Batteries being got ready to Fire, on the 9th of *August* they began to batter the Place, and made such a Progress therein, that on the 18th the Allies storm'd the Counterscarp, which proved the bloodiest Action that has been in any Siege since the Attack of the Cover'd-Way of *Keserwaert*. Lieutenant-General *Schults* Commanded the Attack on the Right, having under him Major-General *Pallant*, and Brigadier *Swarzel*; and the Left was Commanded by the Earl of *Orkney*, having under him Major-General *de Villates*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, Brigadiers. There were 300 Grenadiers at each Attack, and as many Fuzileers, and the Regiments of *Lorburn*, *Ingoldsbj*, *Pallant*, *Fagel*, *Lauder*, *Vogelin*, *Goven*, *Rank*, and *Leers*, supported them, five Battalions on the Right, and four on the Left; and four others were Order'd to support the other, in case of need. The Attack begun with springing two Mines under the two Salliant Angles of the Cover'd-Way, which had a good Effect; and then the Grenadiers advancing with an uncommon Intrepidity to the Pallisado's, threw their Granado's into the Cover'd-Way, and leap'd thereinto, killing all that they found therein. The Enemy made a great Resistance, and the first five Battalions suffered very much, by reason of the great Fire they made from the Place; but at last the Besiegers lodg'd themselves on the four Angles of the Counterscarp. The same Night the Besieged made several Signals, to give Notice, as 'twas suppos'd, of the Condition they were in; and they were Answer'd from all the Neighbouring Places. The Loss they had sustained on both Sides, was computed to amount in all to above 2000 Men Kill'd and Wounded. The Besiegers had three Engineers Kill'd, and as many Wounded. Our Troops follow'd the Example of their Generals, behaving themselves with an unparallel'd Bravery, and

Siege of
Menin.

Aug. 4.

Counter-
scarp ta-
ken by
Storm.

Aug. 18.

September. and the Duke of *Argyle* distinguished himself in a particular manner on this Occasion.

On the other hand, the Duke of *Vendosme* threatening to attempt the Relief of *Menin*, the Duke of *Marlborough* caused his Army to make a Motion, the Left being advanced to *Lawe* near *Menin*, that he might be in a Condition to Fight, in case of Need.

On the 19th the Besiegers began two Saps, in order to make a Descent into the Ditch, and on the 20th finished two Batteries, one of six, and the other of five Pieces of Cannon, which began to Fire upon the Bastion and Ravelin the next Morning at Break of Day; and two more Batteries being perfected, were ready to play the 22d in the Morning. The Duke of *Marlborough* going thither at the same time to see what Progress was made, the Governor beat a Parley; whereupon the Hostages were exchanged about Nine that Morning. The Garrison desired, among other things, ' That they might be ' allowed Four Days from the Date of the Capitulation to expect Succours, and if they were not relieved in that time, a Gate should then be deliver'd up: That the Garrison should March out with ' Arms and Baggage, and all the usual Marks of ' Honour, should carry away with them 12 Pieces ' of Cannon and 4 Mortars, and should be conducted ' to *Lisle*: That they should be furnish'd with Wag- ' gons and Boats for their Baggage and their Sick ' and Wounded, and such of them as were not in a ' Condition to remove, should be taken Care of in ' the Town at the Expence of the Allies: That ' none of the Garrison should be stop't for Debt, ' giving Notes under their Hands for what they ' might owe: That 12 Cover'd Waggon's should be ' allowed the Garrison, which should not be visited: ' That Prisoners taken on both Sides should be set ' free: That no Enquiry should be made after any ' Deserters on either Side: That such of the Gar- ' rison as had Estates or Effects in the Countries ' which are under the Obedience of the Allies, ' should not be molested in their Persons or Estates, ' and might continue in the *French* Service, and ' enjoy their Estates and Effects: That as many ' Persons

Proposals
of the
Garrison
of *Menin*
to Surren-
der.

Persons might March out with the Garrison ^{September.}
 Masked as the Governor should think fit: That
 the Guard to conduct them to *Liste* should
 consist of no more than four Squadrons of Horse:
 That the Burghers should be maintained in their
 Privileges, and those who would might depart:
 That all the Generals of the Confederate Forces
 should Sign the Capitulation: And that the Allies
 should not take any of their Men out of their
 Ranks as they Marched out, under any Pretence
 whatsoever.

In the Evening the Capitulation was Concluded.
 The first Article proposed was refused; and it was
 agreed, 'That they should deliver up the Gate of ^{Articles}
Bruges the next Day being the 23d, at Nine in the ^{of the}
 Morning: That they should March out in the ^{Surrender}
 manner they desired, but should carry away with ^{of Menin.}
 them only four Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars,
 and should be conducted to *Douay*: That they
 should be provided with Waggon and Boats:
 That their Sick and Wounded who could not be
 removed, should be taken Care of in the Town at
 their own Charge: That as to the Debts of any
 of the Garrison, they should be stopt, provided
 they gave such Security for Payment thereof as
 should be accepted by their Creditors: That only
 eight Cover'd Waggon should be allowed them:
 That the Prisoners on both Sides should be set at
 Liberty, as desired: The Articles they demanded
 concerning the Deserters, the Estates of any of the
 Garrison continuing in the *French Service*, and Per-
 sons marching out Mask'd, were rejected: The
 Guard to conduct them to *Douay* was agreed to be
 200 Horse: What was desired in favour of the
 Inhabitants was granted, provided those who re-
 tired should declare their Intentions of so doing
 within a Month. It was agreed, That the Capitu-
 lation should be Signed by the General who Com-
 manded the Siege, as was usual in like Cases.
 The last Article they proposed was refused; but
 it was promised Care should be taken to prevent
 any Disorder, and Justice should be done imme-
 diately upon any Complaint. In Pursuance of

September. this Capitulation, the Duke of *Argyle* took Possession of the Gate of *Bruges* with a Guard of 200 Men.

The Surrender of this Garrison happened sooner by some Days than the Besiegers could have expected, considering their Numbers, and the Strength of the Place; and that there were very considerable Magazines, both of Ammunition and Provisions therein.

On the 25th the Garrison consisting of Twelve Battalions of Foot, and Three Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons, making in all about 4300 Men, marched out with the usual Marks of Honour, and Major-General *Welderden* being appointed to command in *Menin*, took Possession of the Town the same Day with Five *Dutch* Battalions of Foot. As to the Besiegers Loss in this Siege, the Total was 583 kill'd and 2024 wounded and the *French* Officers on their Part owned they had upwards of 1000 Men killed and wounded during the Siege. They found in the Place 55 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and 10 of Iron, besides several other Pieces that were Buried under Ground, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Musket Ball, besides a great Quantity of all other Sorts of Ammunition and Provisions; and the Lord Duke of *Marlborough* upon visiting the Town of *Menin*, finding among the Artillery 4 Pieces of Cannon, with the Arms of *England*, taken at the Battle of *Landen*, his Grace gave Directions they should be sent to *England*.

This Conquest being happily effected, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave orders for the Besieging of *Dendermond* on the 29th of *August* in Form, General *Churchill* being to command the Siege. Three Days after, the Duke arriv'd in the Camp, whence his Grace and the States Field-Deputies wrote the following Letters to the States, about the Surrender of that important Place.

Duke of
Marlborough's
Letter to
the States,
about the
Surrender
of *Dendermond*.

5.

High and Mighty Lords,

I Arrived here last *Thursday* Night, with Monsieur *de Gostinga*, and Monsieur *de Geldermalsen*, to hasten the Attack of this Place; and am very glad I can acquaint your High Mightiness, that this Morning

September.

' Morning about Ten a Clock, the Garrison beat a Parley demanding honourable Conditions; but my Brother return'd Answer, that he could grant them no other Terms, than that they should remain Prisoners of War, yet that their Baggage would be left them, provided they did declare themselves, and deliver up one of the Gates in two Hours time. They rejected this Proposal, and the Hostages having been sent back, Orders were given to renew the Attack; whereupon the Garrison desired a further Cessation of Arms for an Hour, at the Expiration of which they surrendred, and about 5 delivered up the Gate of *Meeblen*. They are to march out next *Tuesday*, in order to be conducted to *Holland*.

' I heartily Congratulate your High Mightinesses upon this happy Event in which the Hand of God has visibly appear'd: It having been observ'd, that for several Years past, there has not been in this Country, so favourable a Season for such an Enterprize. I am with entire Devotion and Respect,

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Sign'd,

The Prince and Duke of


MARLBOROUGH.

At the Camp before Dendermond
Sept. 5. 1706.

High and Mighty Lords,

' According to our last, the Trenches were open'd, and the Batteries finish'd, so that they began to play Yesterday Morning, with so great Fury and Execution, that the Breaches, in a Redoubt, and Work that cover'd it, being wide enough this Morning, our Men carried the same by Storm, with great Bravery, and little Loss: Whereupon the Besiegers immediately desired to Capitulate, and sent us Hostages for that Purpose. Their Proposals having been brought to us, and to my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, whilst we were all in the Trenches to see the Assault, several Messages were sent to and fro; and the Agreement was, at last, concluded about Five this Afternoon, by which the Garrison are to remain Prisoners of War, on Condition, however, that they shall be allowed

Deputies
Letter to
the States,
about the
Surrender
of *Dendermond*.

September.  their Swords and Baggage. And accordingly they have delivered up to us the Gate of *Mechlen*. We shall take farther Measures with my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, about the next Enterprize. And we shall wait for your High Mightinesses Orders, to know whither the Garrison shall be conducted: We have thought it our Duty to congratulate your High Mightinesses, upon this speedy and happy Success. We are.

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

*From the Camp before Dendermond,
Sept. 5. 1706.*

Sign'd,
*S. V. Gossinga,
A. V. Borfelle, Lord
of Geldermalsen.*

The next thing the Confederates had to do was to form the Siege of *Aeth* about the middle of this Month, but the Place not being taken till the beginning of the next, we shall take a cursory View of things on the side of *Portugal* and *Spain*, and without repeating our Misadventures in those Parts, proceed to shew that towards the middle of this Month the Body of Troops which the *Portuguese* drew together at *Ciudad Rodrigo*, consisting of some *English* Troops, and the rest *Portuguese*, amounting in the whole to 8000 Men, marched from thence and retook *Salamanca*, after a Siege of Three Days.

*Portuguese re-
take Sala-
manca.*

The Conditions upon which the Inhabitants of Salamanca preserved that City from being Burn'd and Plunder'd, as they deserved for their Disobedience and Rebellion.

I. **T**HAT Restitution be made, *Bona fide*, of all that was taken from the Convoy commanded by Major General *O Farel*, which was brought into this City.

II. That there be paid to his Majesty Four hundred thousand Pieces of Eight, to defray the Expences of this Army, which was raised for the reducing of this City.

It is agreed at 200000 Pieces of Eight, whereof 100000 to be paid immediately, and the other

other 100000 to be paid in Four Months : For *September.*
Security whereof, the Viscount de *Fonte Arcada*
may take away for Hostage, such Persons, as he
shall think fit.

III. ' That all the Mules and Horses be delivered
' to the Commissary Generals of the Army, for the
' Service of his Majesty.

IV. ' That there be deliver'd the Arms, and other
' Instruments of War, Ammunition and Artillery ;
' as also, the Magazines of Wheat, Oats and Bar-
' ley, and other Grain, with whatsoever belongs
' thereunto.

V. ' That the 2000 Pistoles which were promised
' to the Marquess *das Minas* upon the Submission of
' this Place, be now paid.

VI. ' That the City do again, with all Solemnity,
' swear Fealty, and Acknowledge his Catholick Ma-
' jesty *Charles III.* for their Lawful King and Natu-
' ral Lord ; and that they do not at any time break
' the Oath, obliging themselves to hazard their
' Lives in his Royal Service.

VII. ' That the Soldiers in Pay, who shall be in
' the City, surrender themselves at Discretion.

VIII. ' That what is here expressed, be perform-
' ed the 18th of *September* ; and the Articles con-
' cluded being fulfilled, all the Immunities, Privi-
' leges, Customs and Laws, which they enjoyed
' under King *Charles II.* be preserved to them : And
' that they be assisted in defending them against
' whatever Troops the Duke of *Anjou* may send to
' attack this City, they taking Arms likewise against
' the said Troops, and not in any other Manner.

In the Camp at Salamanca, Sept. 1706.

They farther told us these Troops were to have
marched forward to open the Communication with
the King of *Spain's* Army : But they were drawn
off before towards *Valencia* and that Game was lost.
In the mean time, Sir *John Jennings* being ordered
to sail with a Squadron of Men of War, for the
West-Indies, and Sir *John Leake* to return to *England*,
Sir *John* was willing first to visit the Islands ; he set
sail from *Alicia Bay* on the 6th and on the 9th came

September. before *Ivica*; the Governour and the Inhabitants of which Place were so well dispos'd for King *Charles III.* that upon the first Appearance of the Fleet, they sent Deputies on Board to make their Submission to his Catholick Majesty. The 13th the Fleet sailed from *Ivica*, and was the next Day before *Majorca*; where the *Conde de Alcudia*, the Viceroy, with some few that favoured the Duke of *Anjou's* Interest, pretended to make Resistance; but two Bomb Vessels being sent in, upon their throwing in three or four Shells, the Inhabitants oblig'd the Viceroy to desire a Capitulation, which was soon after concluded, to this Effect: That the Island with all its Castles, &c. should be surrender'd to the Arms of his Catholick Majesty and his Allies in Twelve Hours; and immediately after the Signing, the *Field-Gate* and *Prince Bastion* should be deliver'd up to a Body of Militia, to be appointed for that Purpose by the City of *Majorca*: That the Viceroy, and any others that would, might retire with their Good and Effects to any Ports of *Spain*, *France* or *Italy* as they should think fit, and should not be Detain'd or Molested upon the Account of any thing they might have done since the Death of King *Charles II.* But that none of the *French* that were among them should be allow'd to carry away their Goods: That such as desir'd to retire immediately, should have Shipping provided for them: That a Month's time should be allowed to such as could not then depart, and Three Months to dispose of their Effects: That the *French* in Garrison at Fort *St. George* might retire, and should be allow'd so many of the *Tartanes* that brought them over as was necessary to carry them back to some Port of *France*, with such Provisions as were requisite, but should leave behind them all their other Stores, Arms, Baggage, and Ammunition: That the City and Island should have their Rights and Privileges confirm'd to them in the Manner they enjoy'd the same at the Death of the late King *Charles II.* That the Churches and Religious Houses should remain unmolested and nothing should be touch'd of what-ever might be deposited there by private Persons, provided that the *French* should enjoy no Benefit by this

Ivica and
Majorca
submit to
Charles
III.

this Article: That the Bishop and Clergy should not be molested in their Persons, Goods or Functions, nor in their several Rights, Immunities and Privileges. The Magistrates and other Principal Inhabitants of the Island being Assembled in a General Council, Deputed Four of their Body to attend the Admiral, and treated of what related particularly to them; with whom a further Capitulation was agreed upon, That they should proclaim King *Charles III.* and should open their Gates to the Admirals; but that they should not be plunder'd, or oblig'd to Pay any Contributions: That they should enjoy the same Privileges, Customs and Liberties, as they did at the Death of King *Charles II.* That the Clergy and University should likewise be maintained in the Possession of their Rights, Privileges and Immunities: That no Money should be demanded of them to redeem their Bells, or their Artillery: That no Garrison should be put into the City till they themselves should desire it; but as for the Forts without its Walls, his Catholick Majesty might put as many Troops into them as should be necessary for their Defence: That any of the Inhabitants who desir'd to remove from thence might do it within the Time, and in the Manner mentioned in the other Capitulation; but none of the *French* should carry away their Effects, as being liable to Confiscation: That all Persons in Offices, who were appointed by the late King *Charles II.* should keep their Employments; but not those nam'd by the late Government, unless they obtain'd a new Grant thereof from King *Charles III.* or those who shall be authoriz'd in that behalf by his Majesty. They desired some new Regulations and Privileges, for the obtaining of which they were referr'd to the King, as the proper Method of making such Application. Sir *John Leake* having thus brought those two Islands to submit but not *Minorca*, to which the noble Port *Mabone* belongs, and left a Garrison in the Castle of *Porto Pin*, and two Men of War to transport the Viceroy, and the rest of the Disaffected Persons, who were desirous to remove, sail'd the 23d from *Majorca*, pass'd through the *Straits* the 2d of October; and the 4th, being off the Southward Cape,

September. detach'd Sir George Bing with a Squadron towards *Lisbon*, and he with the rest of the Fleet proceeded on his Voyage home, and on the 17th happily arrived at *St. Helens*.

Being now as it were insensibly got into *England* with the Fleet, all the Discourse was about the intended Union with *Scotland*, tho' pursuant to Her Majesty's strict Command, none durst presume to write about it; the third Instant was the Day appointed for the Meeting of the *Scotch* Parliament, when his Grace *James Duke of Queensbury*, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, went to the Parliament House, attended by most of the Nobility, *October.* Barons and Members of Parliament, where his Grace's Commission was read and recorded as usual. After which, Her Majesty's Letter to the Parliament was read as follows.

ANNE R.

Queen's
Letter to
the *Scotch*
Parlia-
ment.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

3.

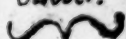
' Since your last Meeting We did nominate Commissioners to treat of an Union betwixt Our two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, and by their great Care and Diligence, a Treaty is happily concluded and laid before Us.

' We have called you together as soon as Our Affairs could permit, that the Treaty may be under your Consideration, in Pursuance of the Act made in the last Session of our Parliament there; and we hope the Terms will be acceptable to you.

' The Union has been long desired by both Nations, and We shall esteem it the greatest Glory of Our Reign, to have it now perfected, being fully perswaded that it must prove the greatest Happiness of Our People.

' An entire and perfect Union will be the solid Foundation of lasting Peace: It will secure your Religion, Liberty and Property, remove the Animosities among your selves, and the Jealousies and Differences betwixt Our two Kingdoms: It must increase your Strength, Riches, and Trade: And by this Union the whole Island, being joyned in Affection,

' Affection, and free from all Apprehension of different Interests, will be enabled to resist all its Enemies, support the Protestant Interest every where, and maintain the Liberties of *Europe*.



' We do upon this Occasion renew the Assurances, We have formerly given you, of Our Resolution to maintain the Government of the Church, as by Law Establish'd in *Scotland*, and the Acts of both Parliaments, upon which this Treaty proceeded, having reserved their respective Governments of the Church in each Kingdom; the Commissioners have left that Matter entire; and you have now an Opporrunity for doing what may be necessary for Security of your present Church Government after the Union within the Limits of *Scotland*.

' The Support of Our Government, and your own Safety does require, that you do make necessary Provision for maintaining the Forces, Ships and Garrisons until the Parliament of *Great-Britain* shall provide for these Ends in the United Kingdom.

' We have made choice of our Right Trusty, and Right entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, *James Duke of Queensbury*, to be Our Commissioner, and represent Our Royal Person, being well satisfy'd with his fitness for that Trust, from the Experience We have of his Capacity, Zeal and Fidelity to our Service, and the Good of his Country; which, as it has determined Us in the Choice, We doubt not but will make him acceptable to you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

' It cannot but be an Encouragement to you to finish the Union at this time, that God Almighty has bless'd Our Arms, and those of our Allies, with so great Success, which gives Us the nearer Prospect of a happy Peace, and with it you will have the full Possession of all the Advantages of this Union; and you have no reason to doubt but the Parliament of *England* will do what is necessary on their Part, after the Readiness they have shown to remove what might obstruct the entring on the Treaty. We most earnestly recommend to you Calmness and Unanimity in this great and weighty
' Affair,

October.

‘ Affair, that the Union may be brought to a happy
 ‘ Conclusion, being the only effectual Way to se-
 ‘ cure your present and future Happiness, and to
 ‘ Disappoint the Designs of Our and your Enemies,
 ‘ who will, doubtless, on this Occasion, use their
 ‘ utmost Endeavours to prevent or delay this Union,
 ‘ which must so much contribute to Our Glory,
 ‘ and the Happiness of our People : And so we bid
 ‘ you heartily Farewel. *Given at our Court at Wind-*
 ‘ *for Castle, the Thirty first Day of July 1706. and of*
 ‘ *Our Reign the Fifth Year.*

By Her Majesty’s Command.

The Letter being read his Grace the Duke of
Quecnborough, Her Majesty’s High Commissioner,
 spoke as follows.

High
 Commis-
 sioners
 Speech to
 them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ HER Majesty, by Her Gracious Letter, has ac-
 ‘ quainted You, That the Treaty of Union
 ‘ between the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*
 ‘ (pursuant to an Act made in your last Session) has
 ‘ been happily agreed on, which is now in my Lord
 ‘ Register’s Hands, ready to be laid before you.

‘ The Lords Commissioners for this Kingdom
 ‘ have been Diligent and Zealous in concerting just
 ‘ and Reasonable Terms ; and it must be acknow-
 ‘ ledg’d, We meet with a very fair and friendly Dis-
 ‘ position in the Lords Commissioners on the other
 ‘ Part.

‘ The Treaty has, with all Humility been pre-
 ‘ sented to the Queen, and was most Graciously Re-
 ‘ ceived ; and tho’ no Reign was ever so truly Great,
 ‘ for wise and steady Councils, and so many impor-
 ‘ tant Successes, as that of Her Majesty, yet, You
 ‘ see, She is pleased to Esteem the Perfecting of this
 ‘ Union, as the greatest Glory of Her Reign, being
 ‘ the most solid Foundation of a lasting Security to
 ‘ the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of
 ‘ *Europe*, and of Peace and Happiness to Her
 ‘ People.

‘ These Reasons, I doubt not, will make the
 ‘ Treaty acceptable to you ; and I perswade my
 ‘ self that you will proceed with such Calmness and
 ‘ Im-

'Impartiality, as the Weight of the Subject requires,
'and as becoms so great an Assembly.



'The Lords Commissioners for both Kingdoms
'were Limited in Matter of Church Government;
'for the Security of *Presbyterian* Government in
'this Church, you have the Laws already made for
'its Establishment, the Queens repeated Assurances
'to preserve it, and I am Impowered to Con-
'sent to what may be further necessary after the
'Union.

'Her Majesty has been pleased to recommend to
'You to make Provision for the Forces, Ships, and
'Garrisons, which is very necessary, the Subsidies
'granted at Your last Meeting being run out; so I
'doubt not You will speedily Renew them.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

'I am not insensible of the great Difficulties that
'attend the Weighty Character, it has pleased Her
'Majesty to Honour me with, but with Your fa-
'vourable Assistance, upon which I very much rely,
'I hope, by my Zeal and Fidelity for Her Ma-
'jesty's Service, and the Good of my Country,
'which are inseperable, to discharge my Duty on
'this Extraordinary Occasion.

His Grace had no sooner done but the Earl of
Seafield, Lord High Chancellor harangued them in
this manner.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'IT hath been, and is the greatest Happiness of Lord
'this Nation, that the Queen our Sovereign, hath Chancel
'always made it the chief Design of Her Reign, to lor's
'protect Her Subjects in the Enjoyment of all their Speech
'Rights and Privileges, to promote their Good, and them.
'to Establish their Peace and Prosperity upon sure
'and lasting Foundations.

'For these Ends, Her Majesty, in Her most Gra-
'cious Letter, doth, with great Earnestness, Re-
'commend to You the Concluding of the Union
'of the two Kingdoms, and has plainly and fully
'laid before You the great Advantages that this
'Union must bring with it to all *Britain*, and in par-
'ticular to this Kingdom.

'The

October.

“The Lords Commissioners named by Her Majesty for this Kingdom to Treat of this Union, have endeavoured to Discharge this great Trust with all Fidelity, and have Agreed to such Terms and Conditions as I hope shall be found Just, Honourable and Advantageous: The Treaty has been already Received very Graciously by Her Majesty, and is now ready to be Reported to you, for your Consideration.

“I do not think it proper, at this time, to descend into the particular Articles of this Treaty; I shall only beg leave to say in general, That it must be of great Advantage to have this whole Island United under one Government, and Conjoined entirely in Interest and Affection, having Equality of all Rights and Privileges, with a free Communication and Intercourse of Trade, which must certainly Establish Our Security, Augment Our Strength, and Encrease Our Trade and Riches.

“We can never expect a more favourable Juncture for compleating this Union, than at present, when Her Majesty has not only Recommended it, but Declared, That She will Esteem it the greatest Glory of Her Reign, to have it Perfected; and when the Parliament of *England* has shewn their Inclinations for it, by Removing all those Obstacles that did lie in the way of the Treaty: And it must also be acknowledged, That the Lords Commissioners for *England* did Testifie their Good Disposition all along in this Affair: And the Great and Glorious Successes wherewith God has blessed Her Majesty's Arms, and those of Her Allies, give us the Hope of a Near and Advantageous Peace, whereby we will be put in the Possession, and attain to the full Enjoyment of all the Liberties and Privileges of Trade, now offer'd by the Treaty.

“The Commissioners of both Sides have only Treated of such Things as concern the Civil Government, Liberties, Privileges, Trade, and Taxes; but found themselves Limited as to the Church-Government, that being Reserved to each Kingdom by the respective Acts of Parliament upon which the Treaty proceeded; and you have now not only the Laws already made, with Her Ma-

“Jesty's

‘ Majesty’s most Gracious, Repeated Assurance, for
 ‘ Maintaining and Continuing Presbyterian Church-
 ‘ Government within this Kingdom; but this fur-
 ‘ ther Opportunity of making such Conditions and
 ‘ Provisions, as shall be found Necessary for its Secu-
 ‘ rity, after the Conclusion of this Union, within
 ‘ the Limits of *Scotland*.

‘ Her Majesty recommends to you, to provide the
 ‘ necessary Supplies for the Troops, Garrisons and
 ‘ Ships; the Funds formerly given, are expir’d; and
 ‘ therefore I doubt not but you will easily Comply
 ‘ with what is so plainly necessary for the Preserva-
 ‘ tion of the Publick Safety, and Preventing the De-
 ‘ signs of Enemies now in Time of War.

‘ Since we have now the Opportunity of Establish-
 ‘ ing for Our Selves and Our Posterity, by this Union
 ‘ with *England*, all that concerns our Religion and
 ‘ Liberties, together with the most valuable Privi-
 ‘ leges of Trade, I am hopeful that You will proceed
 ‘ to the Consideration of the Articles of the Treaty,
 ‘ in such Manner as shall bring it to the desired Con-
 ‘ clusion; and it cannot but tend to the lasting Ho-
 ‘ nour of this Session of Parliament, to have so hap-
 ‘ pily Finish’d this most Important and Weighty
 ‘ Matter.

I meet with nothing material from this Day to
 the 10th, when Sir *Alexander Bruce* was admitted
 Earl of *Kincardin*; and that Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*
 acquainted the House, ‘ That he had this Day re-
 ‘ ceived an Information, since his coming to the
 ‘ House, That the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* had
 ‘ called the Printers in this City before them, and
 ‘ made every one of them enter into a Bond of
 ‘ 500 Marks, to Print nothing but what was first
 ‘ Revis’d and Approv’d by the Council of *Edinburgh*.
 ‘ That 8 Gentlemen complain’d of this, as the Begin-
 ‘ ning of an Inquisition; he was seconded by his
 ‘ Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*. The Lord Chancellor
 protested that he knew nothing of it, and so the
 Matter ended.

On the 12th, it was moved, ‘ That the *Articles of Procee*
 ‘ the *Union*, carry’d on by the Commissioners of Ingsab
 ‘ both Kingdoms, should be read, as also the *Minutes* the *Un*.
 ‘ of

October.

‘ of the said Commissioners. And they Order’d all
 ‘ Records, relating to former Treaties between both
 ‘ Kingdoms, should be laid before the House; and
 ‘ that in the Interval of Parliaments, they should be
 ‘ seen in the Lower Parliament, where some of the
 ‘ Lord Register’s Servants were to attend. And the
Articles of Union being accordingly read again, it
 was Agreed, ‘ That the Parliament should proceed
 ‘ to the Consideration of them.

On the 15th, when they Debated the Vote of the
 12th, to proceed to Consider the *Articles of the Union*,
 or Delay; the Country Party Argued for a Delay:
 But being put to the Vote, it was carried Proceed,
 Yea’s 116, No’s 52; so that it was carried by 64.

On the 16th they read the first Eight *Articles* of
 the Treaty, and the Proceedings of the Commis-
 sioners relating to them; and on the 19th, the IXth,
 Xth, XIth, XIIth, XIIIth, and XIVth, were all
 severally read, with the Proceedings of the Commis-
 sioners in the Treaty relating to them; and were all
 discours’d on. Then the XVth Article was read,
 with the Proceedings relating to it: And after some
 Reasoning, there arose a Debate about the Calcula-
 tion of the Sums therein mention’d; which was
 Adjourn’d till the next Meeting. The Calculations
 debated, were about the Equivalent of 398080*l.* 10*s.*
 to be granted to *Scotland*, for coming in to several
 Customs, now payable in *England*, and applicable
 towards Payment of the Debts of *England*, contracted
 before the Union; according to the Proportions
 which the present Customs in *Scotland*, being 30000*l.*
per Annum, did bear to the Customs in *England*, com-
 puted at 1351559*l.* *per Annum*; and which the pre-
 sent Excise in *Scotland*, being 33500*l.* *per Annum*,
 bears to the Excise in *England*, computed at 947602*l.*
per Annum.

On the 22d, the Debate about the Calculation of
 the Equivalent of 398085*l.* 10*s.* was resumed;
 and after some Time spent upon it, it was Agreed
 to name a Committee of Three Persons of each
 State, to Proceed and Examine the said Calculation,
 and to Report the same to the Parliament. Then
 several Paragraphs of the XVth Article were read
 again, and further argu’d on. The XVIth and
 XVIIth

XVIIth Articles were also read; and with the Proceedings of the Commissioners relating to them, were also argued upon. So was the XVIIIth Article, and the Proceedings relating to it, and after some Discourse upon it, the further Consideration of this Article was delayed till the next sitting, the same Day several Members spoke to the Equivalent and Trade in general, and to that of the *African* Company in Particular: Upon the latter, there were two Motions made, one that the Parliament should insist upon a Compensation of all the Losses the *Darien* Company had sustain'd, since those Losses were occasion'd by the undue intermeddling of *England*, as appear'd by former Votes of the Parliament of *Scotland*. The other was, that seeing the Equivalent to be given to the Proprietors of the *African* Company, was not to be paid by *England*, but out of the *Scots* Customs and Excise, that therefore the Property of that Company ought to belong to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, as a National Company, and not be abandon'd until the Nation saw a proper Occasion and an adequate Price for it. Both these Motions, and several others of the like sort, were laid upon the Table, to be Consider'd when the Articles to which they related were taken into Consideration.

On the 23d the XVIIIth Article of the Union was again read, when it was mov'd, that the *English* Laws concerning the Regulation of Trade, &c. to which *Scotland*, by virtue of the Treaty, was liable, be printed. Mov'd also, that the *English* Book of Rates, with the Abridgement of the Laws relating thereunto, be printed. Moved also, that it be remitted to a Committee of Parliament, to cause such of the said Laws to be printed as they shall see Just, or to report to the Parliament. And after some Debate upon it, the further Consideration of it was delay'd till the next Sitting.

In the mean time the Mob of *Edenburg* began to be unruly, tis not to be doubted but some Considerable Persons, who hated the Union, did underhand foment, it tho' no Body of Fashion appear'd amongst them; they had for some time threatned Sir *Patrick Johnston*, a very honest Gentleman, the last Provost, and one of the

October.

*Tumult
 in Eden-
 burgh.*

the Representatives of *Edenburgh*, and went and rudely insulted his House, and offered to break up his Gates, but were prevented by the Magistrates, who sent some of the most active of them to Prison. This occasion'd a great Commotion in the City, upon which the Privy-Council was call'd, and the Foot Guards were order'd about 11 at Night to take Post in three Places of the City, where they were to continue till the Parliament took the Matter into Consideration. In the mean time there was a Proclamation issued by the Council against the People's assembling in a tumultuous Manner: This was not all, Malicious Pamphlets against the Union as in the Articles, abounded in the City and the Common People had got such Notions of it as made them very averse to it.

To put a Stop to this malignant Humour as much as in them lay, the Lord Chancellor represented on the 25th to the Parliament, that he was directed by the Lords of the Privy-Council to acquaint them that upon occasion of the Rabble that happened on the 23d, by which several Members of Parliament were insulted; the Privy-Council, for Security of the Parliament, and Peace of the Town, had brought in part of the Foot Guards, and had issued a Proclamation against such tumultuary Meetings, where-with he was directed to acquaint the Parliament. Whereupon a Motion was made, that the Privy-Council should have the Thanks of the House for their Care towards the Safety and Quiet of the Parliament, and that it should be recommended to my Lord High Commissioner, and the Privy Council to continue their Care thereof. Which Motion being read, after Discourse upon it, it was moved, that the Proclamation of the Privy-Council should be read; and the same being read, the Earl of *Errol* protested, that the bringing in of the Foot Guards, and their keeping of Guard within the Parliament Close and Town, might be without Prejudice, of his Right as High Constable, who had the only Right of keeping the Parliament House without Doors, and the Earl Marshal within Doors, and the Town of *Edenburgh's* Rights by virtue of their Charters, which Protestation being read, was adhered to by the Earl Marshal,

Marshal, and several other Members. And after some Debate upon the Motion, a Vote was stated approve or not; and it was objected, that the Motion consisted of two distinct Articles; the one approving what was done by the Privy-Council, and the other recommending to them to continue their Care: Whereupon the Vote was stated, approve of the Motion separately or jointly, and it carried jointly: And then the Vote was stated approve or not, and it carried approve (reserving the Town of *Edinburgh's* Rights by virtue of their Charters.)

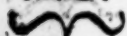
The Union was not to be impeded alone by the Mob of *Edenburg*; its plain there were Methods concerted to thwart it throughout the Kingdom, and they were pleased to begin at *Lauder*, tho' a Place so inconsiderable that I can find it in no Geographical Dictionary; for on the 29th, the Day that the 12th, 20th and 21st 9 Articles were read and debated, and that the 22d and 23d were read, a Print was delivered to all the Members as they entred the House, which ran in these Words.

Instructions by the Magistrates and Town-Council of the Burgh of Lauder, to their Commissioner in Parliament, in relation to the Union propos'd betwixt the Kingdoms of Scotland and England.

' AT *Lauder* the 23d Day of *October*, 1706 Years, the which Day the Bailiffs and Town-Council of the Burgh of *Lauder*, being convened in Council within the Tolbooth of the said Burgh, having received a Letter directed to them from the Right Honourable Sir *Samuel Mackeellan*, Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, dated the 15th Day of *October* Instant, calling and indicting a general Convention of the Royal Burroughs, to be holden and sit at *Edinburg* upon the 29th Day of this Instant *October*, and intreating to send a Commissioner to the said Convention, fully instructed, in Relation to the Union propos'd betwixt the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, &c. as the said Letter bears. And the said Letter, with the Articles of the said propos'd Union, being both *verbatim* publicly read, in Presence of the Bailiffs and Council and all the o-

The Petition of
Lauder
against
the Union:
29.

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ther Burgesſes, Inhabitants of the ſaid Burgh, allow-
 ed by the Bailiffs and Council in this ſo great
 Concern, to be there preſent, and to give their
 Opinions. It was unanimouſly agreed to by the
 Bailiffs and Council, with Conſent of their Neigh-
 bouring Burgeſſes, that Sir *David Cunningham* of
Milncraig, Knight and Baronet, and their Com-
 miſſioner and Representative in this preſent Parlia-
 ment, ſhould be their Commiſſioner in the foreſaid
 General Convention of Boroughs, in the Terms of
 their Commiſſion of the Date hereof. And being
 fully convinced, that albeit their Commiſſion for
 repreſenting them in this Current Parliament, be
 conceiv'd in the moſt full and ample Terms ima-
 ginable, yet the ſame can never impower him to
 Act or Vote any thing which may tend to the im-
 pairing or ſubverting, or altring any manner of
 Way his Conſtituents Conſtitution, Rights or Pri-
 vileges, without their particular and unanimous
 Conſent given him for that Effect. And having
 likewise ſeriously conſider'd the ſeveral and particu-
 lar Articles of the ſaid propos'd Union, and that
 they look upon themſelves as bound in Duty at
 this time to give their Opinion in relation to the
 Union propos'd, do therefore unanimouſly give it
 as their humble Opinion, that the devolving the
 Power of the *Scots* Parliament into the Hands of a
 ſmall number of Lords, Barons and Boroughs, al-
 lowed by the ſaid propoſed Articles to ſit and vote
 with the whole Lords and Commons of *England*,
 in a Parliament to be call'd the *Parliament of Great-
 Britain*, is diſhonourable and prejudicial to the
 Kingdom of *Scotland*, tending to the Deſtruction
 of their ancient Conſtitution, and all their Rights
 and Privileges, as a free People in general, and to
 every individual Perſon and Society within the
 ſame, eſpecially that of the Boroughs.

Therefore, unleſs it ſhall be firſt agreed to in this
 preſent Parliament, or any other before the ſaid
 Union, that the *Scots* Parliament ſhall continue in
 all time hereafter as formerly, and the Laws and
 Subjects of *Scotland* ſhall be only ſubjected to the
 Wiſdom of a *Scots* Parliament, conſtituted according
 to the Laws of the ſaid Kingdom. The ſaid Bai-
 liffs and Council, with conſent of their Burgeſſes,
 have

have impower'd, authoriz'd and requir'd, and hereby impower, authorize and require the said Sir *David Cunningham*, their Commissioner in this present Parliament for them, and in their Names and Behalf, in open and plain Parliament, by his Vote to dissent to, and disapprove of all and every one of the Articles of the said propos'd Union. And in case the said Sir *David* shall not follow and obey these our Instructions, we protest, that his Vote in the contrary thereof is null, being not only contrary to his Constituents their Instructions, but likewise tending to the impairing and subverting of their Constitution and Privileges: But in case it shall be first agreed to by this or any succeeding Parliament, that this and the succeeding Parliament shall continue as formerly, we then promise to give him, or any other our Commissioner for the time our particular Instructions, as to the other several Articles of the said propos'd Union. And that this our Opinion and Proceedings may be made known to our Brethren the other Royal Boroughs, we have ordained these Presents to be publickly printed and dispers'd among them. In Testimony whereof the said Sir *David Cunningham's* Commission to the Royal Burroughs, and these his Instructions to the Parliament, being subscribed by the Bailiffs in Presence of, and at the Command of the Council, are extracted forth of the Town Court Books of the Borough of *Lauder*, by *Mark Henderson*, common Clerk of the same, and the common Seal of the said Burgh is hereunto affixed.

Sic subscribitur,

M. Henderson Clerk.

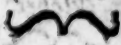
The same Day Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton* took the Freedom to say in Parliament, that the Interest and Honour of the Nation was betrayed by their Commissioners. This occasion'd a great Heat in the House, and it was demanded that he should be called to the Bar; upon which several Members of all Ranks stood up to vindicate what he had said: And after a long debate it was propos'd, that he should explain himself. The Explanation which he gave was to this Effect, That he could find no other

October.

men: He did indeed acknowledge that the Word was harsh, but it was Truth; and if the House thought he had committed any Offence by the Expression, he was willing to submit to their Censure; upon which the Debate was let fall.

In the mean time, those of the Mob, who were taken up for the late Tumult, were committed to the Custody of the Earl of *Errol*, Lord High Constable, in order to be tried by his Lordship, according to the Power he has vested in him, to punish those who break the Peace in the City in time of Parliament. The Guards were still kept in the City, and in the Parliament Close, which the disaffected Party made a subject of Clamour, as if the Proceedings of the Parliament were not free, but sway'd by Military Force. I should have observed that when the Article about the Number of *Scots* Lords and Commons, that were to be admitted to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and the Proceedings of the Commissioners relating to the same, were read, there were sharp Speeches on both sides, particularly betwixt the Marquess of *Annandale* and Earl of *Stair*, by Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, the Lord Justice Clerk, and Sir *A. Home*. And the Duke of *Hamilton* concluded with one, wherein many Doubts were propos'd about the Quota of the *Scots* Lords and Commons, and the yielding the Precedency of the *Scots* Peers to all the *English* of the same Rank; to which no Answer was given, nor any Vote propos'd that Night, so that they Adjourn'd.

It must be owned that those who opposed the Union, left no Stone unturned to carry their Point, they and their Emissaries talked of Addresses from all the Corners of the Kingdom against the present Scheme, wherein they pretended not to be against an Union, but against the Terms, as propos'd in the present Articles; so that many of the Traders, who at first seem'd fond of it, now imbib'd other Notions, and Pamphlets were spread about to perswade the *Presbyterians* that this Scheme was contrary to their National and solemn League and Covenant, and that by the Sacramental Test, which was establish'd in *England*, they would be excluded from all



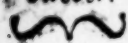
all Publick Posts in the Government of *Great-Britain*: And others pretended to assure them, That if they made the Repeal of that *Test* a Condition of the *Union*, it would be Complied with in *England*.

The Parliament having read the XXIVth and XXVth, being the two last Articles, on the 30th, and Adjourn'd to Nov. 1st, we shall Conclude the Affairs of *Scotland*, for this Month, with a General Fast kept on the 31st, appointed by the Commission of the General Assembly; and only observe, before we pass into the *Netherlands*, That by the Management of some of their Brethren in *England*, some of whom, as I have been informed, took a Journey on purpose into *Scotland* last Summer, the Clergy were generally for the *Union*, or at leastwise meddled no farther with it, than to Pray to God to direct the Counsels of the Parliament.

We have already mention'd the Siege of *Aeth*, which Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* Invested with 40 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, which actually Encamped before that Place the 16th of last Month. The Trenches were open'd the 20th, and the Works were carried on with so much Success, that on the 29th the Besiegers made a Lodgment on the Covert-way; and in the Night between the Last of *September* and the First of this Month, they took Possession of the Counter-guard before the Bastion which was attack'd: Which obliged the Garrison to beat a Parley; the Consequence of which was, that Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* gave them to understand, 'That they were to expect no other Terms than to be Prisoners of War; but that, out of 'Courtesie, he would allow the Officers their Swords 'and Baggage, and the Soldiers their Snapsacks, 'giving them Half an Hour's Time to Consider of it. The Governor at first would not Agree to it; upon which Hostilities were renew'd: But they beat a Parley a second time, and it was Agreed, That the Garrison should surrender themselves Prisoners of War. The Garrison consisted of 2100 Men, of whom 500 were Kill'd and Wounded during the Siege, to about near as many again of the Allies.

A 16 taken by the Allies.

October.



The glorious Campaign in the *Netherlands* concluding with the Reduction of *Aeth*, we leave the Council of State at *Brussels* and the Allies to make Preparation for the next, and post into *Poland*.

We have before given an Account of the King of *Sweden's* March into *Saxony*; by which means the King of *Poland* seeing all the Ways he had to continue the War in a manner quite cut off, it was time for him to begin to hearken to the Remonstrances of his Friends and Subjects, who represented, That he ought not to be Obstinate in this Affair, and compleat his Ruine and that of his Hereditary Dominions, for defending a Crown which he could not keep, against the Powerful *Swedes* and the Confederated *Poles*. They urged, That the *Muscovites* were not to be depended upon, and that it was likely that their Ambassador was at *Paris* treating of a Separate Peace.

Those Reasons were so strong, or rather the Necessity so pressing, that that Prince Concluded a Treaty of Peace with the King of *Sweden*, in the Month of *September* last: But the Ratifications being not exchanged, and the Armies being pretty near in *Great Poland*, there happen'd on the 29th Instant a bloody Action, of which Letters from the Camp of King *Augustus* gave the following Account.

King of
Poland's
Account
of the
Battle of
Kalish.

31.

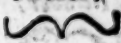
‘IT having been resolved in a Council of War, held by His Majesty at *Peterkau*, That the Army should continue their March in quest of the Enemy, the two Marechals of the Crown and General *Brand* were detached the 22d Instant with 8000 Men. The 23d, his Majesty and Prince *Alexander Menzikow* followed with the Main Body. The 26th the two Bodies joined near *Szat*, two Leagues from *Kalish*. They halted the 27th, and in the mean time received Intelligence, That the Enemy were advantageously posted on the Banks of the *Prosna* near *Kalish*, with a Resolution to expect us. Thereupon his Majesty went to take a narrow View of them, and caused immediately the *Calmuck-Tartars* and *Cossacks* to advance under the Cannon of *Kalish*, so that several Skirmishes happened between them and the Enemy. The

‘ 28th

' 28th the whole Army advanced within a small
 ' League of that of the Enemy, Commanded by
 ' General *Mardervelt*; but having several Defiles
 ' and a Bridge to pass before we could get at them,
 ' his Majesty employed the remaining part of that
 ' Day in making the necessary Dispositions for At-
 ' tacking them the next, with the utmost Vigour.
 ' The 29th, his Majesty march'd directly towards the
 ' Enemy in order of Battle, and finding their Army
 ' drawn up likewise behind an Eminence, about
 ' Three in the Afternoon gave the Signal for the
 ' Attack, by Three Cannon-Shots. The Enemy
 ' answer'd it by Two Shots, and came down into
 ' the Plain with their whole Army, having intermix'd
 ' their Squadrons with their Battalions. Their Right-
 ' Wing composed of *Polish* Troops, was Commanded
 ' by the *Sieur Potocki*, Palatine of *Kjow*: Their Left,
 ' consisting of *Lithuanians*, had Prince *Sapieha* at
 ' their Head: Their Center was Commanded by the
 ' *Swedish* General *Mardervelt*, and the whole Army
 ' was cover'd by two deep Morasses, the Town of
 ' *Kalish*, and a good Barricade of Waggons, insomuch
 ' that the Design of Attacking them, seem'd to be
 ' attended with almost insuperable Difficulties: Not-
 ' withstanding which, King *Augustus* persisted in his
 ' Resolution. In order to put the same in Execution,
 ' his Majesty form'd the Centre, and the two Wings
 ' of his Army, and divided his *Saxon* and *Muscovite*
 ' Troops; besides which, there were two Bodies of
 ' Reserve of the *Polish* Forces, Commanded by the
 ' two Generals of the Crown. His Majesty took the
 ' Command of the Left-Wing upon himself, gave
 ' that of the Right to Prince *Alexander Menzikow*,
 ' and of the Centre to General *Brand*. The Engage-
 ' ment began between Three and Four a Clock,
 ' and his Majesty's Troops fought with so much
 ' Vigour, that the Enemy's Right-Wing was soon
 ' overthrown, and driven within the Barricade of
 ' Waggons they had made near the Town of *Kalish*;
 ' but the rest of their Army defended themselves
 ' with great Obstinacy till Six at Night. His Majesty,
 ' during the whole Action, expos'd himself where
 ' the Fire was greatest, and charg'd the Enemy seve-
 ' ral times in Person, with his Horse-Guards, and

October.

several other Squadrons; but his Majesty having no Foot, his Horse suffer'd much by the continual Fire of the Enemy's Infantry, and particularly of the French Troops, and others, who, in the Action at *Fraustadt*, flung down their Arms, and went over to the Swedes. Nevertheless, the Enemy was pushed with the utmost Vigour, and, by the Blessing of God, we obtain'd a great and compleat Victory over them. Their Forces before the Battle, consisted of 10000 Swedes, and 15000 Poles and Lithuanians; and ours of 7000 Poles, 5000 Saxons, 9000 Muscovites, and some Thousands of Tartars, or Calmuck-Cossacks, so that the two Armies were almost of equal Strength. Most of the Swedes were Kill'd in the Field of Battle; Twenty Polish Companies of their Party came over to us, during the Action; and the next Morning some Thousand Poles, who were retir'd within the Barricade of Waggon, were likewise oblig'd to yield themselves Prisoners of War. Among the latter were the *Sieur Potocki*, Palatine of *Kiow*, his Lady, and all her Children; the *Sieur Tarlo*, Master Cook of the Crown, and several other Persons of Note, who were all disarm'd, and their Horses taken, as were also near 10000 Waggon that made up their Barricade. The Swedes had left their Baggage at *Kalish* under the Guard of a Major, and 300 Men, and after the Action 500 Horse escaped thither; but they were all, afterwards, oblig'd to surrender at Discretion. However, his Majesty was so generous, as to restore the Baggage to the Officers. All the Enemy's Artillery and Ammunition was taken. The Saxon Cavalry took 19 Standards and Colours from the Swedes, 44 from the Poles, and 4 Pair of Kettle-Drums; the rest was taken by the Poles in our Army, and the Muscovites. This Victory is so compleat, that 'tis believ'd not above 200 of the Enemy escap'd. All the Troops, as well Poles, Saxons, as Muscovites, behav'd themselves in this Action with great Courage and Intrepidity; and all their respective Generals signaliz'd themselves in Emulation of each other. Our Loss is very considerable, for we had only one Officer of Note kill'd, viz. Colonel *Guerjdorf*. This Victory is the more,

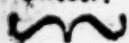


more remarkable, because his *Polish* Majesty's Troops had undergone great Fatigues, by their continual Marches and Counter-Marches, during the Campaign; whereas the Enemy's had been a long time in Quarters of Refreshment. Here follows a List of the Prisoners taken from the *Swedes*, both in the Field of Battle, and in the Town of *Kalisz*, besides the *Poles* that were taken the next Day in the fore-mention'd Barricade of Waggon: General *Mardefeld*, who Commanded in Chief; 4 Colonels, *viz.* *Marschal*, *Muller*, *Horn* of the Foot, *Horn* of the Horse; 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, *viz.* *Guldenstiern*, *Raaden*, *Horn*, *Iffendorff*, and *Mumand*; 4 Majors, to wit, *Bornfeld*, *Openbasch*, *Schilling* and *Rurft*; 27 Captains of Foot, and 4 of Horse; 39 Lieutenants; 21 Ensigns; 4 Adjutants; 294 Subaltern Officers, and 1600 Soldiers, making in all 2007 Prisoners taken in Battle. Those taken in the Town of *Kalisz*, are, 1 Major, 1 Captain of Horse, 16 Captains of Foot, 19 Lieutenants, 15 Cornets, 6 Ensigns, 4 Ministers, 1 Adjutant, 1 Auditor, 5 Commissaries of War, 3 Quarter-Masters, 18 other Subaltern Officers, and 800 Soldiers; in all 894 Prisoners; which, with those taken in the Battle, amount to 2901. We had 86 *Germans* and *Saxons* Kill'd, and 100 of the Guards Wounded. The *Muscovites* had 500 Kill'd, and 800 Wounded.

The *Swedes* gave a different Account of this Action, as it appears by the following Letter, written from *Leipsick* by a *Swedish* Officer: Tho' 'tis certain King *Augustus* had much the better of it.

WE received Advice Yesterday from General *Swedish* *Mardefeld*, That the 29th of *October* he had Account a bloody Battle with the Enemy, within a League of the of *Kalisz*, in which the *Poles* he had with him Battle of giving Ground first, he was oblig'd with 4000 *Kalisz*. *Swedes*, whereof one Regiment was Horse, to maintain the Fight against more than 4000, from Four in the Afternoon till Night. He repuls'd the Enemy twice, and took their Cannon, but his Men scattering themselves too much from each other in the Dark,

October.



Dark, they were surrounded by the greater Number of the Enemy. The General having with him but 2 Battalions and 60 Horse, was forc'd to Capitulate. He might easily have made his Escape, but he would not abandon his Troops. The 4 Colonels, of whom one is Wounded, were likewise taken Prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel *Funch* and some Captains were Kill'd. Major General *Craffaw*, after having several times charg'd and broken the Enemy, finding himself separated at last from the General in the Night, so that he could not tell where to seek him, thought best to retire with 500 Horse towards *Posnania*, where he is arriv'd. Part of our Men dispers'd themselves to several Places. We reckon we have lost on this Occasion about 2500 Men, among them 2000 Germans and French, that were taken in the Battle of *Frawenstad*. The former, making a Regiment, fought very bravely. The Palatine of *Kiow*, after he was abandon'd by his Poles, defended himself a long time with a few Men that stuck by him, within a Barricade of Waggon, and at last made his Capitulation. The Prisoners will be exchanged against those we took at *Frawenstad*. The King has resolv'd to send Troops into *Poland*, and to Order 5000 Recruits that lately arriv'd in *Pomerania* to come hither. His Majesty has also given out Commissions for raising 6 Regiments.

It's very obvious to every Body, that the Peace between King *Augustus* and the King of *Sweden* was Concluded above a Month before this Battle. Why then any such Action should happen, has been Matter of Speculation and Enquiry to all Europe, and the first Divulging of it was scarce credited by any Body. It's generally believ'd, that the Commissioners that manag'd the Negotiation were sworn to Secrecy on both Sides: Some have alledged, that King *Augustus* had no other way of getting out of the Power of the *Muscovites* and Loyal Poles than by it; others will have the *Swedish* General *Mardersvelt's* Obstinacy, or rather Ignorance of the Peace, to have been the Occasion of it. 'Tis hard to assign the true Cause, perhaps there might have been many concurring ones

ones, of which we shall make no further Enquiry, but come to the Articles themselves, some of which are as unaccountable, as that there should be any Peace at all.

The ARTICLES at large of the Treaty of Peace, between the King of Sweden and King Stanislaus of Poland, on the one Part; and King Augustus, Elector of Saxony, on the other Part.

In the Name of the Holy TRINITY.

‘ **W**Hereas, while *Poland* was under the Obedience of the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord, *Frederick Augustus*, King, and Elector of *Saxony*, a cruel War broke out, which being carried on till this Seventh Year, has brought not only on the Kingdom of *Sweden* and *Poland*, but likewise on the Electorate of *Saxony*, various Troubles, Losses and Calamities; yet in the mean time Affairs took such a Turn, that the Republick of *Poland* being rent into Divisions, Elected the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord, *Stanislaus* the First, for their King; and to defend his Throne, made an Association with the most Serene and Potent Prince and Lord, *Charles* the Twelfth, King of *Sweden*: By means whereof, tho’ it appear’d likely that the Flames of War would rage with greater Violence, and spread more wide, yet it has happen’d, by the singular Goodness of God, that the contending Princes and Kings conceived in their Minds an earnest Desire of Peace, and concurr’d in mutual Wishes and Endeavours to extinguish the fatal Fire of this War. Hereupon the following Ministers were Appointed and Commission’d with full Power to transact so good a Work, that is to say, by his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, the most Illustrious, most Excellent, and most Noble Persons, *Charles* Count *Piper*, one of the Royal Senate, Chief Marshal of the Court, Councillor of the Royal Chancery, and Chancellor of the University of *Upsal*, and *M. Olaus Hermelinus* Secretary of State; by his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Poland*, as Confederate of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, the most Illustrious, most Excellent,

Articles
of Peace
between
King *Augustus*
th

and

October.

and most Noble *John Stanislaus*, Count *Zablanowski*,
 Palatine and General of the Territories of *Russia*;
 and *Alexander Paul* Count *Sapieha*, Chief Marshal
 of the Great Dukedom of *Lithuania*: And on the
 Part of his Sacred Royal Majesty and Electoral
 Serenity, the most Illustrious, most Excellent and
 most Noble *Anthony Albrecht*, Baron of *Imborf*, Privy-
 Councillor and President of the Chamber, and
M. George Ernestus Pfingstein, Privy *Referendarius*
 (or Secretary:) Who Assembling in the *Swedish*
 Camp, and having in due Form exchange'd the
 Instruments of their full Powers, concerted Mat-
 ters so far, that, by the Divine Assistance, long
 wish'd for Peace may be restor'd, and mutual Ar-
 ticles of Friendship agreed of in the following Tenor.

Artic. I. That there be perpetual firm Peace
 and sincere Friendship between the most Serene and
 most Potent Prince and Lord, *Charles XII.* by the
 Grace of God, King of the *Swedes*, *Goths* and *Van-*
dals, [his whole Title] and his Successors and
 future Kings, the Kingdom of *Sweden*, and the Ter-
 ritories and Provinces subject to it; as also the Con-
 federate of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, the
 most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord
Stanislaus I. by the Grace of God, King of *Poland*,
 Great Duke of *Lithuania*, [his whole Title] and
 his Successors and future Kings of *Poland*, and
 Great Dukes of *Lithuania*, and the Territories and
 Provinces subject to them, on the one Part: And
 the most Serene and most Potent Prince and Lord
Frederick Augustus, by the Grace of God, King, He-
 reditary Duke of *Saxony*, Chief Marshal and Elector
 of the Holy Roman Empire, Landgrave of *Thu-*
ringia, Marquess of *Misnia*, and of the Upper and
Lower Lusatia, Burgrave of *Magdebourg*, &c. and
 his Heirs and Successors, on the other Part: That
 so all Hostility ceasing, neither Party may do any
 Damage, secretly or openly, directly or indirectly,
 to the other, nor cause it to be done by others;
 may attempt nothing to the Disadvantage or Pre-
 judice of the other; may give no Assistance, under
 any Pretext, to the Enemies of the other; nor
 make Alliances with others, contrary to this Pacifi-
 cation; but that both Parties may hold themselves
 oblig'd

‘ oblig’d from henceforward to seek and do what
 ‘ may contribute to the Honour and Profit of each
 ‘ other, and to observe and maintain inviolably mutual
 ‘ Friendship and good Neighbourhood.

Artic. II. ‘ That there be an eternal Oblivion of
 ‘ all Damages which either Party has sustain’d by
 ‘ reason of this War: Neither of the Parties shall
 ‘ Reproach the other with any forepast Actions, nor
 ‘ make any Prosecution by open Force or under
 ‘ Colour of Justice; nor demand Satisfaction of the
 ‘ other for the Sums expended or Damages suffer’d
 ‘ in the War

¶ ‘ No private Person shall be allow’d to commence any Action for recovering Confiscations made during the War: Be this however, with a *Salvo*, to the Tenour and Force of the Sixth Article hereafter following.

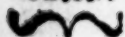
Artic. III. ‘ That the Root of this unhappy War, and that all Enmity may be pluck’d clear up, the most Serene Prince and Lord *Frederick Augustus*, King, and Elector of *Saxony*, induc’d by the Love of Peace, gives up the Kingdom of *Poland*, and renounces now and for ever all Right and Claim to *Poland*, and the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, and the Provinces subject to them: And by Virtue of this Treaty solemnly Acknowledges and Declares the most Serene Prince and Lord *Stanislaus I.* for true and rightful King of *Poland* and great Duke of *Lithuania*; so that during his Life, and after his Decease, if he outlive him, he shall not form any Claim or Pretention to the Kingdom of *Poland* and Great Dukedom of *Lithuania*.

¶ ‘ But ’tis agreed, That the most Serene King and Elector of *Saxony*, shall retain the Name and Honours of a King, yet without the Arms and Title of King of *Poland*.

Artic. IV. ‘ The most Serene King and Elector further promises, That he will notifie and manifest this his Abdication to the Estates of the Republick of *Poland* by a solemn *Diploma* directed to them; and that within Six Weeks to be reckon’d from the Day of the concluding and subscribing of this Treaty, he will cause that *Diploma* to be deliver’d into the Hands of the most Serene King of *Sweden*.

‘ Likewise

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‘ Likewise from this time, and by this present Agreement he absolves and discharges the said Estates of the Republick of *Poland*, with all and singular the Inhabitants of *Poland* and *Lithuania* from the Oath and Obedience by which they were before bound, and permits them to swear Allegiance and Obedience to the most Serene King *Stanislaus I.*

¶ ‘ He also promises *bona fide*, that from hence-forward he will not, secretly or openly, concert any Measures with them: That he will not Receive, Abet, or Protect any of them who may already have refused Submission to the new King, or shall hereafter maliciously withdraw from his Obedience: Nor with them, or any others whatever, attempt any thing, that may be Prejudicial to this Agreement, the most Serene King *Stanislaw*, and the Republick of *Poland*.

Artic. V. ‘ In like manner he does by this present Pacification, abrogate and declare void, All Alliances and Agreements that he has made with other Princes and States against the most Serene Kings of *Sweden* and *Poland*; and especially those he enter’d into with the Czar of *Muscovy* against the said Kings and Kingdoms, either before or during this War.

¶ ‘ From hence-forward he shall not only forbear sending any Succours to the said Czar of *Muscovy*, but shall recall out of his Service all the *Saxon Auxiliaries* formerly sent him and now carrying Arms among the *Muscovite* Troops.

Artic. VI. ‘ So likewise all Decrees and Statutes, vulgarly called *Awards* especially those passed in the *Senatus-Consilium* of *Warsaw*, the Conventions of *Mariembourg*, *Thorn*, *Elbing*, *Favarrow*, *Sandomir*, *Cracow*, *Brezoz*, *Olchinia*, the last at *Grodna*, and other Congresses, and in the Assemblies at *Lublin*, so far as they are found contrary to this Pacification; as also all Confiscations of Estates, Abolitions of Offices and Employments, and Outlawries that have been made since the 15th of *February* 1704, N.S. are now and for ever abrogated and annull’d.

¶ ‘ It shall be in the Power of the most Serene King of *Poland* to resume or confirm whatever Dignities, Employments or Benefices, Ecclesiastical or
‘ *Secu-*

Secular, have since that time been confer'd by the most Serene King and Elector on Persons of his Party.

Artic. VII. The Crowns and the rest of the Regalia of the Kingdom of *Poland*, as also all the Records of the Kingdom, which, 'tis suppos'd, are convey'd into *Saxony*, with all the Regal Ornaments and Jewels, shall be deliver'd up to the most Serene King of *Poland* immediately after this Treaty is Ratify'd.

Artic. VIII. 'The most Serene Royal Princes, *James* and *Constantine*, shall at the same time be releas'd from their Confinement and conducted to the *Swedish* Camp in a decent Manner; but first they shall oblige themselves by a Writing in proper Form, not to make any Disturbance or attempt to Revenge hereafter the Injuries they suffer'd in the time of the War or during their Confinement.

¶ The most Serene King and Elector promises to pay the most Serene Prince *James*, the Sum of Money due to him upon a Bond, and to give Order that without any cavilling, that Bond may be intirely satisfied.

Artic. IX. 'All the *Poles* and *Lithuanians* of what Quality or Condition soever that have been carried to *Saxony*, and by Order of the most Serene King and Elector are detain'd Captives there or elsewhere, shall be restor'd to their former Liberty. The most Serene King and Elector does likewise promise, to interpose his good Offices with the Pope, that the Bishop of *Poznan* may speedily be set at Liberty.

Artic. X. 'So likewise, all the *Swedes* taken in this War, and kept in Custody in *Saxony* or elsewhere, whatever Rank or Condition they are of, shall, as soon as this Treaty is ratified, be set at Liberty, Ransom free. His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* will at the same time set at Liberty a like Number of *Saxons*, and also all General and other Officers, Ransom free; but the remaining Common Soldiers Prisoners, as well as those who have already taken Service in his Troops, shall be detain'd by him if he think fit, and list'd into his Service.

¶ What

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¶. 'Whatever Officer on either side has contract-
 ed Debts during the Time of his being detain'd
 Prisoner, shall pay them, or be oblig'd to give
 Security before he be set at Liberty.

Artic. XL All Deserters and Traitors, that shall
 be found in *Saxony*, whether they be *Swedes*, or
 of Provinces subject to *Sweden*, shall be deliver'd
 up to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, and par-
 ticularly *John Reinhold Patkul*, who till he be deli-
 ver'd up shall be kept in close Custody.

Artic. XII. 'Also the *Muscovite* Soldiers that re-
 main in the Electorate of *Saxony*, shall be deliver'd
 as Prisoners to his Sacred Royal Majesty of
Sweden.

Artic. XIII. 'All Colours, Standards, Kettle-
 Drums, Artillery, and the like Ensigns or Instru-
 ments of War, that have been taken from the
Swedes, and are kept as Trophies, shall be restor'd
 to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*.

Artic. XIV. 'Colonel *Gortz*, whom his Sacred
 Royal Majesty of *Sweden* took under his Protection,
 having, tho' absent and without Cause shewn, been
 publickly declar'd infamous; that Sentence shall
 be annull'd, and he restor'd to his former Honour
 and Reputation.

Artic. XV. 'Seeing that because of the Distance
 of Places, the ratifying of this Pacification, and
 obtaining the Guaranty hereafter mention'd seem
 to require some length of time, it shall be free for
 his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* to put his
 Troops into Winter Quarters throughout the whole
 Electorate and its Provinces, and there to collect
 Forage and pay for them. In the mean time, cer-
 tain Districts shall be appointed, in which the
 Troops his Sacred Royal Majesty and Electoral
 Serenity has in *Saxony*, may have safe and quiet
 Subsistence: And as for the Troops he has in the
 Kingdom of *Poland*, they shall continue and have
 Subsistence there, yet in Places distant from the
 Quarters of the *Swedes*, till the *Swedes* leave *Saxony*
 to return home.

Artic.

Artic. XVI. 'At the same time, the Towns and Castles of *Cracow* and *Tykoczin*, and whatever other fortify'd Places are Garrison'd with *Saxons*, shall be evacuated, and deliver'd up to such as his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Poland* shall Nominate and Appoint, with all the Artillery and Stores of War that are found in them.

Artic. XVII. 'And whereas *Letspich*, with the adjacent Castle, have been surrender'd, and *Wirttemberg* also has reciev'd a *Swedish* Garrison, 'tis Agreed, That when the Articles of this Treaty are fulfill'd and executed, the *Swedish* Garrison shall quit those Towns and Castles, which shall be restor'd intirely to their former State; and at an appointed Day, the *Swedish* Army shall march out of the *Saxon* Territories.

Artic. XVIII. 'All Hostilities shall cease in the Electorate of *Saxony* and its Provinces, and a Truce be faithfully kept from the Day of the Conclusion and Signing of this Treaty by the Commissioners appointed on both Sides: And in *Poland* and *Lithuania*, as soon as Notice of the Peace being made can reach the Armies of both Parties; for which Twenty one Days is allow'd.

Artic. XIX. 'It is Agreed between the most Serene King of *Sweden* and the most Serene King and Elector of *Saxony*, by a particular Compact, That both, as Members of the *Roman* Empire, shall firmly maintain Religion as establish'd by the Peace of *Munster*, and in the other Affairs of the Empire act in Consort by joint-Counsels. And that the Estates and Inhabitants of *Saxony* and *Lusatia*, may be the better secur'd of enjoying the free Exercise of the Protestant Religion, at the Instance of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, as Guarantee of the said Peace, his Sacred Royal Majesty and Electoral Serenity promises for himself and the succeeding Electors of *Saxony*, That no Change of the Protestant Religion shall ever be introduc'd into the said Countries, nor shall *Roman* Catholicks be allowed any Churches, Schools, Academies, Colleges, Monasteries, or Places where to erect them, now or hereafter.

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Artic. XX. ' If the most Serene King, and Elector of Saxony, shall on Account of this Treaty be hostilely attack'd by the Czar of Muscovy or any other ; the most Serene Kings of Sweden and Poland will assist him against the Aggressor.

' They likewise promise, That when Peace shall come to be negotiated with the Czar of Muscovy, Regard shall be had to the most Serene King and Elector, that his just Demands may be fairly satisfied.

Artic. XXI. ' All that is thus Settled, Agreed and Promis'd by this Treaty, shall not only be inviolably and religiously observ'd, and faithfully and punctually fulfill'd in every Article or Clause of the Treaty, by each of the most Serene Kings and Princes that are Parties to it ; but that this Peace may be the more firm and lasting, the most Serene King, and Elector of Saxony undertakes to endeavour to procure the Guaranty of the most Serene and most Potent Roman Emperor, of the most Serene and most Potent Queen of Great-Britain, and of the High and Mighty States-General of the United Netherlands, and to exhibit the same in due and Solemn Form in Writing within Six Months after the Signing of this Treaty. Besides the fore-mention'd Potentates, his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden may, if he thinks fit, invite and take in other Guarantees.

Artic. XXII. ' Lastly, This Pacification, of which Two Instruments are drawn up, shall within Six Weeks from the Day of its being sign'd, be ratified in the most authentick Form by each of the Parties to it : On the Part of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, and his Sacred Royal Majesty of Poland, One Copy shall be ratified ; and on the Part of his Sacred Royal Majesty and Electoral Serenity, Two Copies shall be ratified : Which Copies shall within the foresaid space of Time be exchanged at a Place and Day appointed, by the Commissioners of both Parties.

' In Testimony of all which, We the above-named Commissioners, being entrusted with full Power and Orders, have Sign'd with our Hands, and

for the YEAR 1706.

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and Corroborated with our Seals, Two Instruments
of the same Tenour.

October.



Done in the Village of Alt-Ranstad, the 24th Day of
September, N. S. in the Year 1706.

L. S. Carolus Piper.

L. S. Antonius Albertus Liber

L. S. Olaus Hermelin.

B. de Imhof.

L. S. Georgius Ernestus Pfingstein.

Separate Article.

Notwithstanding the most Serene Prince and
Lord Frederick Augustus, King, and Elector of
Saxony, has promis'd by the XXIst Article of this
Treaty, to procure and exhibit the Guaranty
therein mentioned within the space of Six Months ;
yet if it shall happen, that for evident Reasons he
cannot procure it, or should be obliged to defer
the Exhibiting (or Delivering) of it beyond the
foresaid Time ; it is Agreed, That the Treaty
shall however continue in Force, nor shall its
Validity be deem'd on that Account to be dimi-
nished.

The World has been strangely amused since this
Peace, as if there was some secret Confederacy be-
tween the Princes concerned, that intended no Good
to the Common Cause, and more especially to the
Tranquility of the Empire ; and indeed, the Mystery
is not yet unfolded. It's hard to believe, and yet
there are concurring Advices of it, that the Swedes
should continue to raise such great Contributions in
Saxony, and yet that there should be such Intimacy
between Augustus and the King of Sweden, as if they
were Sworn Brothers. Whether King Augustus, by
any Private Article, is to have a Pension paid him
out of Poland, during Life, remains also in ob-
scurity.

The other Affairs of the Empire, and all the pres-
sing Instances made by the Count of Rechteren, Envoy
of the States-General, to the several Circles and Princes
that compose it, for early Preparations against ano-
ther Campaign, had no great Effect : And therefore
we'll pass into Hungary, where the Malcontents did

October.

not continue long in the Possession of *Gran*; for Count *Guido Staremburg* having taken by Storm the Fort of *Neudorf* the 28th of *September*, besieged *Gran* before the Malecontents had Time to repair the Fortifications, and obliged them to surrender the Place on the 9th, without allowing the Garrison to march out. It was believ'd that the General would have march'd to join the Imperial Army coming from *Transilvania*, under the Command of Count *Rabutin*; but he return'd to *Comorra*, with a Design, as they gave out, to besiege *Neubausel*. Whatever it be, he has not yet been able to undertake that Siege, and has contented himself to dislodge the *Hungarians* from several Posts in the Island of *Rabau*: But these are Trifles to dwell upon.

Imperial
Envoy's
Audience
at Con-
stantinople.
21.

It's a long Time since we have visited *Turkey*: The Emperor's Envoy, the *Sieur Guariens*, having been at *Constantinople* for some time, on the 12th the Grand Visier having sent an Aga to acquaint him, that he would be admitted that Day to the Grand Signior's Audience, his Excellency repair'd in the Morning, with his Retinue, to the Canal; from whence he went in the Saicks to the House of the *Bachxi Capixi*, where 50 *Chiausfes*, and a great number of *Fanizaries*, with 36 Horses richly Harness'd, waited for his coming. His Excellency, with his Gentlemen, Officers and Domesticks, was conducted from thence to the Seraglio, accompanied by the Imperial Resident *Thalman* and his Retinue; as also by several *English* and *Dutch* Merchants, who had freely offer'd their Service on that Occasion; and vast Numbers of People were Spectators of the Cavalcade. His Excellency being come to the Seraglio, was carried into one of the Grand Signior's Stables, where a Horse harness'd with Gold and Silver was provided for the Resident. Having entred the second Gate, the Envoy, according to Custom, alighted, and was receiv'd and Complimented by the *Chiaus Bascha*, and *Salam Aga*, who were clad in rich Castrans lin'd with Sable Furs, and conducted him to the *Divan*, into which the Grand Visier enter'd at the same time, and took his usual Place. The Envoy and Resident were seated over against him, on two long

long Seats cover'd with Red Velvet, embroider'd with Gold. The Envoy deliver'd in what he had in Charge from the Emperor his Master, which was immediately debated in the Presence of the Captain-Bassa, *Nichanai*, *Reis Effendi*, &c. Before the Council broke up, the two Envoys of *Ragusa* prostrated themselves at the Grand Visier's Feet, with their Yearly Tribute, kiss'd his Robe with great Submission, and went out of the Assembly; after which, 2560 Bags of Money, making in all 1280000 Rix-dollars, for the Payment of the Janisaries, Spahis Artillery, the Officers of the Court, and others, were brought into the Council-Chamber, and a great part thereof distributed to the Persons appointed to make those respective Payments. This being over, Dinner was served up. The Envoy had the Honour to Eat at the Visier's Table; the Resident Din'd with the Captain-Bassa, and the Envoy's Gentlemen with the other Great Officers of the Port, at Tables provided for that Purpose. Dinner being over, the Envoy and Resident were conducted by the Chiaus Bassa, and *Salam Aga*, into the Grand-Signior's Apartment, where the usual Castans were deliver'd them, *viz.* 15 for the Envoy's Retinue, and 5 for the Resident's. They were afterwards call'd into the Sultan's Chamber of Audience, into which the Visier and Captain-Bassa were enter'd before. The Capigi-Bassa conducted the Envoy, Resident, and all their Gentlemen, before the Throne, where his Excellency deliver'd the Emperor's Credentials, and in a very eloquent Speech express'd his Imperial Majesty's Inclination, Religiously to observe the late Treaty of *Carlowitz*, which was Interpreted to the Grand Signior in the *Turkish* Tongue, by the *Sieur Nicelaki*, Son to *Mauro Cordato*. During this Ceremony, the Sultan sat motionless on a Velvet Throne, enrich'd with Pearls and Diamonds, having on a Robe of Flower'd Silver Stuff, lin'd with Sable Furr, and a Turbant of Red Velvet, adorn'd with two Rows of Pearl round it, and a large Diamond at the top. The Imperial Envoy having perform'd his Message, return'd to the Place where he alighted before, and continu'd there with all his Retinue on Horseback, until the Janisaries, Spahies

October.

Artillery Officers, &c. as also the Visier, and other Ministers, were come out of the Seraglio, and pass'd by : After which, he return'd to his own House, in the same manner he came from thence.

The Envoy having been 15 Weeks on his Journey to the Neighbourhood of *Constantinople*, and the *Hungarian* Malecontents, no doubt, well knowing he was not sent into *Turkey*, to do any thing to their Advantage ; they, on their Part, sent away the Sieurs *Papay* and *Horvay* as their Deputies thither, they arrived at *Constantinople* the latter-end of *September*, and had two secret Audiences of the Grand-Visier, wherein they gave him a full Account of the Posture of Affairs in *Hungary*, and represented the favourable Opportunity the Grand-Signior had now in his Hands to recover that Country, and even extend farther his Frontiers, by breaking the Treaty of *Carlowitz*. The said Deputies represented, That the Confederated *Hungarians* would assist his Highness therein ; and were so far from asking any Supplies of Money from him, that they would assist him with a considerable Sum. They had been in Conference with some other Ministers of the *Divan*, and the *French* Ambassador left no Stone unturn'd to second the Intrigues of those Deputies, and perswade the *Turks* to assist the *Hungarians*. They had, as we were inform'd, brought in some manner to their Interest the Grand-Visier and the Mufti ; but the chief Favourite of the Grand-Signior assured a Foreign Minister with whom he is very intimate, that his Highness was resolved to observe the Treaty of *Carlowitz* ; and that the *Divan* were perswaded, that the *French* and *Hungarians* were not in a Condition to keep the large Promises they made, and sought only to engage the *Turks* into a War, and then leave them in the lurch, as they did the last time. The Ministers of *England* and *Holland* were very intent on these Intrigues of the *French* and *Hungarians*, and used such Reasons to perswade the *Turks*, that those Allies are not to be depended upon, that 'tis hoped they will be convinced, that their own Interest requires that they should live in Peace.

Hungarians press the *Turks* to a Rupture with the Emperor.

We have a large and an unfrequented Journey to make by Land into *Italy*, where we left the Imperial Army very Victorious near *Lodi*, whither on the 1st Instant Lieutenant-Colonel *St. Amour* sent an Account, That being advanced to *Castel Leone*, he found that Post abandon'd; but that some Powder and Lead being left in it, he had caused it to be conveyed to the Camp. And upon Advice received from General *Daun*, of the State of the Siege of *Pavia*, it was resolv'd the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* should march with 5 Battalions, and the Regiment of *Geswind*, to reinforce the Besiegers, and forward the Reduction of that Place. On the 2d, the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* March'd; and at the same Time they receiv'd an Account that *Castel Trezzo* had Capitulated, and that the *Spanish* Garrison was March'd out, but without Arms. On the 3d the Army encamped at *Castione*, between *Lodi* and *Pizzighitone*, when the Marquess *d'Andourne*, his Royal Highness's Adjutant-General, sent by General *Daun*, arrived with the Capitulation of *Pavia*, consisting of about Twenty Articles; pursuant to which, the Garrison, which was reckoned to be 2000 Men, was to march out with Marks of Honour, and some Cannon, to be conducted, the *French* to *Susa*, the *Spaniards* to *Valenza*. The Importance of this Place, which is the Key of the *Milaneze*, and which might have made them lose Time and Men, was a Motive for readily agreeing to that Capitulation; and by this Acquisition the *Ticino* being free, and the Country cover'd on that side, it was resolv'd, without delay, to besiege *Pizzighitone*, in order to make themselves Master of the *Adda*.

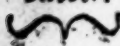
Prince *Eugene* sent back the Marquess of *Andourne* to Count *Daun*, with Orders to leave in *Pavia* the the Regiments of *Kriechbaum* and *Staremburg*, and that of *Glockelberg*; to send the Regiment of *Konigsfeld* with 50 Horse, towards *Novare*; to send back Lieutenant-Colonel *Eben* with his Detachment to *Vigevano* till further Order; and to come himself with the rest of the Troops towards *Pizzighitone*, as soon as he had caus'd Artillery and other things to be embarked as he was directed.

Divers Places in *Italy* submit to the Imperialis.

General *Daun* takes *Pavia*.

3.

October.

 An Express was likewise sent to the Prince of Saxe-Gotha, to return with the Troops. Here follows a very notable Action : In the Evening a Lieutenant of *Hussars*, who brought in a Lieutenant-Colonel and two other *French* Officers, reported, that going with 16 *Hussars* towards *Soncino*, he was inform'd by the Way, that there was near that Place a Party of the Enemy (which afterwards prov'd to be the Garrison of *Soncino*, in Number about 100 Men, who designed to retire towards *Cremona* ;) upon which he resolv'd to try his Fortune, and coming up with those Troops near a Village, he desired to speak with the Commanding Officer, and told him, That if he would yield himself and Men Prisoners of War, all their Lives should be spared ; but if they delay'd till the other Troops that were following him came up, they must expect no Quarter : Upon this the said Garrison surrender'd, and were disarm'd, and divided into several Companies, to be conducted to the Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sr. *Amour* was ordered to Post himself with his Detachment on the other side of the *Adda*, near *Pizzighitone*, to cut off the Communication between that Place and *Cremona*. And the said Order having been executed with all the Bravery that could be desired, and almost without Loss ; the Enemy were oblig'd to retire into their Works on the other side of the *Adda*. The Duke of *Savoy* taking a view of that Post, received a Contusion in the Arm by a Musket-Ball. Now had they Advice, that the Garrison of the Old Castle of *Veruc*, consisting of 55 Men, had surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War to the Count *de Zenantes* ; and by the taking of that Place, the *Po* was open to *Cazal*. On the 6th, 900 Foot and 200 Grenadiers were drawn out to attack the inner Works before the *Gatta d'Adda* ; which quickly succeeded, notwithstanding the Enemy made a great Fire, they possessed themselves of the Town on that side, hardly losing any Men, though that Place was well fortified, and had a good Ditch. They waited still for the Barks and Cannon, to lay a Bridge on the *Adda*, and on the *Po*, in order to the continuing the Attack on the other side : And Count *Daum* had Order sent him to halt with

with his Body of Troops, and come himself only to the Camp.

On the 7th the Men continued to work on the Battery that had been begun the Day before on this side of the *Adda*, against the Castle which is on the other of *Pizzighitona*, waiting the Arrival of the Barks to perfect the Bridge. Repeated Orders were sent to *Pavia*, for laying a Bridge over the *Po*; and Count *Daum* was order'd to march with his Body of Men towards that Bridge, whither the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt* was likewise order'd to march with Three Regiments of Dragoons, and the Prince of *Saxe-Gottha* with his Brigade. The Governour of *Pavia* had likewise Order to detatch two Battalions of *Kriechbaum*. Lieutenant Colonel *St. Amour* sent Advice, that the Enemy had abandon'd *Bardolano*, a Post that they had been fortifying above a Year; whereupon Order was sent him to put some Horse into it for the present till it should be seen whether it might be necessary to put in a Garrison.

Pizzighitona proved a pretty tuff Siege and the rather because Prince *Eugene* with Part of the Army marched upon other Enterprizes, of which by and by. However the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse* coming up with his Troops on the 17th to joyn the Duke of *Savoy*, his Royal Highness about that time passed the *Adda* over a Bridge of Boats, in order to the speedier reducing of the Place; in short the Place was attacked with so much Vigour, that it was surrendered on the 17th upon Articles, the Garrison being allow'd to march out with the usual Marks of Honour, and to be conducted to *Cremona*; accordingly all the *French* Troops in the Place march'd out the 28th; but the *Germans*, *Swiss*, *Italians*, and *Spaniards*, either entred into the Service of the *Alies*, or desir'd Passes to return home, few or none of them continuing in *French* Pay.

Pizzighitona Surrendered to the Duke of *Savoy*.
27.

Pizzighitona being thus reduced, let us see what Prince *Eugene* did in the mean time, on the 11th his Highness left the Neighbourhood of *Pizzighitona*, and in the Evening arriv'd near *Pavia* with the Gros of his Army. On the 12th his Highness pass'd the *Po* with his whole Army, over a Bridge that was laid thereabouts, and march'd to *Voghera* and *Ponte-Sorona*.

October.

Sorona. The 13th they advanc'd to *Tortona*, sending a Trumpeter before to summons it to surrender; the Officer that commanded in that Place answering that he would defend it, Prince *Eugene* caus'd the Army to move up to it, gave order for a Battery of Cannon and Mortars to be rais'd the following Night, and commanded the Prince of *Darmstadt* to march the next Day with all the Horse to Invest *Alexandria*. The 14th they heard a great Blast, and in the Evening were inform'd by a Courier from the Prince of *Darmstadt*, that immediately after his Arrival before *Alexandria*, the Magazine of Powder in that Place blew up. The Prince next Day receiv'd a Confirmation, of the Magazines being blown up, and that several Fathom of the Wall of the Town were thrown down thereby; he held a Council of War, in which it was resolv'd immediately to follow the Prince of *Darmstadt* with most of the Foot, and to leave the rest before *Tortona* under the Command of General *Isselbach*. That Town surrendred in the Afternoon, the Garrison retiring into the Castle. Prince *Eugene* on the 16th pass'd the *Bormia*, where it falls into the *Tanaro*, and presently order'd a Bridge to be laid over the *Tanaro*, to facilitate the Passage of the Cannon and other things that had been us'd in the Siege of *Pavia*. On the 17th the Army extended it self within 400 Paces of *Alexandria*. On the 18th they made a Parallel Line, and rais'd a Battery. On the 19th they began several other Works; but the 21st at 4 in the Morning they began to fire upon the Town of *Alexandria* with great Vigour, from a Battery of Cannon and Mortars; and continuing this vigorous Fire some time, the Besieged beat a Parley, and sent two Officers to the Camp to offer to Capitulate; but they were sent back with Answer that they would be allow'd no other Capitulation than to surrender themselves Prisoners of War. However Liberty was afterwards granted to two Squadrons of French Horse that were in the Place, to march out and retire whither they would, yet on Condition to leave their Horses behind them, and that the rest of the Garrison consisting of Spaniards and Swiss should remain Prisoners of War.

Prince
Eugene
takes
Alexan-
dria.

21.

While

While these great things were doing, about the 18th, the Fort of *Fuentes*, a strong Post on the Lake *di Como*, that gave the Enemy a Communication with the Country of the *Grisons*, was reduc'd by Major General *Seldiz*. And about the End of the Month the Castle of *Asti* surrendred to a Body of Forces drawn together in *Piemont*, the Garrison consisting of 430 Soldiers and 40 Officers, being made Prisoners of War; and 71 Pieces of Cannon were found in the Place. The Castle of *Serravalle* likewise surrendred to *M. Martigni*. Prince *Vaudemont*, and Count *Medavi* in the *Mantua* all this while did nothing; but now in *Paris* they pretended to revive the Spirits of their Army in *Dauphine*, related from time to time the great Preparations made for them to re-enter *Piedmont*, and make some Diversion to draw part of the Forces of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* out of the *Milanese*: And first of all Lieutenant-General *Vibray* was actually sent into the Valley of *Aoste* with a Detachment, to try whether a Passage might be had that Way; but he advanc'd no further than the Town of *Aoste*, and from thence return'd back again over the Mountains, as soon as he had Intelligence that the Baron *de St. Remy* and the Count *de la Rocca* were ready with a Body of Troops to receive him, should he advance towards the Fort of *Bar*. After this it was thought better for the French Army to enter the Plain of *Turin* by the Way of *Susa*, and by repeated Advices from France we were told what Supplies of all Necessaries for such an Expedition were sent to the Duke of *Orleans*, and that he had caus'd the Troops to draw towards *Susa*: At the same time it was also advis'd by several private Letters from *Paris*, that the Officers of the said Army having lost their Equipages in the Defeat they receiv'd before *Turin*, murmur'd exceedingly that while they wanted things necessary for their own Accommodation in the Field, and while their shatter'd and dispirited Troops wanted so much to be recruited, they should be order'd back to *Piedmont* where were no Magazines for the Subsistence of an Army, but all must be sent after them by Convoys, and where the Winter Season together with the spreading Conquests and growing Strength

October. of the Enemy would subject them to infinite Hardships, and render the Enterprize of joyning the Count *de Medavi* absolutely impracticable: In short, the Army appear'd so unwilling to be employ'd in so difficult and hopeless a Service, that the Duke of *Orleans* found it necessary to send *M. de Bezons*, Lieutenant-General, to inform the King of the Condition and Disposition of his Troops, the Difficulties of the Enterprize, and the swift Progress of the Enemy; and in Conclusion the Loss of *Alexandria* and *Pizzighitona* added to the former Conquests of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, made the French Court despair of retrieving their Affairs in *Italy*; and so *M. de Bezons* was dispatch'd with Orders for separating the Troops, which the Duke of *Orleans* had actually drawn together at *Suza*, and for sending them into Quarters.

But tho' this Re-entry was no ways practicable at this time, and that there was great scarcity of Money in *France*, their mixt Bills being at 50 per Cent, discount, yet 'tis certain that they never made as much Preparations to gain their Conquests, as they now did to retrieve their Losses; tho' all the present Comfort they seem'd to have was in *Spain*, where they told us that on the 30th of *September* the Duke of *Berwick* detach'd from his Army then encamp'd at *Tarrazona*, 1 Brigade of Foot, 2 Regiments of Dragoons, 200 Horse, and 25 Companies of Grenadiers with 3 Cannon, under *M. de Hefsy* Lieutenant-General, who on the 2d arriv'd at *Anas*, where being reinforc'd by some other Troops, they march'd to the Bridge of *Xucar*, and on the 4th began to batter *Cuenca*, but tho' the Breaches were pretty large, the Garrison being numerous repair'd them, and held out till the 8th, making a pretty brisk Fire: That that Day the Allies being inform'd the Besiegers had resolv'd to make an Assault, and they being told that if they stood it out they should have no Quarter, they offer'd to Capitulate, and after several Conferences they submitted to be Prisoners of War, that there were Five Regiments in it of Regular Troops, that of *Aumada*, that of *Portugal*, that of a *Dutch* Brigadier, one of *Neapolitans*, and one of *Germans*; that among them was a Major-General,

General, a Brigadier, 2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 9 Adjutants, 25 Captains, 26 Lieutenants, &c. the whole Number of Prisoners 2300, 3 Cannon and 3000 Weight of Powder were taken in the Place. That on the 26th arrived at *Madrid* the Marquess *de Moya* from the Army under the Duke of *Berwick*, with the News of the taking of *Elche*; in which were about 3000 Men, of which 1000 *English*, *Dutch*, or *Neapolitans*, the rest *Valencians*, *Catalans*, or *Militia*. 500 good Horses were also taken.

These Accounts are undoubtedly magnified to an uncommon Degree, tho' tis but too true that our Affairs on that side took a very unhappy turn since the Army's retiring to *Valencia*, the Reason of which time must discover. Now give us leave to make the best of our Way to *England*, where the Parliament being not yet to sit, there is nothing memorable occurs to us there, and therefore after we have observed, that the Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Wharton*, having been appointed by Her Majesty to be Justice in Eyre on the South side of *Trent*, he on the 8th Instant took the usual Oath in the High Court of Chancery: Let us pass into *Scotland*.

The Parliament went thro' with the first Reading of the Articles of the Union, last Month; and on the first of this it was moved, that they should then proceed to the further and more particular Consideration of the Articles of Union, in order to approve or not, and to begin with, and read the first Article. Moved also, that the further Consideration of the Articles of Union should be delayed for some considerable time, till the Sentiments of the Parliament of *England* concerning it be known; and that the Members of Parliament might consult those whom they represented. And after some Debate on those Motions, the following Petitions and Addresses were presented, viz. One in the Name of the Barons, Freeholders, and others within the Shire of *Midlothian*. Another in Name of the Barons, Freeholders and others within the Shire of *Linlithgow*. And three in Name of the Barons and Freeholders of *Perth-shire*, all against allowing of an Incorporating Union with *England*, and read and discoursed on. And there-
after

November.

Proceed-
ing in
Scotland,
about the
Union.

October. after the Debate for delay, on account of consulting of those whom the Members represented, and of knowing the Sentiments of the Nation and the Procedure of the Parliament of *England* was let fall, and agreed that the first Article of the Union should be read; but that it should be intire next *Sederunt* of Parliament, to debate whether or not the first Article should be concluded by approving thereof or not. Or if the Parliament might not, before concluding thereof, begin with and conclude any other of the Articles. And accordingly the first Article was read. The rest of the Day was spent in reading and reasoning on the Addresses; the Country Party argued, That the Union was a Matter of so great and General Concern, that it was not to be gone into with Precipitation, and that there were many more Addresses coming, by which they would see the Inclinations of the Country, and of their Constituents. After this several other Proposals were offered as Preliminaries, before they should enter upon the Treaty; one of which was, That this Kingdom should for ever be the Place of the Princes Education and Residence; then there was a Debate, whether they should proceed immediately to the Consideration of the first Article of the Treaty, or the Security of the Church. This lasted till Night, and then the Parliament was adjourn'd till next Day, when accordingly they met, and had a very warm Debate, whether they should first secure the Church, or enter on the first Article. Much time being spent in this, my Lord Register gave in a Resolve as the State of the Vote, That they should enter on the Article; but with this Proviso, That tho' it should be voted and approved, it should be no ways binding, except all the rest were agreed to. In Opposition to this, it was proposed, That the State of the Vote should be simply, enter on the Article, or first secure the Church. A great many spoke for both States of the Vote; but being put to the Question, the Lord Register's was carried by a Majority of 38, and then Approv'd by a greater Number. After this there were long and smart Speeches, *Pro* and *Con* on the Subject, particularly by the Lord *Belhaven*, and Mr. *Fletcher of Saltoun*.

During

During the Debate, Whether the Security of the Church, or the First Article for Uniting Both Nations into One Kingdom, under the Name of *Great Britain*, should have the Preference; It was urged, That according to the laudable Custom of this Kingdom, as appear'd by their ancient Acts of Parliament, the Church had always the Preference to every thing else. But a Lord, when he found that the First Article of the Treaty had the Preference, alluded, with respect to some who were of the opposite Side, to *Julius Caesar's* Saying in the Senate, *Et vos etiam mei Filii?* And are you also against me, my Sons? There had been Endeavours likewise used in the Commission of the General Assembly, to possess them with Apprehensions of the Danger of the Church, from Twenty six Bishops being in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, where their Church could have none to represent her, from the *English Sacramental Test*, and from the *Oath of Abjuration*, by which they must approve that part of the Limitations, which obliged the Sovereign to be of the Church of *England*, &c. Notwithstanding all which, it was Criminal, by the Law of *England*, to say, The Prince and Parliament had no Power to alter the Succession. Upon which they would have carried things in the Commission against an Incorporating Union, but were prevented by the ruling Elders. And in order to make the Church easie, there were some who promis'd, That when the Article for an Incorporating Union passed, they should have an irritant Clause to make the Union void, in case the Parliament of *Great Britain* should in time to come to alter the present Government of the Church of *Scotland*. However, many of the Ministers and zealous Presbyterians express'd their Displeasure, that the Security of the Church had not the Preference. When the Vote was press'd for Approving the First Article of the Union, a Duke spoke very boldly against putting it to the Vote, without giving the Members Time to Consider of it, which, he said, was their Privilege: Upon this it was delayed till another Day.

On the 4th, the First Article of the Union again read, and after some further Debate upon it,
a Re-

November:
Contests
about the
Articles.

November. a Resolve was offered, and given in to the House by the Marquess of *Annan-dale*, as follows.

Resolve
of the
Marquess
of *Annan-
dale*.

4.

‘ **W**Hereas it evidently appears, since the Printing, Publishing, and Considering of the Articles of Treaty now before this House, this Nation seems generally Averse to this Incorporating Union, in the Terms now before us, as Subversive of the Sovereignty, Fundamental Constitution, and Claim of Right of this Kingdom, as now by Law Established.

‘ And seeing it is too evident, That if any Union were Agreed to in these Terms by this Parliament, and Accepted of in the Parliament of *England*, it would in no Sort answer the Peaceable and friendly Ends proposed by an Union, but would, on the contrary, create such dismal Distractions and Animosities amongst our selves, and such Jealousies and Mistakes betwixt us and our Neighbours, as would involve these Nations into fatal Breaches and Confusions.

‘ Therefore Resolved, That we are willing to enter into such an Union with our Neighbours of *England*, as shall unite us entirely, and after the most strict manner, in all their and our Interests or Successions, Wars, Alliances and Trade, reserving to us the Sovereignty and Independency of the Crown and Monarchy, and the Ancient Privileges and Immunities of the Kingdom, and the Constitution and Frame of the Government, both of Church and State, as they stand now, Established by our Fundamental Constitution, by our Claim of Right, and by the Laws following thereupon. Or,

‘ Resolved, That we will proceed to settle the same Successions with *England*, upon such Conditions and Regulations of Government within our selves, as shall effectually secure the Sovereignty and Independency of this Crown and Kingdom, and the indissolvable Society of the same, with the Fundamental Rights and Constitutions of the Government, both of our Church and State, as the same stands Established by the Claim of Right, and other Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom.

Which

Which being read and debated, the Vote was stated, Approve of the First Article of Union or Not: But before the Vote, the Duke of Athol gave the following Protestation.

I John Duke of Athol, Protest for my self, and all others who shall adhere to this my Protestation, That an Incorporating Union of the Crown of Scotland with the Crown of England, and that both Nations should be represented by one and the same Parliament, as contained in the Articles of the Treaty of Union, is contrary to the Honour, Interest, Fundamental Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom, the Birthright of the Peers, the Rights and Privileges of the Barons and Boroughs, and Act 130. Parl. 8 74. VI. by which it is Ordained, That none of the Lieges presume or take upon them, to impugn the Dignity and Authority of the Three Estates of Parliament, or to seek or procure the Innovation or Diminution of the Power and Authority of the said Three Estates, under the Pain of Treason; and is contrary to the Claim of Right, Property and Liberty of the Subjects: And the Third Act of Her Majesty's Parliament 1703. by which it is declared High-Treason in any of the Subjects of this Kingdom, to quarrel or impugn, or endeavour by Writing, malicious and advised Speaking, or other open Act or Deed, to alter or innovate the Claim of Right, or any Article thereof: And therefore do desire, that this my Protestation be marked in the Records of Parliament.

The same Day, a Vote was stated in these Terms, ' Approve of the First Article of the Union, in the Terms of the Motion mention'd in the preceding Day's Minutes, viz. That if the other Articles of Union be not adjusted by the Parliament, then the Agreeing to, and Approving of the First, shall be of no Effect; and that immediately after the said First Article, the Parliament will proceed to an Act For the Security of the Doctrine, Discipline, Worship and Government of the Church, as by Law Established within this Kingdom: And it carried Approve, in

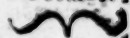
November. the Terms of the above Motion: And the List of
 the Members, as they Voted *Pro* and *Con* (Ordered
 to be Printed) is as follows.

It would be an endless thing to repeat the Addresses, which were industriously procured from several Parts and Communities of the Kingdom, against an Incorporating Union, and the Proceedings in relation to them; but it will not be improper to give you the Draught of an Act for Security of the Church, which was under Consideration of the Parliament on the 9th, and ran thus:

Bill for
 the Security of the
Scotch
 Church.

OUR Sovereign Lady and the Estates of Parliament considering, That by the late Act of Parliament, for a Treaty with *England* for an Union of both Kingdoms, it is Provided, That the Commissioners for that Treaty should not treat of, or concerning any Alteration of the Worship, Discipline and Government of the Church of this Kingdom, as now by Law established; which Treaty being now Reported to the Parliament, and it being reasonable and necessary that the True Protestant Religion, as presently professed within this Kingdom, with the Worship, Discipline and Government of this Church, should be effectually and unalterably secured: Therefore Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent of the said Estates of Parliament, doth hereby Establish and Confirm the said True Protestant Religion, and the Worship, Discipline and Government of this Church, to continue without any Alteration to the People of this Land in all succeeding Generations; and more especially Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent aforesaid, Ratifies, Approves, and for ever Confirms the 5th Act of the 1st Parl. K. W. and Q. M. Intituled, *An Act Ratifying and Confirming the Confession of Faith, and Settling Presbyterian Church Government,* with the haill other Acts of Parliament relating thereto, in Prosecution of the Declaration of the Estates of this Kingdom, containing the Claim of Right, bearing Date the 11th of *April*, 1689. And Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent aforesaid, expressly Provides and Declares, That the foresaid

True



True Protestant Religion, contained in the above-mention'd Confession of Faith, with the Form and Purity of Worship presently in Use within this Church, and its Presbyterian Church-Government and Discipline, that is to say, The Government of the Church by Kirk-Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods and General Assemblies, all established by the foresaid Acts of Parliament, pursuant to the Claim of Right, shall remain and continue unalterable; and that the said Presbyterian Government shall be the only Government of the Church within the Kingdom of Scotland.

And further, For the greater Security of the foresaid Protestant Religion, and of the Worship, Discipline and Government of the Church as above Established, Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent foresaid, statutes and ordains, That, in all Time coming, no Professors, Principals, Regents, Masters, or others bearing Office in any University, College or School within this Kingdom, be capable, or be admitted or allowed to continue in the Exercise of the said Functions, but such as shall Own and Acknowledge the Civil Government in manner prescribed by the Acts of Parliament. *As also,* That before or at their Admissions, they do and shall Acknowledge and Profess, and shall Subscribe to the foresaid *Confession of Faith*, as the Confession of their Faith, and that they will practise and conform themselves to the Worship presently in use in this Church, and submit themselves to the Government and Discipline thereof, and never endeavour, directly or indirectly, the Prejudice or Subversion of the same, and that before the respective Presbyters of their Bounds, by whatsoever Gift, Presentation or Provision they may be thereto provided.

And further, Her Majesty, with Advice foresaid, expressly declares and statutes, That none of the Subjects of this Kingdom shall be liable to, but all and every one of them for ever free of any Oath, Test or Subscription within this Kingdom, contrary to or inconsistent with the foresaid True Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Church Government, Worship and Discipline as above established, and that the same within the

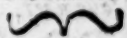
November.

Bounds of this Church and Kingdom shall never be imposed upon, or required of them in any sort. And lastly, That after the Decease of Her present Majesty (whom God long preserve) the Sovereign succeeding to Her in the Royal Government of this Kingdom, shall in all Time coming, at His or Her Accession to the Crown, Swear and Subscribe, That they shall Maintain and Preserve the foresaid Settlement of the True Protestant Religion, with the Government, Worship and Discipline of this Church as above established, inviolably. And it is hereby statute and ordained, That this Act of Parliament, with the Establishment therein contained, shall be held and observed, in all Time coming, as a Fundamental and Essential Condition of any Treaty or Union to be Concluded betwixt the Two Kingdoms, without any Alteration thereof, or Derogation thereto in any sort for ever. As also, That this Act of Parliament, and Settlement therein contained, shall be insert and repeated in any Act of Parliament that shall Pass for Agreeing and Concluding the foresaid Treaty or Union betwixt the Two Kingdoms, and that the same shall be therein expressly Declared to be a Fundamental and Essential Condition of the said Treaty or Union in all Time coming.

On the 12th, the Parliament proceeded to the further Consideration of the Act for Security of the Kirk, &c. within that Kingdom: And the 4th Clause thereof being again read, it was moved, That a Clause should be added in these Terms; And that they shall be capable of any Office, Civil or Military, and to receive any Grant or Gift, and to have Command, or Place of Trust, from and under the Sovereign, within any Part of *Great Britain*. And after Debate thereon, it was put to the Vote, *Add or Not*; and it carried *Not*, and the Clause as it stood Agreed to. And then the 3d Clause of the Act was read; and being amended, was Agreed to. And the next Clause being also again read and amended, was likewise Agreed to. Whereupon the whole Act was again read, as also the Representation of the Commission of the General Assembly, and a Vote

Vote stated Approve of the Act or not, but before Voting, the Lord *Belhaven* gave in a protestation in these Terms: 'That he did protest in his own, and in name of all them that should adhere to him, that this Act was no valid Security to the Church, in case of an Incorporating Union; and that the Church could have no real and Solid Security by any manner of Union, by which the Claim of Right is unhinged, our Parliament incorporated, and our distinct Sovereignty and Independency entirely abolish'd: Which being read, he took Instruments thereon, And adhered thereunto.

November



Belhaven's
 Protestation.

Then the Vote was put, approve or not, and it carried approve; and it was carried on the 14th, that the Second Article of the Union should have the Preference, and be considered before any of those relating to Trade, Taxes, &c. But I should have taken Notice before that when on the 12th the Clause was offered by my Lord *Belhaven* for exempting *Scots-men* from the Sacramental Test through all the Dominions of *Britain*, those who were against the Clause said it was a Thing out of their Power, and not reasonable to suppose that *England* would grant. To which it was replied by those of the other side, That the Design of an Union was Equality; but this was the greatest Inequality imaginable; for the *English* were free to possess Places in *Scotland* without any such Imposition, but they were excluded from Places in *England* without taking the said Test; and that though the *English* thought the Test a good Security for their Church, it was not reasonable, that they, being a part of the same United Kingdom, and obliged to maintain the *Presbyterian* Government there, should therefore be excluded from the Prince's Favour in any part of the United Kingdom. However, the Clause was thrown out by 39 Votes; and then the other Clauses being adjusted, the Act for the Security of the Church pass'd by a great Majority, many of the Cavaliers not thinking themselves concerned to Vote in the Matter. The Duke of *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Arbol*, Marquess of *Annandale*, Earls of *Errol*, *Marischal*, *Wigton*, and others, adher'd to the Lord *Belhaven's* Protestation.

November. on, that the Act was no sufficient Security to the Church.

The Representation of the Commission of the general Assembly, representing the Increase of Popery, Prophanity, &c. and craving the same might be restrain'd; and that the Succession to the Crown might be Establish'd in the Protestant Line, was read, and remitted to the Committee for Calculating the Equivalent, to do therein as they found Just.

Then the 2d Article was again read, and it was moved that the Parliament should proceed to settle the Succession upon Regulations and Limitations, in the Terms of the Resolvè mentioned in the Minutes the 4th Instant, and not in the Terms of the 2d Article of the Union. Mov'd also to Address Her Majesty, and to lay before Her the Condition of the Nation, and the Aversion in many Persons to an Incorporating Union; and to acquaint Her Majesty of their Willingness to settle the Succession in the Protestant Line upon Limitations; and in order thereunto, that some Recess be granted. And after some Debate on those Motions, a Vote was propos'd, Approve, the 2d Article of Union in the Terms of the Preliminary Motion or not; and after some further Debate, there was a 2d State offer'd, Address or not. Then it was put to the Vote, Whether the 1st or 2d should be the State of the Vote, and it carried the first.

But it being mov'd, that some further Reasoning should be allow'd before the Vote, after some Debate it was agreed, That the *English* Acts of Parliament in the 2d Article of Union be read, and that immediately after a Vote should be stated, proceed to call the Vote or Delay. And accordingly the said *English* Acts of Parliament were read, and thereupon the Vote was stated, proceed to call the Vote for approving the 2d Article or Delay. and it carried proceed. Then the Vote was put, approve the 2d Article in the Terms of the Preliminary Motion, yea or no.

But before voting the Earl *Marischal* gave in the following Protest, whereby he did protest for himself, and all those who should adhere to this Protestation,

tion, that no Person can be design'd a Successor to the Crown of this Realm after the Decease of Her Majesty (whom God long Preserve) and failing Heirs of Her Body, who is Successor to the Crown of *England*, unless that in this present Session of Parliament, or any other Session of this or any ensuing Parliament, during Her Majesty's Reign, there be such Conditions of Government settled and enacted as may secure the Honour and Sovereignty of this Crown and Kingdom, the Freedom, Frequency and Power of Parliament, the Religion, Liberty and Trade of the Nation, from *English* or any Foreign Influence; which being read, he took Instruments thereon.

November:
E. Marf-
chal Pro
test a-
gainst the
21 Article
of the
Union.

And it was agreed, that the List of the Members shall be printed, as they vote approve or not, and they who adhere to the Protest should be mark'd. Then the Vote was put, approve or not, and it carried approve.

Second
Article
carried.

I shall but just mention some Tumults raised by the Mob at *Glasgow*, but proceed to the third Article, which being read on the 18th it was moved, That the agreeing to the 3d Article of the Treaty, in relation to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, should not be binding, nor have any Effect, unless Terms and Conditions of an Union of the two Kingdoms, and particularly the Constitution of the said Parliament, be finally adjusted and concluded, and an Act pass thereupon in the Parliament, And that the said Terms and Conditions be also agreed to and ratify'd by an Act of the Parliament of *England*, the Constitution of the Parliament of *Great-Britain* being left entire until the Parliament come upon the 22d Article. It was moved also to proceed to the Consideration of the 4th, and other Articles of Union, before the 3d; and after reasoning, it was put to the Vote, proceed to the Consideration of the 3d Article in the Terms of the said Motion, or proceed to the 4th Article, and carry'd proceed to the 3d.

Proceed-
ings about
the third
Article.
18.

Accordingly the Parliament proceeded to the Consideration of the 3d Article, and after long Debate upon it, a Vote was stated approve of the 3d Article in the Terms of the said Motion or not,

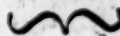
November.

Marquess
of Annan-
dale's Pro-
test.

But before voting, the Marquess of *Annamdale* gave in a Protest, and craved that the Narrative of the Resolve, inserted in the Minutes of the 4th Instant, might be prefixed thereunto; which Narrative and Protest is as follows, viz. 'Whereas it evidently appears, since the Printing and Considering the Articles of Treaty now before this House, this Nation seems generally averse to this Incorporating Union in the Terms now before Us, as Subversive of the Sovereignty, Fundamental Constitution, and Claim of Right of this Kingdom, and as threatening Ruin to this Church as by Law establish'd: And since it's plain, that if an Union were agreed to in these Terms by the Parliament, and accepted of by the Parliament of *England*, it would in no sort answer the peaceable and Friendly Ends proposed by an Union, but would, on the contrary, create such dismal Distractions and Animosities amongst our selves, and such Jealousies and Mistakes betwixt us and our Neighbours, as would involve these Nations into fatal Breaches and Confusions.

'Therefore I do protest for my self, and in Name of these who shall adhere to this my Protestation, that an Incorporating Union of the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland*, with the Crown and Kingdom of *England*, and that both Nations be represented by one and the same Parliament, as contained in the Articles of the Treaty of Union, and contrary to the Honour, Interest, Fundamental Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom, is a giving up the Sovereignty, the Birthright of the Peers, the Rights and Privileges of the Barons and Burghs; and is contrary to the Claim of Right, Property and Liberty of the Subjects, and 3d Act of Her Majesty's Parliament in 1703. By which it is declared High Treason in any of the Subjects of this Kingdom, to quarrel, or endeavour by Writing, malicious and advised Speaking, or other open Act or Deed, to alter or innovate the Claim of Right or any Article thereof: And do protest, that this shall not prejudice the Being of future *Scotch* Parliaments and Conventions within the Kingdom of *Scotland* in no time coming.

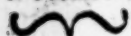
Then

Then the Vote was put Approve of the 3d Article in the Terms of the Motion, and carried Approve by 30. November. 

It was late before the House rose, and the Mob was barbarously rude to the Lord High Commissioner; for though the Horse Guards were round his Grace's Coach, and some of the Foot Grenadiers betwixt the Coach and Horse Guards, the Mob threw Stones from several Corners, some of which fell into his Coach, and the Mob pressed so hard upon the Coaches, that they were forc'd to drive full speed down the Streets; and one of his Grace's Pages falling behind, was very ill treated by the rascally Crew. Upon which on the 19th, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Parliament, that the Lord High Commissioner was insulted the Night before, by a Number of mean People with Stones. The Parliament remitted it to the Committee for examining the Equivalent, to indemnify and give reward for Discovery, to seize and imprison any whom they suspected and to report their Information, and their Opinion what Measures might be proper for preventing the like. The Parliament did likewise recommend to the Lord High Constable to prosecute those imprison'd for a former Tumult, and that the Magistrates of *Edenburg* furnish what Proof against them they could. Mov'd, that the Parliament proceed to the 4th Article of the Union: Then the Duke of *Athol* mov'd, that before they proceed to the said Article, a Clause be added to the 3d Article, That the said Parliament of *Great-Britain* should meet, and sit once in 3 Years at least in that part of *Great-Britain*, now called *Scotland*: And after Debate, the Consideration of it delayed till the Parliament should come to the 22d Article. Then the 4th Article of the Union was read; upon which the Duke of *Hamilton* made a Motion, That all the Regulations and Restrictions of the *English* Trade, the Privileges of their Companies, &c. should be laid before the House; upon which the Debate was by Consent adjourn'd till next *Sederunt*.

The Fourth Article of Union was again read; Whereupon it was moved to take the several Branches of Trade to be communicated into Consideration,

November.



IVth Ar-
ticle Ap-
proved of.
21.

sideration, that it might thereby appear how far the Communication of Trade would be Advantageous to them; and after Reasoning thereupon, the Vote was stated, Approve of the IVth Article, reserving the Consideration of the several Branches of Trade, till the Parliament concert the subsequent Articles, Yea or Not: And it was Agreed, That the Members shall be marked, as they shall Vote Approve, or Not; and that the List of their Names, as they shall Vote *Pro* and *Con*, be Recorded and Printed. Then the Vote was put, Approve or Not; and it carried Approve.

Then the Vth Article of the Union was read, whereupon a Proposal was given in for Explaining and Enlarging the same, in these Terms; 'That all Ships or Vessels belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects of *Scotland*, at the Time of Ratifying the Treaty of Union of the Two Kingdoms in the Parliament of *Scotland*, though Foreign built, shall be deemed and pass as Ships of the Building of *Great Britain*: The Owner, or where there are more Owners, one or more of the Owners, within Twelve Months after the Union, making Oath, That at the Time of Ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of *Scotland*, the same did in Whole or in Part belong to him or them, or to some other Subject or Subjects of *Scotland* to be particularly named, with the Place of their respective Abode; and that the same doth then, at the Time of the said Disposition, wholly belong to him or them: And that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share, Part or Interest therein.

Which being read, it was moved, That Six Months more Time should be added to the Time allowed by the Proposal for Purchasing Ships or Vessels. And after some Reasoning upon it, the further Consideration thereof was delayed till next Sitting, which was on the 23d, when the Vth Article of Union was again read, with the Proposal for Amending, Explaining and Enlarging the same, inserted in the former Days Minutes, and rectified thus, viz. 'That all Ships or Vessels belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects of *Scotland*, at the Time

of

of Ratifying the Treaty of Union of the Two Kingdoms in the Parliament of *Scotland*, though Foreign built, shall be deemed and pass as Ships of the Building of *Great Britain*: The Owner, or where there are more Owners, one or more of the Owners, within Twelve Months after the First Day of *May* next, making Oath, That at the Time of Ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of *Scotland*, the same did in All or in Part belong to him or them, or to some other Subject or Subjects of *Scotland*, to be particularly named, viz. the Place of their respective Abodes; and that the same doth then, at the Time of the said Deposition, wholly belong to him or them; and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share, Part, or Interest therein.

And after some Reasoning thereon, there was a Second Proposal given in for the Amending the Article, in these Terms, by the Lord *Belhaven*, 'That all Ships and Vessels belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects of *Scotland*, at the Time of Ratifying the Treaty of Union of the Two Kingdoms in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, shall, &c. And after some Debate, the Vote was stated, Approve of the First Paragraph of the Vth Article, with the First Amendment or Second; and it carried Approve with the First Amendment.

Thereafter the remainder of the said Vth Article of Union was read, and a Proposal given in by his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, for adding a Clause in these Terms. 'That for the space of Seven Years, from and after the Concluding the Treaty of Union in both Kingdoms, it is expressly Agreed, That none of the Seamen or Mariners on board any of the Ships belonging to the Subjects of that Part of United *Britain* now call'd *Scotland*, shall either at Home or Abroad be Press'd from on board their said Ships, to serve in any of Her Majesty's Ships of War, or Frigots: And in case, after the said Seven Years, it shall happen that there be a Levy of Seamen in United *Britain*, that Part now call'd *Scotland* shall only be burden'd with such a Proportion as our Taxes bear in Proportion to that Part of United *Britain* now call'd *England*, but without prejudice to

November. 'to the Officers of Her Majesty's Ships or Fleet, to
 'engage as many Volunteer Seamen in their Service
 'as they can agree with, in this Part of United *Brit-*
 '*tain*; and this Article to be unalterable by any
 'subsequent *British* Parliament. Which being read,
 after some Reasoning thereupon, it was put to the
 Vote, Add the Second Clause, or Not; and it car-
 ried Not. Thereafter the Remainder of the said
 Vth Article being again read, the Vote was put,
 Approve thereof, or Not; and it carried Approve.
 Then the Lord Chancellor, by Order of Her Ma-
 jesty's High Commissioner, Adjourn'd the Parliament
 till *Tuesday* next at Ten a Clock.


Vth Ar-
 ticle Pas-
 sed.

23.

On the 26th, *An Act for Encouraging of Viſtual (Corn,) and another for Encouraging the Exportation of Viſtual, Fiſh, Beef and Pork,* were read, and Ordered to be Printed.

Then the VIth Article of Union was read; and after Reasoning thereon, it was moved, 'That
 'there should be a Scheme laid before the Parlia-
 'ment, of the whole Branches of their Trade, as to
 'Export and Import: And after some further De-
 'bate, a Proposal was given in, *viz.* 'That the Ar-
 'ticle should be Agreed to, except in so far as it
 'should be rectified by the Parliament in the Con-
 'sideration of the subsequent Articles. As also ano-
 'ther Proposal was given in, 'That seeing by the
 'Laws of *England* there were Rewards given upon
 'Exportation of several Kinds of Grain, wherein
 'Oats was not specified, that after the Union, when
 'Oats should be at 15 s. per Quarter, or under,
 'there should be paid 2 s. 6 d. for every Quarter of
 'Oat-meal, Exported in the Terms of the Laws,
 'whereby the Terms were Granted for Exportation
 'of the Grains; and in respect there was a Duty
 'upon Oats Imported into *England*, but no Duties
 'upon Oat-meal, the Importing of which was a
 'Prejudice and Discouragement to Tillage: There-
 'fore, That from and after the Union, the Quarter
 'of Oat-meal should be deemed equal to Three
 'Quarters of Oats, and pay Duty accordingly when
 'Imported to *Scotland* from any Place whatsoever
 'from beyond the Sea. Which being all read, after
 Reasoning, it was moved, 'That the Observations,

in

‘ in relation to the Balance of Trade, should be laid *November.*
 ‘ before the Parliament, as made by the Council of 
 ‘ Trade. And after Debate thereon, the further
 Consideration was delayed till the next Sitting; and
 ‘twas Order’d, ‘ That the Observations made by the
 ‘ Council of Trade, be laid before the Parliament.

During the Debate on the VIth Article, which *Debates*
 brings them under the same Customs with *England*, about the
 it was argued by some Members, ‘ That it was hard *VIth Ar-*
 ‘ to enter upon such a General, until they under- *Article.*
 ‘ stood the several Branches of their Trade, and how *26.*
 ‘ they agreed with the Impositions of *England*. This
 Point was argued by the Duke of *Hamilton*, Marquess
 of *Annamdale*, &c. The Marquess argu’d, ‘ That in
 ‘ the Treaty of 1602. they were allowed to be under
 ‘ their own Regulations, and to have a Book of
 ‘ Rates for themselves; upon which many of the
 Members thought it hard they should not be allowed
 the same now. And it being also urged, ‘ That the
 ‘ Committee of Parliament, appointed for a Council
 ‘ of Trade last Session, had prepared an Account of
 ‘ the several Branches of their Trade, and where the
 ‘ Balance lay; it was Ordered, That their Report
 should be laid before the House.

The Ferment against the Union, as in the Articles,
 still encreased; but being not come to any Head,
 we proceed to shew, That about this time, the Com-
 pany Trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, Agreed on
 the following Representation to the Parliament.

To his Grace, Her Majesty’s High Commissioner,
 and the Right Honourable the Estates of Par-
 liament.

*The humble Representation of the Council General of
 the Company of Scotland, Trading to Africa and
 the Indies.*

‘ *India*
 ‘ Finding by the XVth Article of the Treaty of *Compa-*
 ‘ Union, Agreed upon by the Commissioners n’s Re-
 ‘ appointed by Her Majesty on Behalf of *Scotland*, presenta-
 ‘ with those appointed likewise on Behalf of *England*, tion to
 ‘ That upon the Payment of such a Proportion of the Par-
 ‘ the liament.

November. the Equivalent therein mentioned, as will answer to the Principal Stock advanced by us and our Constituents, with the Interest thereof at *5 per Cent. per Annum*, our Company is to be Dissolved; We think our selves in Duty bound, not to be silent upon this Occasion: And therefore, though it be not necessary at present to trouble your Grace, and the Right Honourable the Estates, with a recital of the many valuable Rights, Powers, Privileges and Immunities, granted, ratified, and confirmed to, and in favour of our Company, by several successive Acts of Parliament, nor with a Recapitulation of the many Injuries and Discouragements which we met with, and the just Demand which we have, by the Law of Nations, for Reparation of the great Losses and Damages which we sustained by means thereof: Nor with a Repetition of the several Publick Assurances given in during the last and present Reign, of a hearty Concurrence in Repairing our Losses, and Maintaining our Rights. All these having been on former Occasions fully Represented to your Grace, and Right Honourable Estates, yet as being Matters of great Concern to Us, and our Constituents, we humbly crave Leave, at this extraordinary Juncture, to put you again in mind thereof, in the General; and withal, to make the following Observes upon that part of the said Article which does more immediately relate to the Concerns of our Company.

1. We humbly conceive, That the Sum proposed to be paid to us out of the said Equivalent, is not adequate to the great Losses and Damages already sustained by us; and to the taking away likewise so many valuable Privileges, as we now enjoy; the Benefit of which must of course accrue chiefly to the *English East-India Company*.

2. It may be thought hard, that we should not be allowed the full Interest of our Money, when, in the Computation of the Equivalent, all the Interest is stated at *Six per Cent.* and the Payment thereof Yearly; whereas our Interest is computed only at *Five per Cent.* though the most part of our
Stock

Stock has been advanced without any Profit upward of Ten Years ago.

3. 'We see no clear Security by that Article, for the exact Payment of the Money allotted for our Company; for our Payment is post-pon'd to all the Publick Debts of *Scotland*, and we know not how far these may extend. Yea, moreover the whole Equivalent being to be managed by a Commission, accountable to the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, before whom (if our Payment should happen to be post-pon'd) we and our Constituents might be put to an expensive and troublesome Attendance; whereas it is more just and reasonable, to have our Company's *Quota* of the Equivalent, made Payable directly to us for the Proprietor's Use.

4. 'It is expressly Provided, That our Company shall neither Trade, nor grant License to Trade, after the Parliament of *England's* laying on a Fund for Paying the Equivalent; which is not only a superseding of our Rights and Privileges for the Time, but also a virtual Dissolution of our Company, though the said *Quota* should never be pay'd to us.

5. 'We do not find by any of the Articles, that any Provision is made for the Security or Safe-conduct of any Persons Ships or Effects, belonging to our Company, or to such other Persons as do or may Trade by virtue of Permissions already granted, or that may be granted by the Court of Directors of our Company before the real Dissolution thereof. And,

Lastly, 'It is humbly conceived, That the subsisting of our Company upon the same Foot with the *East-India* and other Trading Companies in *England*, is no way inconsistent with the Trade of the United Kingdom.

'All which Premises being Matter of great Concern to us and our Constituents, We do therefore in all Humility, and with great Earnestness, recommend the same to the serious Consideration of your Grace, and the Right Honourable Estates of Parliament.

November:

On the 27th, the VIth Article of Union was again read, and a Proposal given in for adding the word (*Draw-backs*) to both Clauses of the said Article: Which was Agreed to.

And the said Article also amended was again read, as also the Proposal mention'd in the last Minutes, in relation to Oats and Oat-meal; with the Addition of a further Clause, in these Terms, 'And that the Beer of *Scotland* should have the like Rewards and Draw-backs as Barley. And it was likewise moved, 'That another Clause should be added, 'allowing the like Draw-back on the Exportation of Oat-meal, as is allowed on the Exportation of Rye in *England*. And after Debate, it was Agreed, 'That the VIth Article, with the Proposals for Amendments, should be remitted to a Committee.

Then was a Clause offered to be added to the said VIth Article, thus; 'But *Scotland*, for the Space of ----- Years after the First Day of May next, shall be free from, and no ways subject to the Prohibitions and Restrictions made against Exporting of Wool-Skins with Wool upon them, and Wollen-Yarn, which by the Oaths of the Seller and Buyer shall be made appear to be the proper Growth and Product of *Scotland*, and spun within the same, which shall no ways be comprehended under any of the Laws already made in *England*, or to be made during the space aforesaid.

As also a Clause thus; 'Excepting and reserving the Duties upon Export and Import of such particular Commodities, from which the Subjects of either Kingdom are specially exempted by their Private Rights, which, after the Union, are to remain safe and entire to them in all respects.

And another Clause thus, 'That after the Union all sorts of *Scots* Linnen or any kind of Cloth, made of Flax or Hemp; be exported out of the United Kingdom, free of all Customs or other Impositions whatsoever.

And another thus, 'That before the Union we may now have such a Draw-back adjusted, as may enable us to export Beef, Pork and Butter, to the *West-Indies*, and other Foreign Parts, which will be

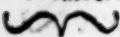
'be one considerable Branch of our Trade after the *November*
' Union.

And another Clause thus, 'That from and after
' the Union, all Duties or Bountie Tolls, or other
' Exactions upon Black Cattle, or any other Product
' of *Scotland*, when carried into *England*, or Product
' of *England*, when carried into *Scotland*, payable
' either to the publick or private Persons, shall in all
' time coming be void and null.

And another Clause in these Terms, 'That from
' and after the Union, the Kingdom of *Scotland*
' shall have Liberty for ever to Manufacture Plaiden,
' Fingram, Galloway, Whites, Serges, Stockins,
' and all sort of Linnen, as they have been in use to,
' do conform to the Regulations contained in their
' own Laws, and to export the same to *England*, or
' the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging,
' or to any other Place beyond Seas free of any
' Duty or Imposition whatsoever; but in case any
' of the Subjects of that part of United *Britain*, now
' called *Scotland*, shall export any other sort of Wool-
' len Manufacture than what is above mention'd,
' they are to be liable to the Regulations and Taxes
' of *England*, imposed before the Union, or to be
' imposed by the *British* Parliament after the Union;
all which were remitted to the Committee for exa-
mining the Calculation of the Equivalent.

Then the 7th Article of Union was read, and be-
ing debated on the 28th, a Proposal was made for an
Explanation or Addition thus, 'That the 34 Gallons
' *English* Barrel of Beer or Ale, amounting to 12
' Gallons *Scots*, present Measure sold in *Scotland* by
' the Brewer at 9 s. 6 d. Sterling, excluding all Duties
' and retailed including Duties; and the Retailers
' Profit at 2d. per *Scots* Pint, or eight part of the
' *Scots* Barrel, be not, after the Union, liable, on
' Account of the present Excises upon exciseable
' Liquors in *England*, to any higher Imposition than
' Two Shillings Sterling upon the 34 Gallons *Eng-
' lish* Barrels, being 12 Gallons the present *Scots*
' Measure.

And another Clause being likewise offered thus,
And it is hereby specially provided, that the two
Penny Ale and Beer of *Scotland* shall be only charg-

November: ed with the same Excise as the small Beer in Eng-
 land.

After some Debate, the Vote was stated, Approve
 ' of the VIIIth Article, as to the Excise of Ale and
 ' Beer, with the Explanation as contained in the
 ' First or Last Clause above-mention'd. And carried
 for the First.

On the 29th it was Moved, That the Observati-
 ons made by the Council of Trade, in relation to
 the Export and Import of this Nation and Balance
 of our Trade, should be laid before the Committee,
 to whom the sixth Article of the Union was remit-
 ted, and the same was accordingly ordered. As also
 the Clerks of the said Council of Trade were order-
 ed to transmit to the said Committee all Observati-
 ons, Papers and Records relating thereunto.

Tumult
 at *Glas-*
gow, &c.

Then the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Parlia-
 ment, That the Secret Council at their last Meeting
 had under their Consideration, several Accounts of
 irregular and tumultuary Meetings by some People
 of the common and meanest Degree in Arms, and
 of Abuses committed by them at *Glasgow*, *Kirkcubright*
 and *Dumfries*, and several Places of *Lanarkshire*;
 and that there were Papers dropt, inviting People
 to take up Arms, and to provide Ammunition and
 Provisions, in order to their marching to disturb the
 Parliament. All which he was directed by the Se-
 cret Council to lay before the Parliament, to the
 Effect, proper Methods might be resolved upon, for
 preventing the evil Consequences of such Practices;
 after which he presented a Letter from the Magi-
 strates of *Dumfries* to Her Majesty's Advocate,
 bearing an Account of the Abuses and tumultuary
 Meeting in that Place, with a Declaration emitted
 by those who met, which was affixed on the Market
 Cross of *Dumfries*, and both were read.

Whereupon a Draught of a Proclamation to be
 emitted by the Parliament against all tumultuary
 and irregular Meetings and Convocation of the
 Lieges, was presented and read. And after some
 Discourse thereupon, it being objected that it did
 not appear that there was a particular Imformation
 of any tumultuary Meetings or irregular Convoca-
 tions in any other part of the shire of *Lanark* than at
Glasgow.

November.

Glasgow. Her Majesty's High Commissioner thereupon was pleas'd to notifie to them, that he had Information not only from *Glasgow* and *Dumfries*, but also from several Places in *Lanarkshire* of tumultuary and irregular Meetings of Men under Arms, and of their giving out and publishing their Design of marching to disturb the Parliament.

The Proclamation being approved of, the Draught of an Act suspending the Effect of that Clause in the Act of Security, for arming and exercising the fencible Men, past in the second Session of this Parliament; and that during this Session of Parliament alenarly, was read and past on the 30th, and the same and the Proclamation mentioned before, were ordered to be forthwith Published and Printed.

Then the 7th Article of Union was again read, and after reasoning upon that part thereof, not formerly Approved, it was put to the Vote Approve of the rest of the 7th Article, or not, and carried ved. Seventh Article wholly Approve 30.

A Print was then given in, Intituled, *An Account of the Burning of the Articles of Union at Dumfries*, bearing the Declaration read and affix'd at the Market-Cross thereof by the Tumult assembled on that Occasion: And it being moved, That Enquiry be made who had been the Printer and ingiver of the said Scurrilous Paper, and that the Print be burnt by the Hand of the Hangman. It was remitted to the Committee, to whom the 6th Article of Union was remitted, to call for the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, and to take Tryal and make Enquiry anent the Printer and ingiver of the said Paper. They order'd also, That the said Scurrilous Print should be burnt by the Common Hangman.

An Account of the Burning of the Articles of the Union at Dumfries.

' These are to notifie to all concern'd, what are our
' Reasons for and Designs in the Burning of the
' Printed Articles of the Proposed Union with
' *England*, with the Names of the *Scotch* Commis-
G g 2 sioners,

November.



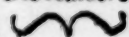
'sioners, Subscribers thereof; together with the
'Minutes of the whole Treaty, betwixt them
'and the *English* Commissioners thereanent.

An Ac-
count of
the Burn-
ing the
Articles at
Dumfries.

'WE have herein no Design against Her Majesty,
'nor against *England*, or any *English*-man;
'neither against our present Parliament, in their
'Acts or Actings, for the Interest, Safety and So-
'vereignty of this our Native and ancient Nation:
'But to testifie our Dissent from, Discontent with,
'and Protestation against the Twenty five Articles
'of the said Union, subscribed by the foresaid Com-
'missioners, as being Inconsistent with, and altoge-
'ther prejudicial to, and utterly Destructive of this
'Nation's Independency, Crown-Rights, and our
'Constitute Laws, both Sacred and Civil. We shall
'not here Condescend upon the particular Prejudices,
'that do, and will redound to this Nation, if the said
'Union should be carried on, according to the Print-
'ed Articles: But refers the Reader to the Variety
'of Addresses, given in to the present Parliament,
'by all Ranks, from almost all Corners of this
'Nation, against the said Union: Only we must say,
'and profess, That the Commissioners for this Na-
'tion, have been either Simple, Ignorant, or Trea-
'cherous, if not all three; when the Minutes of
'the Treaty betwixt the Commissioners of both
'Kingdoms are duely Considered; and when we
'compare their dastardly Yieldings unto the De-
'mands and Proposals of the *English* Commissioners;
'who, on the contrary have Valiantly acquitted
'themselves for the Interest and Safety of their
'Nation.

'We acknowledge it is in the Power of the pre-
'sent Parliament, to give Remissions to the Subscri-
'bers of the foresaid Articles; and we heartily wish
'for a good Agreement among all the Members of
'the Parliament, so as it may tend to the Safety,
'and Preservation of both Church and State, with
'all the Privileges belonging thereto, within the
'Kingdom of *Scotland*.

'But if the Subscribers of the foresaid Treaty
'and Union, with their Associates in Parliament, shall
'presume to carry on the said Union, by a Supream
'Power,



' Power, over the Generality of this Nation : Then
 ' and in that Case ; as we Judge, that the Consent
 ' of the Generality of the same, can only Divest
 ' them of their Sacred and Civil Liberties, purcha-
 ' sed and maintained by our Ancestors with their
 ' Blood : so we protest, whatever Ratification of the
 ' foresaid Union may pass in Parliament, contrary to
 ' our Fundamental Laws, Liberties and Privileges,
 ' concerning Church and State, may not be binding
 ' upon the Nation, now nor at any time to come :
 ' And particularly we protest against the Approba-
 ' tion of the first Article of the said Union, before
 ' the Privileges of this Nation, contain'd in the other
 ' Articles had been adjusted and secured : And so we
 ' earnestly require, that the Representatives in Par-
 ' liament, who are for our Nation's Privileges, would
 ' give timely warning to all the Corners of the
 ' Kingdom ; That we and our Posterity become not
 ' Tributary and Bondslave to our Neighbours, with-
 ' out acquitting our selves, as becomes Men and
 ' Christians : And we are confident, that the Soldiers
 ' now in Martial Power, have so much of the Spirits
 ' of *Scotch-men* ; that they are not Ambitious to be
 ' disposed of, at the Pleasure of another Nation :
 ' And we hereby declare, that we have no Design
 ' against them in this Matter.

' This was publickly read from the Mercat-Cross
 ' of *Dumfries* about one of the Clock in the
 ' Afternoon, the 20th Day of *November* 1706,
 ' with great Solemnity, in the Audience of
 ' many Thousands ; the Fire being surrounded
 ' by double Squadrons of Foot and Horse, in
 ' Martial Order : And after the Burning of the
 ' said Books, (who were holden up, burning on
 ' the point of a Pike, to the View of all the
 ' People, giving their Consent by Huzza's
 ' and Cheerful Acclamations. A Copy hereof
 ' was left affixed on the Cross, as the Testi-
 ' mony of the South Part of this Nation against
 ' the proposed Union, as moulded in the print-
 ' ed Articles thereof ; this we desire to be print-
 ' ed and kept on Record, *Ad futuram Rei memo-*
 ' riam.

November.

Mr. Stan-
hope recal-
led from
the Hague.

From Scotland let us pass into Holland, where Mr. Alexander Stanhope, who had resided at the Hague several Years, in the Quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of England, being grown very Infirm by reason of Sickness and Age, the Queen his Mistress thought fit to allow him to quit that Character and return to England; and Mr. Stepney being come from Vienna, where he was Her Majesty's Envoy and Plenipotentiary, came hither to succeed him in the same Character.

Mr. Stanhope took his Leave of the States, by the following Letter, being not able to go for Audience; and their High Mightinesses signified, that they were very well satisfied with his Conduct during his Ministry there.

Mr. Stan-
hope's Let-
ter to the
States.

27.

High and Mighty Lords,

‘IT has pleas’d God to afflict me with Sickness, and to render me unable to continue any longer to serve Her Majesty at the Court of your High Mightinesses: I must go for England, if I am in a Condition, by the first Convoy that presents, with the Approbation of the Duke of Marlborough; and being unable to Wait upon your High Mightinesses to take an Audience of Leave, I take the Liberty to do it by this Letter, hoping it will not be displeasing to you.

‘I return you most humble Thanks for all the Kindnesses which you have been pleas’d to shew towards me, during my Residence here: I shall preserve a grateful Remembrance of them the remaining part of my Life, and shall let slip no Occasion of shewing the most humble Veneration which I have for your Illustrious Body, and for each particular Member of which it is compos’d.

‘I pray God long to preserve you, and to continue his Blessings on the flourishing State committed to your Care, and which you Govern with so much Wisdom.

‘I desire you to pardon me, if there has been any Defect in my Conduct during my Ministry at the Court of your High Mightinesses; I can assure you, my Heart had no Part in it: I am thoroughly possess’d with a sincere Respect and Inclination for
‘your

‘ your State ; and have endeavour’d, as far as lay in my Power, to Improve the good and strict Union which, by the Bleſſing of Heaven, ſubſiſts between the two Nations, and which is ſo neceſſary for their Common Preſervation : I carry away theſe Sentiments with me, and will inſtill them into thoſe that belong to me, &c. I am with moſt profound Reſpect, &c.

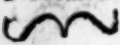
At the Hague,
Sept. 27. 1706.

Sign’d,
Alexander Stanhope.

In the mean while, the *States* having deſir’d the Miniſters of the Potentates that are in the Grand Alliance to be preſent on the 20th at an Extraordinary Congreſs, their Deputies for Foreign Affairs made a Notification to them that gave them great Satisfaction. They own’d, That *France* had formerly, by ſome private Perſons, made ſome general Intimations of their Willingneſs to treat of Peace, and that laſt Winter the Marquels *d’Alegre* had preſented the *States* a formal Memorial on the ſame Subject, the Substance of which was read to the Congreſs : That they had given no Ear to theſe Advances, nor communicated them to the Allies, becauſe they did not judge them worth Imparting to them. But, That in *October* laſt, the Elector of *Bavaria* had written a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and another to the Field-Deputies of the *States* : Which two Letters, and the Answers deſign’d to be return’d to them, were alſo communicated to the Congreſs, and are as follow.

‘ THE moſt Chriſtian King, Sir, finding that ſome Overtures of Peace which he had caus’d to be made by private Ways, had, inſtead of producing the Effect of making known his Diſpoſitions for promoting a General Peace, been look’d upon by ill-deſigning Perſons as an Artifice to Diſunite the Allies, and make an Advantage of the Miſunderſtanding that might be created among them, has reſolved to ſhew the Sincerity of his Intentions, by Renouncing all ſecret Negotiations, and openly Propoſing Conferences, in which Means may be

Elector of *Bavaria’s* Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, about a Peace. *Oct. 21,*

November. found for Re-establishing the Tranquility of
 *Europe.*

'The most Christian King is pleas'd to Commis-
 sion me to inform you of this ; and I desire you to
 acquaint the Queen of *England* with it.

'I give the like Notification, on the Part of the
 most Christian King to the States-General, by a
 Letter that I have written to their Field-Deputies ;
 and he would do the like with Regard to the other
 Potentates that are at War with him, had they
 Ministers so near at hand as you are, to receive the
 like Intimation, he having no Design to exclude
 any of the said Potentates from the Negotiation
 that shall be begun in the Conferences he pro-
 poses.

'Further, For advancing a Good so great and
 necessary to *Europe*, which has too long suffer'd the
 inevitable Calamities of War, he consents, That
 a Place may forthwith be chosen between the two
 Armies, and after their Separation between *Mons*
 and *Brussels*, in which you, *Sir*, with whom the
 Interests of *England* are so safely intrusted, the De-
 puties the States shall please to Nominate, and the
 Persons whom the King of *France* shall Impower,
 may open their Intentions upon so Important an
 Affair.

'I am extremely pleas'd, *Sir*, to have such an
 Occasion to write you this Letter, being perswaded
 it will leave no Room for making a Doubt of the
 Sentiments of his most Christian Majesty, which
 may be so beneficial to all *Europe*.

'It will be a Pleasure to you to give an Account
 of this to the Queen of *England*, without Loss of
 Time, and to whomsoever else you shall think fit.
 I shall expect your Answer, *Sir*, to communicate it
 to the most Christian King ; and shall be always
 ready, *Sir*, to do you Service.

Mons, Oct. 21.

Sign'd,

1706.

M. E M A N U E L, Elector.

The Answer of the Prince and Duke of *Marl-
 borough* to the Elector of *Bavaria* ran as follows.

S I R,

S I R,

November.

‘HAving communicated to the Queen my Mistress, what your Electoral Highness did me the Honour to write to me in your Letter of the 21st of last Month, of the Intentions of the most Christian King to endeavour to Re-establish the Tranquility of *Europe*, by Conferences to be held for that Purpose between Deputies on both Sides; Her Majesty has Commanded me to Answer your Electoral Highness, That ’tis a Pleasure to Her to be inform’d of the King’s Inclination to agree to the making of a solid and lasting Peace with the Allies, as being the sole End that oblig’d Her Majesty to continue this War till now: She will be very glad to Conclude it in Concert with all Her Allies, on Conditions that may secure them from all Apprehensions of being forc’d to take up Arms again, after a short Interval, as happen’d last Time. Her Majesty is also willing I should declare, That She is ready to enter jointly with all the High Allies, into just and necessary Measures for Settling such a Peace, Her Majesty being determin’d not to enter upon any Negotiation without the Participation of Her said Allies: But the Way of Conferences that is propos’d, without more particular Declarations on the Part of his most Christian Majesty, does not seem proper to Her for attaining a truly solid and lasting Peace: Their Lordships the States-General are of the same Opinion. Wherefore your Electoral Highness will rightly judge, That ’tis necessary to think of other more solid Means to attain so great an End, to which Her Majesty will contribute with all the Sincerity that can be wish’d, having nothing so much at Heart as the Relief of Her Subjects, and the Tranquillity of *Europe*. Your Electoral Highness will always do me the Justice, to be perswaded of the Respect with which I have the Honour to be, &c.

Duke of
Marlbo-
rough’s
Answer.
20.

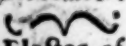
Hague, Nov. 20.

1706.

We will give you next, the Letter from the Elector of *Bavaria*, to the Field-Deputies of the States.

:1

November.

 I Doubt not, *Gentlemen*, but you are inform'd of the Dispositions which the most Christian King has intimated for a Year past, by different Ways, according as Opportunities presented, to put an End to the War which for several Years has afflicted the greatest Part of *Europe*. The most Christian King discover'd those Dispositions with a sincere Intention to forward the Conclusion of a solid and lasting Peace. In the mean time, the Persons who were employ'd to do this, having done it secretly, because they were not authorized to act otherwise, those who are not inclin'd to Peace, have mis-interpreted those first Proceedings; and represented them as a Design form'd to divide the States General from their Allies, in order afterwards to make Advantage of their Disunion. 'Tis his most Christian Majesty's Desire to have his real Intentions no longer doubted, wherefore he has determined to Propose, that Conferences may forthwith be opened, in which those which he shall Impower, may treat with those whom the Queen of *England* and the States-General shall Appoint, of the Means of Concluding a Lasting Peace. He has caus'd the same Declaration to be made to the Duke of *Marlborough* by a trusty Person, to whom I have discover'd his Sentiments, that he may inform the Duke of them; and 'tis with Pleasure I discharge the Commission he has given me to tell you, That being perswaded of your Good-Will, *Gentlemen*, to contribute to so great a Good, he would be very glad, should their Lordships the States impower you to assist at the Conferences propos'd, which he consents may be held in such Place as shall be judg'd convenient between the two Armies for the Time they keep the Field, and afterwards between *Brussels* and *Mons*. I desire you to inform the States of these Dispositions of the most Christian King, to which I hope theirs will be conformable, for the Quiet and Good of Christendom. I expect their Answer by you, and am, *Gentlemen*, wholly yours,

Mons, Oct. 21.

1706.

- Sign'd,

M. EMANUEL, Elector.

To

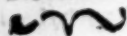
To which the Field-Deputies made this Answer :

Monseigneur,

YOur Electoral Highness having done us the Honour to acquaint us by your Letter of the 21st of October past, with the Intentions of his most Christian Majesty to forward the Conclusion of a Solid and Lasting Peace, in Proposing the sending of Deputies on both Sides to some Place between the two Armies, and after their Separation, to some Place between *Mons* and *Brussels*, to enter upon Conferences on so Important a Subject, we did not delay to impart it to the Lords the States-General. Your Electoral Highness having made the same Overture to the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*, their High Mightinesses did not think fit we should Answer you before the said Prince and Duke had his Answer from *England*; That is the Reason why we have not done it sooner. At present, their High Mightinesses have Order'd us to tell your Electoral Highness, That they have received with great Pleasure the Assurances you give them of the sincere Intention of his most Christian Majesty to seek Means to establish as soon as possible a Solid and Lasting Peace with all the Allies. 'Tis just such a Peace that they wish for and desire: All who know the Inclinations and Interests of their Republick, will easily believe this. The States would indeed never have enter'd into the War, could they have maintain'd the Peace with some Security: Your Electoral Highness knows with what great Pains and Sincerity they labour'd to that Purpose; but those Efforts proving useles, they we constrain'd to take Arms together with their High Allies, for the Defence of their Liberty and the Publick Safety; yet they will be very glad to lay them down as soon as possible, when they can do it with the Satisfaction of all their Allies, and on Conditions that give reasonable Grounds to hope they shall not be obliged to take them up again after a short Interval of Time, of which the Examples and short Continuance of former Treaties of Peace make them apprehensive. In the mean while,

Their Answer.
19.

November.



‘ while, their High Mightinesses are ready to enter
 ‘ jointly with their Allies into all just and necessary
 ‘ Ways that may lead to a General Peace : But that
 ‘ of Conferences propos’d, without a particular De-
 ‘ claration of his most Christian Majesty’s Intentions,
 ‘ does not appear to them to be proper to the End
 ‘ proposed, (nor has it appear’d so to be to Her Majesty
 ‘ the Queen of Great Britain,) no such sufficient
 ‘ Overture having yet been made to them, as they
 ‘ could judge ought to be communicated to their
 ‘ Allies, well knowing they would find no Satisfaction
 ‘ therein. Wherefore more proper Means should
 ‘ be thought of, for attaining this Great End, in
 ‘ which their High Mightinesses will concur when
 ‘ they shall see a better Prospect, the Sincerity of
 ‘ their Desires of Peace being sufficiently known.
 ‘ We have the Honour to acquaint your Electoral
 ‘ Highness with their Sentiments, and to assure you
 ‘ that we are with very much Respect,

Monseigneur,

Your Electoral Highness’s most Humble,

Hague, Nov.

19. 1706.

and most Obedient Servants,

Ferdinand van Collen.
 Cuper.

After the reading of these Pieces, the said Deputies
 of the States made a Speech to the Congress, pur-
 suant to their Instructions contain’d at large in the
 following Extract of the Resolutions of the Assembly
 of the States-General, pass’d the Day before.

Friday, Nov. 19. 1706.

Extract
 of the
 States Re-
 solution,
 upon the
 Proposal
 of Peace.

‘ **M.** Tullecken and others, Deputies of their High
 ‘ Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, reported to
 ‘ the Assembly, That M. van Collen and Cuper, two
 ‘ of their High Mightinesses Field-Deputies, did in
 ‘ a Letter directed to Mr. Register Fagel, dated the
 ‘ 23d of October past, send one from the Elector of
 ‘ Bavaria, dated the 20th of the same Month, written
 ‘ to their High Mightinesses Field-Deputies, and
 ‘ deliver’d to the said M. van Collen and Cuper,
 ‘ who only were then with the Army, by which
 ‘ Letter

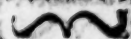
Letter the Elector of *Bavaria* proposes in the Name *November.*
 of the most Christian King, the holding of a Conference between the two Armies, or between *Mons*
 and *Brussels*, to Treat of a Peace with the States
 and its Allies: That they the said Deputies for
 Foreign Affairs, having had that Letter communicated to them, judg'd it for the Good of the State
 and of the Common Cause, to keep that Affair
 secret till the Arrival of the Prince and Duke of
Marlborough, who was expected here in few Days
 after, considering that the said Prince and Duke
 had received from the Elector of *Bavaria* a Letter
 of the same Tenour: That the said Prince and
 Duke being arrived here, they the said Deputies had
 discours'd and concerted with him, and thereupon
 drawn up in Writing a Form of an Answer that
 might be given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, by
M. van Collen and *Cuper*, who had receiv'd it;
 which Form (or Draught) when approv'd by
 their High Mightinesses, the said Prince and Duke
 had agreed to Answer on the same Foot on the
 Part of Her Majesty of *Great Britain*; (which
 Letter of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Form of
 the Answer, they laid before the Assembly:) On
 all which their High Mightinesses having deliberated,
 thank'd the said Deputies for their good Management
 on this Affair; and it is besides thought good
 by these Presents, to repute the said Form of
 an Answer as Agreed, and to require and authorize
 the said *M. van Collen* and *Cuper* to Write and Sign
 it, in the Terms 'tis drawn up in; after which, it
 shall be sent to the Field-Marshal *M. d'Auverquerque*,
 that he may send it by a Trumpet to the said
 Elector of *Bavaria*.

That moreover, both the said Letter and Answer
 shall be communicated to the Ministers of the
 High Allies that are Members of the Grand Alliance,
 to whom it shall be represented, That their
 High Mightinesses being firmly resolved to observe
 their Alliances in every Part, and to do nothing
 derogatory from the same, in regard thereto, would
 not be wanting to impart to them the Propositions
 that have been made to them, and what they have
 resolv'd thereon; that Peace cannot but be extremely

November. tremely agreeable to them, and to all the other High Allies no doubt, if it can be had on such Terms as may reasonably promise for its being firm and lasting; but that the Conference propos'd, without a more particular Discovery of the Intention of *France*, and without a probable Certainty, or Appearance of good Success, does not seem to their High Mightinesses to be a proper Means for attaining it, but rather a Means to divert the Thoughts of War, and of the great Preparations the Enemy make, and to lull some of the Allies asleep by the Hope of Peace: That their High Mightinesses for their own Parts, are resolv'd to stick to the Measures they have taken, and to the Alliance made which God has hitherto so wonderfully blest, and to execute and observe sincerely what was stipulated and promis'd by the Treaties, and therefore not to enter into any Negotiation of Peace, but jointly with their High Allies, and not without communicating to them faithfully, conformable to the said Treaties, the Overtures that may be made to them on this Subject; expecting that the High Allies will do no less on their part: And *M. Tullockens* and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Foreign Affairs, are requir'd by these Presents and commission'd to enter into Conference with the said Ministers on the said Subject, and to make a Report of all that passes to this Assembly.

The Chief Minister of the States, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, spoke very Nobly and Prudently on this Occasion, and both concluded for continuing the War. They also desir'd the Ministers to Write to their Principals, to Exhort them to exert their best Efforts for carrying on the War effectually, and to take Example by *England* and *Holland*, who were determin'd to make a most Vigorous Campaign. The Assembly was exceedingly charm'd and satisfied with the Sincere, Obliging, and Honest Communication of the aforesaid Premises. And the States was about to consider of augmenting their Forces.

November 2



Hay Ma-
gazine of
Namur
burnt.

We meet with nothing more of any Consequence in these Parts, saving that, the Court of Justice of *Holland* gave Judgement in favour of the Queen of *England*, about the Jewells bought with Money issued out of the Royal Exchequer, and left by King *William*, and claimed by the Prince of *Friesland* as his Heir; and that the Recruits for *Spain* and *Portugal* were now embarked. We can expect no Action in these Parts in the Field; there was indeed towards the Beginning of the Month one very remarkable Thing done by an Inhabitant of *Namur* called *Hoyet*, who had lately retired to *Huy*, upon account of a Quarrel. He and the *Sieur Mathurin la Fevre*, marched about the 10th with all possible Privacy, and arrived on the 11th at Night on the *Maese* a little above *Namur* where they found a small Boat and a Ladder. The said *Hoyet*, the *Sieur le Fevre*, and Three other Men got into the said Boat, went down by Water to *Namur*, and stopt at the Place where the Enemy had their great Magazine of Hay. They set up the Ladder, and kept such a Silence, that the Centries did not discover them. The *Sieur Hoyet* got up over the Wall, and whilst the *Sieur le Fevre* and three other Men kept the Boat, he was about a Quarter of an Hour among the Stacks of Hay, laying in the Fireworks he had brought with him; but the same taking Fire a little sooner than he intended, he had much ado to make his escape, and he was hardly come down the Ladder, when the Centries fired upon the Men, and the whole Garrison took up Arms; the Drums beating and Trumpets sounding every where. They rung likewise the Alarm Bell; but all their Care was not capable to put out the Fire. The *Sieur Hoyet* and the Party aforesaid returned to *Huy* on the 12th in the Morning, without having lost one Man. The whole Magazine of Hay was burnt or spoil'd.

As to the Affairs of the North, King *Augustus* was now hastening into *Saxony*, from whence we had nothing but Fears and Jealousies, as the Consequents of the last unaccountable Peace: *Hungary* and the Empire afford us nothing of Moment, only the Minister of the Duke of *Marlborough*, as Sovereign Prince of *Mindelheim*, was now introduc'd into the College

November. College of the Princes of the Empire, by Count *Papenheim*, Vice-Marshal Hereditary of the Empire, which was done with all Marks of Expressions of Esteem for his Highness, and indeed the *Germans* could not do otherwise, unless they would render themselves the most Ungrateful People in the Universe.

New E-
dict in
France.

In *France* a new Edict was register'd in Parliament, importing, 'That from the Beginning of this Month the Office and Emoluments of Comptrolling or verifying the Extracts to be taken from the Registers of all Births, Marriages, and Burials, shall be incorporated with the Royal Demesnes for ever. No Suit can be commenc'd, nor any Deed pass'd, relating to the Birth, Marriage, or Death, of any Person whatever, unless Extracts duly comptroll'd (specifying the time of the Birth, Marriage, or Death, in question) be taken out of the said Office, on Pain of Nullity of the said Suit or Deed, and of a Fine.

On this Occasion a Tarif, or List of the several Rates to be paid by all Persons for the said Extracts, have been published by the King's Order: 'Tis in three whole Sheets in *Quarto*, and dispos'd Alphabetically. All Ranks and Conditions of Persons, both of the Clergy and Laity, are rated distinctly and severally in this Tarif. A Specimen of it follows.

' A Prince, and all others of every Degree of Nobility down to a Baron inclusive, 25 Livres.

' An Archbishop, and all other dignified Clergymen down to an Abbot inclusive, 25 Livres.

' A Marshal of *France*, and all Military Officers, down to a Lieutenant-Colonel by Land, and a Captain of a Man of War by Sea, inclusive, 25 Livres.

' The Officers employ'd in *France*, at Court, in collecting the several Revenues and Imposts, and in other Services of the Government, are known to be very Numerous; they are by this Tarif rated according to the Dignity or Profits of their Employments, for Example, Ministers and Secretaries of State, Presidents of Parliaments, Recei-
vers.

'vers-General of the Finances and Demefnes, and
'others that may (for either of the foremention'd
'Reasons) be deem'd of the first Class in the Admi-
'nistratⁿ or Government, are rated at 25 Livres:
'And others of inferiour Employments are rated
'proportionably thereto at 20, 15, 12, and lower.

'Apothecaries in *Paris*, 15 Livres, in other Cities
'of the first Rank, 12; in other Towns and Vil-
'lages, 6. Surgeons to pay the same.

'Artificers or Handicraftsmen, in any kind what-
'ever, in *Paris* 5 Livres; in other Cities of the
'first Rank, 3; in all other Towns 2; in Vil-
'lages 1.

'Apprentices, (of either Sex) of what Art, Trade,
'or Profession soever, the Third of what their Ma-
'sters pay. Journey men or Women to pay the
'same.

'Advocates-General of Parliaments, Court of
'Aides, and other superiour Courts; also the King's
'Advocates in the Treasury, 25 Livres. Advo-
'cates or Councillors, and other Lawyers practicing
'in inferiour Courts and Jurisdictions, 20, 15, 12,
'and the lowest 9 Livres.

'Barbers and Perriwig makers in *Paris*, 10 Livres;
'in other Cities of the first Rank, 8; in other
'Towns 6.

'Benefic'd Clergymen, whose Livings are under
'200 Livres a Year, 6 Livres; those whose Bene-
'fices are of greater Value, 12.

'Curats in *Paris*, 12 Livres; in other Cities of
'the First and second Rank, 6; in other Towns 3.

'Domestick Servants, as Valets de Chambre,
'Waiting-Women, Cooks, and the like, in *Paris*,
'and other Cities, of the first Rank, 3 Livres; in
'other Towns 1 Livre 10 Sols; in the Country 10
'Sols. Livery Servants, in *Paris* and other Cities,
'of the first Rank, 1 Livre, in other Towns 10
'Sols, in the Country 5 Sols.

'Doctors in whatever Faculty or University, 12
'Livres.

'Day Labourers, in Cities, of the first Rank,
'1 Livre; in other Towns 10 Sols, in the Country
'5 Sols.

November. ‘Gentlemen, who are Lords of Parishes, 10 Livres;
 ‘other ordinary Gentlemen, 6.

‘Married Women to pay according to the Quality
 ‘or Condition of their Husbands.

‘Merchants trading in wholesale by Sea or Land,
 ‘in any place, 12 Livres.

‘Shopkeepers, that sell Goods by Retail, in *Paris*,
 ‘6 Livres; in Cities of the first Rank, 4; in other
 ‘Towns 2; in Villages 1.

‘Traders esteem’d more Substantial, such as Dra-
 ‘pers, Grocers, Goldsmiths, and the like, 12 Livres.

‘Physicians, in *Paris* 20 Livres; in Cities of the
 ‘first Rank, 12; in other Towns and Villages, 6.

‘Priests, 2 Livres; all their Inferiours that are
 ‘shaven, 1.

‘Soldiers, 5 Sols.

General Articles.

‘Those who have different Titles or Qualities,
 ‘shall pay according to their highest Title or Quali-
 ‘ty. Widdows, and Women living separate, shall
 ‘pay according to the Quality of their Husbands.
 ‘All Cities shall be reputed of the first Rank, in
 ‘which is a Parliament or other Superiour Court, or
 ‘Office of Finances, as also *Marseilles, Arles, Nismes,*
 ‘*Angers, le Mans, Chartres, Arras, Valenciennes, Reims,*
 ‘and *Troyes.*

Note, 1 Livre is 1 s. 6 d. 1 Sol about 1 d. English Coin.

A great many other ways were propos’d for raising Money, and the King issued out a Declaration, to require the several Provinces of that Kingdom to furnish 14100 Recruits for the Army of *Italy*, and 6000 for that of *Spain*, besides the Draughts that are to be made out of the Militia; nay he resolv’d to retrench the Expences of his Household, and omitted nothing to put his Troops on a good Foot again, since he found the Allies so much averse to hearken to a Treaty of Peace; they likewise talked very much of fitting a great Fleet out to Sea, all which time must discover.

We have before mentioned the Alliance concluded between five of the *Roman* Catholick Cantons and the Duke of *Anjou*; but the Emperor being now in a Condition to begin to punish them for it, they writ a Letter to Prince *Eugene* on that Subject, and that Prince return'd them the following Answer.

‘BY the Letter you wrote to me the 28th of last Month, you were pleas’d to make a Representation to me, in behalf of your loyal and beloved Subjects of the four Bailiwicks of *Lavis*, *Luggaris*, *Mendris* and *Moyenthal*, in Relation to the Exportation of Corn, Salt and other Provisions out of the State of *Milan* to those Bailiwicks; and to intreat me very earnestly to give Order, That that Prohibition of the Exportation of Corn, Salt and other Provisions, may be taken off, that Commerce may be restor’d on the same Foot as formerly.

Prince
Eugene’s
Letter to
the *Swiss*
Cantons.
12.

‘Now tho’ I desire nothing more than to shew my readiness to do you Service on all Occasions, and particularly in this; and tho’ besides I know very well what particular Consideration and Esteem his Imperial Majesty, his most Illustrious House, and all the High Allies have for the Laudable Cantons; yet you will have the Goodness to permit me to lay before you the Motives that induc’d me to issue such a Prohibition: For, it is known to the World, That five of the *Roman* Catholick Cantons in Contempt of their Alliances both with the *German* and *Spanish* Lines of the most Illustrious House of *Austria*, and notwithstanding the pressing Admonitions, Representations and Offers of the Laudable Protestant *Swiss* Cantons, have concluded and sign’d a strict Engagement and Alliance with the Duke of *Anjou*, the declar’d Enemy of the Empire; and in Breach of the Neutrality have engag’d, in open Enmity, against his said Imperial Majesty, his most Illustrious House, the Holy *Roman* Empire, and its indisputable Fief, nor will they retract what they have done, nor be prevail’d upon by the Admonitions of their Allies, but persist in their Resolution, to the great Advantage of the foresaid Enemy, whom

November. (to the Damage of his Imperial Majesty, his most
 illustrious House, and the Holy *Roman* Empire)
 they have actually furnish'd with Auxilliary
 Troops, and do still continue to furnish him, in-
 somuch that in almost all the Places and Castles of
 this State that have been taken from the Enemy,
 I have hardly found any other than *Swiss* Garrisons;
 wherefore I could not well do otherwise, than in
 such a Condition of Affairs, to put a stop to the
 Exportation abovemention'd, and to renew that
 Prohibition now again in the most rigorous Man-
 ner, having receiv'd his Imperial Majesty's Com-
 mands so to do; and besides, the foresaid unjusti-
 fiable Proceedings of the said Cantons, is look'd
 upon by the Diet of the Empire it self, assembled
 at *Ratisbon*, (as you your selves may be presum'd
 to know,) as a Rupture of the Neutrality, and of
 the *Milaneze* Capitulation, and thereupon a Reso-
 lution is pass'd in that Diet, for prohibiting Com-
 merce with those Cantons.

So that you your selves may see, if you please,
 That 'tis not in my Power to make any Alteration
 in this Matter, and to revoke the said Prohibition;
 but that it principally depends upon the *Roman* Ca-
 tholick Cantons themselves, to shew such a Con-
 duct, as may move his Imperial Majesty and the
 Empire, most graciously to order me to take off
 the said Prohibition. Thus not doubting you will
 plainly perceive on what equitable Grounds that
 Prohibition was founded, I remain.

Fassinetto del Po,

November 12.

1706.

Your most oblig'd and

ready to serve you,

EUGENE of Savoy

Duke of
Savoy
 takes *Ca-*
sal.

Dec. 7.

In *Italy* things went still exceedingly well on with
 the Allies; for the Duke of *Savoy* having made ne-
 cessary Dispositions for besieging *Casal*, and ordered
 Artillery for that Purpose to be sent to him thither
 from *Turin*, appeared before it on the 16th, and
 summoning the Town and Castle to surrender, the
 Town submitted, on Condition that the Castle
 should

should not be attacked from the Town, and that 800 *French* who were in the Town should have the same Capitulation as the Garrison of the Castle when reduc'd. The bad Weather prolonged the Attack of the Castle; but at length it was taken, on the 6th of *December*, after the Trenches had been open'd before it 12 Days. The Governour having caus'd a Parley to be beat, and demanding to march out with his Garrison, Arms, Baggage, and Six Cannon, the Duke of *Savoy* return'd Answer that he was to expect no Capitulation, but to yield himself and Garrison Prisoners of War: The Governour refusing to submit to that, his Royal Highness gave Order for continuing to batter the Place, and signified to him, that he would make an Assault next Morning, and put all to the Sword: The Governour yielded on the Terms prescribed him. The Garrison consisted of 1886 Men, of which 65 were Officers, his Royal Highness found 76 Pieces of Cannon in the Place, 70000 weight of Powder, 28000 Grenadoes and a great Quantity of other Ammunition and Provision.

Casalta-
ken.

The Castle of *Tortona* also which we left block'd up, was in the Beginning of this Month taken by Storm in this manner; the *Imperialists* having 6 or 7 Days batter'd it with 12 Cannon and 3 Mortars, feign'd at last to abandon the Siege, and actually drew off most of their Troops towards *Rivalta* on the other side of the *Scrivia*; but in the Night return'd, and made a sudden Assault on the Breach, with that Success (the Enemy being all in Confusion) that with little Loss they carried the Place Sword in Hand. The Garrison consisting of Six Companies of *French* Foot, were every Man put to the Sword, as were also the Governour Don *Ramirez*, and Don *Antonio Capra* tho' they offer'd great Sums of Money for their Lives. In the Place were found Seven Brass Cannon and Four of Iron, with a considerable Quantity of Ammunition, tho' but little Provisions; the City of *Modena* being taken by *Scalado* on *Novemb. 22.* the Castle continued to be blocked up till after the End of the Year; so did that of *Milan*. The *Imperialists* on the 3d entred

Castle of
Tortona
taken.

December the Town of *Bozolo*, and afterwards took Quarters in *St. Martin Rinorato* and *Gazolo*, where they had laid a Bridge over the *Ogliò*, and Prince *Eugene* having posted Troops in several Places about *Cremona* to block it up, left the Command of them to the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and went to *Milan* the 14th Instant, for settling Quarters and Contributions, ordering Levies, and raising Supplies in the State of *Milan*, of which he was made Governor; and the Investiture of which Dutchy being Granted by the Emperor to King *Charles III.* before the End of this Month, it was no small Ease to the Minds of the *Italians*, and the *Venetians* in Particular: But the High Allies were so far concerned, that they resolved not to be satisfied without it.

Election
of *Munster*
decided
by the
Consisto-
ry in fa-
vour of
the Bishop
of *Pater-
born*.

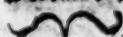
23.

All the Noise now was what Sums of Money the Princes of *Italy*, who held Fiefs of the Empire, must pay; while the Affairs of the Election of *Munster* was transferred to *Rome*, where the Pope having appointed a Consistorial Congregation of the following Cardinals and Prelates to examine into it, viz. the Cardinals *de la Trimouille*, *Giudici*, *Cassoni*, *Pignatelli*, *Prioli*, *Ottoboni*, *Panciatichi*, *Sacripanti*, *Panfili*, *Carpagna*, *Paoluzzi*, *Nerli*, *Imperiale*, *Altieri*, and *Grimani*; and the Prelates *Corradini*, *Passionei*, *Sergandi*, *Minotti*, *Damaschno*, *Olivieri*, *Anfaldi*, *Becchetti*, *Albani*, *Nuzzi*, and *Gozzadini*; they Assembled on the 23d, and Fourteen of the Twenty six (the greatest Part of which Fourteen were Cardinals) gave their Opinion, That the Bishop of *Paterborn's* Election was Legal and Canonical, and ought to be Confirm'd: The rest were divided in their Sentiments, Six were for Confirming the Bishop of *Osnabrug's* Election, One for deferring the Decision of the Matter, and the remaining Voices were for Annulling both Elections, and for directing a New Choice to be made.

Nov. 2.

I know not what to say to the Affairs of *Spain*, from whence they wrote from the Confederate Camp at *Culerà*, between *Valencia* and *Gandia*, That the Enemy finding it too hazardous, notwithstanding their Superiority, to disturb them, turn'd their March towards

December.



towards *Carthagera*, which Place was invested the 10th by General *Maboni*, who attempted the next Day to reduce that Town by a Scalado; but his Grenadiers, supported by the rest of his Forces, were so well received by the Garrison, who fired 70 Cannon, laden with Cartridge-shot upon them, that they were obliged to retire with the Loss of 600 Men. That they resolved afterwards to attack the Place in Form; and having opened their Trenches, made a Battery of 4 Cannon; which being destroyed from the Artillery of the Town, they made another the next Day; whereupon 50 Men sallied out to Nail up the Enemy's Artillery, but were driven back. That on the 15th, an *English* Serjeant and 15 Soldiers got into the Place with a great quantity of Ammunition and other Warlike Stores. The Garrison consisted of about 800 *Spanish* Soldiers, and 3000 Armed Boors; but that 45 *English* and *Dutch* Soldiers retired, upon the Enemy's approach thither, to *Denia*, as did also the Prior of the *Dominicans*, whom the Governor dispatch'd with Letters to King *Charles* III. but that it was much doubted that *that* Town would at length be obliged to submit to the Enemy. That the Earl of *Galway* had been at *Alicant*, to dispose all Things for the Defence of that Place, which was furnish'd with Nine Months Provision: But the Garrison however were ordered to quit the Town, upon the Enemy's approach, and retire into the Castle, which was now made very strong.

Berwick
takes *Car-*
thagera.
Nov. 18.

This is what our Men said for themselves; I do not remember they ever sent us an Account of the Surrender of *Carthagera*; but the *French* have done it for them, and told us, 'twas given up on the 18th, the Garrison consisting of an *English* Regiment of Foot, 200 Horse of the same Nation, (most of them dismounted) and several Hundred Peasants, being made Prisoners of War: That M. *Maboni*, Major-General, was made Governor of that Place, and General of the Troops that were to Winter in *Murcia*; and that the Weather having been for some time very rainy, and continuing so, the Duke of *Berwick* had separated the Army with which he had reduc'd *Carthagera*, and sent them into Quarters, de-

December. signing however to draw them together again the first fair Weather, to form the Siege of *Alicant*.

Alcantara
surprized
by the
French.

15.

The Affairs on the side of *Portugal* did not look with a better Aspect; for the *Marquess de Bay* having form'd a Design to Surprize *Alcantara*, executed it the Night between the 14th and 15th, though he had but 800 Foot, and 200 Horse. He committed the Conduct of this Enterprize to Don *Joseph d'Armentariz*, who having with some Soldiers scaled the Wall, and having kill'd the Centinels, found means to seize a Gate at which they let in the rest. The *Portuguese*, who were almost equal in Number with the Assailants, ran to their Arms, but after some Resistance, they yielded themselves Prisoners of War.

The Loss of *Alcantara* so tamely and carelessly, was a great Mortification at *Lisbon*; but the Death of the King of *Portugal*, which happen'd on the 9th, was much more so to the *Portuguese* and all the Allies; and for my part, I take it to be a singular Providence, that our Fleet and Army happen'd to be there at that Critical Juncture.

But on the side of *Arragon*, Prince *de Tilly* march'd, in *November*, with a Body of Troops from *Navarre* into that Kingdom, and designing to possess himself of *Saragossa*, by the help of some Persons in it, with whom he held secret Intelligence, before he got thither the Conspiracy was detected; and he not daring to attempt that City by open Force, turn'd his Army against *Exea*, and enter'd that Town by Assault, put all the Men they found in it to the Sword, and then plunder'd and burnt it. However, to retaliate this, a little time after, Don *Miguel Pons* being abroad in *Arragon* with 800 Horse, (others said, a great many more Troops) was fallen upon by 9 Squadrons and several Battalions of the Allies, who defeated him, and kill'd 3 or 400 of his Men: But these Accounts are not so particular as we could desire, and so we must leave them, and hasten Home, where on the 3d Instant the Parliament was opened at *Westminster*, and the Queen made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

December.

I Hope we are all Met together at this Time, with Hearts truly Thankful to Almighty God, for the Glorious Successes, with which He has Blessed Our Arms and those of Our Allies through the whole Course of this Year, and with Serious and Steady Resolutions to Prosecute the Advantages We have gain'd, till we Reap the desired Fruits of them, in an Honourable and Durable Peace.

Queen's
Speech in
Parliament.

3.

The Goodness of God has brought this Happy Prospect so much nearer to Us, that if We be not wanting to Our Selves, We may, upon good Grounds, hope to see such a Balance of Power Establish'd in *Europe*, that it shall no longer be at the Pleasure of one Prince to disturb the Repose, and endanger the Liberties of this Part of the World.

A Just Consideration of the Present Posture of Affairs, of the Circumstances of Our Enemies, and the good Disposition of our Allies, must needs Excite an Uncommon Zeal, and Animate Us to Exert Our utmost Endeavours at this Critical Juncture.

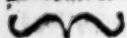
Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As I am fully perswaded you are all of this Mind, so I must Earnestly Desire You to Grant Me Supplies sufficient for Carrying on the War next Year in so Effectual a Manner, that We may be able to Improve every where the Advantages of this Successful Campaign: And I assure You, I shall make it my Business to see all you Give, applied to those Ends with the greatest Care and Management.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In Pursuance of the Powers Vested in me by Act of Parliament, both in *England* and *Scotland*, I have Appointed Commissioners to Treat of an Union between the Two Kingdoms; and though this be a Work of such a Nature as could not but be attended with great Difficulties, yet such has been the Application of the Commissioners, that they

December.



they have Concluded a Treaty which is at this Time before the Parliament of *Scotland*; and I hope the Mutual Advantages of an Entire Union of the Two Kingdoms will be found so Apparent, that it will not be long before I shall have an Opportunity of acquainting you with the Success which it has met with there.

Your Meeting at this Time being latter than usual, I cannot Conclude without Earnestly Recommending to You, to give as much Dispatch to the Publick Affairs as the Nature of them will admit; It being of the greatest Consequence, that both Our Friends and Our Enemies should be fully Convinced of Your Firmness, and the Vigour of Your Proceedings.

The 4th, a Committee of the House of Commons attended the Duke of *Marlborough*, to give him Thanks for his eminent Services to Her Majesty and this Kingdom, in the great and glorious Victory and Successes obtain'd over the Enemy the last Campaign: And his Grace made them this Answer;

Duke of
Marlborough's
Answer
to the
Commit-
tee of
Commons

If any thing could add to my Satisfaction in the Services I have endeavour'd to do to the Queen and my Country, it would be, the particular Notice which the House of Commons is pleas'd to take of them, so much to my Advantage.

On the 5th, the Lord Keeper made the following Speech to the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the House of Peers, to return him Thanks for his Eminent Services.

4.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

Lord
Keeper's
Speech to
the Duke
of *Marlborough*.

I Am Commanded by this House to give your Grace their Acknowledgment and Thanks for the Eminent Services you have done since the last Session of Parliament, to Her Majesty and your Country, together with, their Confederates in this Just and Necessary War.

5.

Though your former Successes against the Power of *France*, while it remained unbroken, gave most reasonable Expectation that you would not fail to Improve them; yet what your Grace has perform'd this last Campaign has far exceeded all Hopes,

' Hopes, even of such as were most Affectionate *December.*
 ' and Partial to their Country's Interest and your
 ' Glory. The Advantages you have gain'd are of
 ' such a Nature, so Conspicuous in themselves, so
 ' Undoubtedly Owing to your Courage and Conduct,
 ' so Sensibly and Universally Beneficial in their
 ' Consequences to the whole Confederacy, that to
 ' attempt to Adorn them with the Colouring of
 ' Words, would be vain and inexcusable, and there-
 ' fore I decline it ; the rather because I should
 ' certainly offend that great Modesty which alone
 ' can and does add a Lustre to your Actions, and
 ' which in your Grace's Example has successfully
 ' withstood as great Tryals as that Vertue has met
 ' with in any Instance whatsoever ; and I beg leave
 ' to say, That if any thing could move your Grace
 ' to reflect with much Satisfaction on your own
 ' Merit, it would be this, That so August an Assem-
 ' bly does with One Voice Praise and Thank you :
 ' An Honour, which a Judgment so sure as that of
 ' your Grace's, to think rightly of every thing, can-
 ' not but prefer to the Ostentation of a Publick
 ' Triumph.

To which his Grace reply'd as follows, *viz.*

' I Esteem this as a very particular Honour which Duke's
 ' your Lordships are pleas'd to do me ; no Body Answer,
 ' in the World can be more sensible of it than I am,
 ' nor more desirous to deserve the Continuance of
 ' your Favour and good Opinion.

On the same Day, the House of Lords presented the following Address to the Queen.

*The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.*

May it Please Your Majesty,

' WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Lords Ad-
 ' Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal dress to
 ' in Parliament Assembled, with Hearts full of Joy, the Queen,
 ' beg leave to Congratulate Your Majesty, upon
 ' Occasion of the many great Successes obtain'd by
 ' Your

December.

Your Majesty's Arms, and those of Your Allies,
 in all Places during this Wonderful Year. We
 could not Hope for any thing more Glorious than
 the Opening the Campaign by the Ever-Memorable
 Victory gain'd at *Ramelies*, under the Command
 of Your Majesty's Wife and Valiant General the
 Duke of *Marlborough*; and nothing could be more
 Seasonable at the Close of the Campaign, than the
 Complete Victory gain'd by the Duke of *Savoy* and
 Prince *Eugene* before the Walls of *Turin*. The
 Illustrious Consequences of these Two Battles,
 made it impossible for Your Enemies to Disguise
 their Losses, and demonstrated to the World, that
 never any Generals better Understood how to
 make Use of their Success. And if we Your Ma-
 jesty's Subjects should not do all that lies in our
 Power towards Improving the Advantages which
 the Divine Providence has given to Your Majesty
 and Your Allies, We should shew Our Selves
 Unthankful to God, Inexcusable to Your Majesty,
 and manifestly Wanting to our Country, and the
 Common Cause of *Europe*.

We cannot sufficiently Express the Universal
 Pleasure and Satisfaction of Your People, upon the
 Publick Declaration which Your Majesty, in Con-
 cert with the States General, made to the Ministers
 of the other Confederate Princes, That no Nego-
 tiations of Peace should be Enter'd into, but in
 Conjunction with all the Members of the Grand
 Alliance. This Generous Method will Prevent
 the Indirect and Dangerous Practices of the Com-
 mon Enemy, will put a Stop to Clandestine and
 Corrupt Transactions, and must not only Remove
 all present Jealousies from the Allies, but Create in
 them a Lasting Confidence and Reliance on Your
 Honour and Justice.

Your Majesty's Example, and that of the States-
 General, ought to Inspire all the other Allies with
 a Noble Emulation of Acting with the like Vigour.
 If any of Them have been Failing for the Time
 past, We hope Your Majesty will find proper
 Means to let them see, That the only right Amends
 They can make to the Cause of Liberty, is, by
 Doubling

' Doubling their Efforts at this Important Con-
' juncture.

' This will be the true Way to Obtain such a
' Peace as all Good Men Desire, which may Secure
' to Your Majesty's Subjects the Protestant Succes-
' sion, and all the Advantages of Trade and Com-
' merce; may Restore the whole Monarchy of *Spain*
' to King *Charles* the Third; may fix such a Barrier
' for the States General (in whose Security We must
' always think the Interest of *England* is Engaged)
' as may be to their just Satisfaction, and may pro-
' cure such Terms and Conditions for all the Allies,
' as may be Just, Safe, and Honourable; Such a
' Peace as may be Durable and Lasting, by Reducing
' Effectually the Exorbitant Power of a Prince whose
' Restless Ambition nothing could Satisfie, and who
' has always Despised the Obligations of the most
' Sacred Leagues and Treaties.

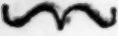
Most Gracious Sovereign,

' We cannot omit to make our most Thankful Ac-
' knowledgments of Our Universal Happiness under
' Your Just and Mild Government, of Your true
' Zeal for the Safety and Honour of the Church of
' *England*, of Your great Care for the due Admini-
' stration of Justice, and Your tender Regard for the
' Properties and Liberties of Your People; but in a
' particular manner We must own, with all Grati-
' tude, Your Majesty's Wisdom and Foresight, as
' well as Your Goodness, in Your Royal Endeavours
' to bring to pass an Intire and Complete Union of
' Your Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.
' May God Almighty make these Your Gracious
' Designs Successful; and may Your Majesty long
' Reign over Us, to see the happy Fruits of them, in
' the Safety, Tranquility, Wealth, Honour, and
' Flourishing Estate of Your Majesty's United
' People.

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

' I Am very much Pleas'd with the many Ex-Queen's
' pressions of Your Affection for my Service, Answer.
' and of Your Zeal for the Common Cause, in the
' several

December.  Several Particulars of this Address, which is entirely to My Satisfaction, and I Assure My Self it will have its Just Weight both at Home and Abroad.

On the same Day also the Commons attended the Queen with the following Address.

Commons
Address
to the
Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

And with all Thankfulness to Almighty God, We Congratulate Your Majesty upon the Signal Victory obtain'd by Your Arms, and those of Your Allies, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough, at Ramilies; a Victory so Glorious and Great in its Consequences, and attended with such Continued Successes, through the whole Course of this Year, that no Age can Equal.

And as Your Majesties Allies have shew'd their Firmness and Good Disposition to Carry on the War with Vigour, so the Commons of England are Determin'd, That no Specious Pretences of Peace shall divert them from their Steady Resolutions of Enabling Your Majesty to Improve in all Places the Advantages of this Successful Campaign.

The Experience Your Commons have had of the Prudent Administration and the Great Care and Management in the Application of the Publick Aids, Encourage Us to Assure Your Majesty, That We will Cheerfully give such Speedy and Effectual Supplies, as, by the Continuance of God's Blessings upon Your Majesty's Arms, may Establish the Balance of Power in Europe, by a Safe, Honourable and Lasting Peace.

We beg Leave likewise to return Your Majesty Our Heartly Thanks for Your Promoting the Union with England and Scotland, whereby Your Majesty shews Your great Concern and Tendernefs not only for the Present but the Future Happiness of both Kingdoms.

To which Her Majesty was Graciously Pleas'd to give the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

December.

Queen's
Answer.

I Thank you heartily for this Address, and the Assurances of giving Me Effectual Supplies to Carry on the War, and to Obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace. I am glad to find you are so well Satisfy'd with the Application of the Publick Money. As to the Matter of the Union with Scotland, so in all other Things, I shall still be Desirous to Promote the Present and Future Happiness of My People.

On the 7th, the Convocation presented the following Address to Her Majesty.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, and the rest of the Province of Canterbury, Assembled in Convocation.

May it Please Your Majesty,

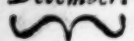
IT is a Happiness peculiar to Your Majesty's Reign, that Your Subjects can, without any Suspicion of Flattery, Wait upon Your Majesty every Year with their humble Acknowledgments for the New Blessings they receive from Your Auspicious Government. Convocation's Address to the Queen. 7.

We are this Year particularly to Congratulate, not a single Victory, but such a Course of Wonderful Success, as can scarce be parallel'd in History; such as will make Her Majesty's Reign Glorious to all Posterity, and we hope will Reduce that Formidable Power which has so long Threatned Us and the rest of Europe.

For the Surprizing Success in the Beginning of this Campaign, we have already offer'd up our Solemn Thanks to Almighty God; and we shall with Hearts full of Joy Celebrate the approaching Day of Thanksgiving for the Continuance of God's Mercy through the Course of the whole Year, which Your Majesty has most Piously Appointed.

We think it our Duty, in the next Place, to return our humble Thanks to Your Majesty, by whose Zeal for the Common Cause, whose Treasure and the wise Management of it, whose Fleets and

December.



and Armies, and whose Great General the Duke of Marlborough, have given Life and Spirit to that Alliance, by which, under God, these Great Things have been brought to pass.

We desire also with all Thankfulness to Acknowledge the Blessings we enjoy at Home under Your Majesty's most happy Government; that we are free from those great Inconveniencies, that do often attend Reigns so eminently bless'd with Military Success; that our Laws have their free Course; that Justice is equally Administred; that our Liberties and Properties are secur'd; and above all, that our Religion and Church are Supported and Encouaged both by Your truly Christian Principles and Your Great Example.

Enjoying these happy Advantages, we cannot but acknowledge Our Church to be in a Safe and Flourishing Condition under Your Majesty's Administration; and we hope that, by the Blessing of God, You will be enabled to transmit it safe to Posterity, since You have so far humbled its greatest Enemy.

May Our Good God, who has hitherto made every thing so wonderfully to Prosper in Your Hands, still continue his Gracious Care and Providence over Your Sacred Person; that You may effectually Accomplish all Your Great Designs for the Good of these Kingdoms, and after that, be long Bless'd with a Peaceful Reign over an United, a Dutiful, and a Grateful People.

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Answer.

Queen's
Answer.

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,

I Am very much Pleas'd with the Assurance of your Duty and Affection in this Address from the Convocation. I hope it will have a very good Effect upon the whole Clergy, and all My Subjects in General. I desire you to be Assured, That I have nothing more at Heart, than to Preserve the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd; in a Safe and Flourishing Condition.

December.

If any Body will but take the Pains to inspect the Account I have given of the Proceedings of the Convocation in my History for the last Year and the Beginning of this, he will find a vast alteration of Temper in them, since, I am credibly informed, there were none but two of them that refused to sign this Address; may this Unanimity always Continue to the Honour of the Gown, and for an Example to others that come after them.

On the 16th Instant the House of Lords presented the following Address, relating to the Duke of Marlborough.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having with much Satisfaction Considered the many great Actions which the Duke of Marlborough has performed in your Majesty's Service to the Honour of his Country, and for the Good of the Common Cause of Europe, (such Actions as the Wisest and Greatest People have Rewarded with Statues and Triumphs) are extremely desirous to express the just Sense We have of his Merit, in a peculiar and distinguishing Manner, and in order to Perpetuate the Memory thereof, to Settle and Continue his Titles and Honours, with his Right of Precedence in his Posterity, by Act of Parliament, as the Method most Effectual for that End, and best suiting so great an Occasion: But yet having always a just Regard for the Prerogatives of the Crown (Your Majesty being the Sole Fountain of Honour) We thought it our Duty, in the first Place, to have Recourse to Your Majesty for Your Royal Allowance, before any Order given for bringing in a Bill of such a Nature, and at the same time, to desire Your Majesty would be Graciously Pleased to let the House know, in what manner it will be most Acceptable to Your Majesty, that the said Titles and Honours should be Limited.

Her Majesty's Pleasure signified by Her most Gracious Answer to this Address, ran thus.

December. ANNE R.

Queens
Pleasure
upon this
Address.

Nothing can be more Acceptable to Me than Your Address. I am entirely Satisfied with the Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and therefore cannot but be Pleas'd You have so just a Sense of them.

I must not Omit to take Notice, That the Respectful Manner of Your Proceeding in desiring My Allowance for bringing in the Bill, and My Direction for the Limitation of the Honours, does give Me great Satisfaction.

My Intention is, That after the Determination of the Estate which the Duke of *Marlborough* now has in his Titles and Honours, the same should be Limited to his eldest Daughter, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and then to all his other Daughters successively, according to their Priority of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their respective Bodies, and afterwards in such manner as may most effectually Answer My Design and Yours in Perpetuating the Memory of his Merit, by Continuing, as far as may be done, his Titles and Name to all his Posterity.

I Think it would be proper, That the Honour and Mannor of *Woodstock*, and the House of *Bleinsheim*, should always go along with the Titles, and therefore I Recommend that Matter to Your Consideration.

Then the Duke of *Marlborough*, on this Occasion, was Pleas'd to say, as followeth.

My Lords,

Duke of
Marlbo-
rough's
Speech
upon it.

I Cannot find Words sufficient to Express the Sense I have of the Great and Distinguishing Honour which the House has been pleas'd to do me in their Resolution, and their Application to Her Majesty. The Thoughts of it will be a Continual Satisfaction to me, and the highest Encouragement; and the thankful Memory of it must last as long as any Posterity of mine.

I beg leave to say a Word to the House in relation to that Part of Her Majesty's Gracious Answer which concerns the Estate of *Woodstock*, and the House

House of Bleinheim; I did make my humble Request to the Queen, That those might go along with the Titles, and I make the like Request to Your Lordships, that after the Dutcheſs of Marlborough's Death (upon whom they are Settled in Joynture) that Estate and Houſe may be Limited to go always along with the Honour.

On the 20th a Bill from the Lords for an Act for ſettling the Honours and Dignities of John Duke of Marlborough, upon his Poſterity, and Annexing the Honour and Mannor of Woodſtock, and Houſe of Bleinheim, to go along with the ſaid Honours, was read three times by the Houſe of Commons, and paſſed *Nemine Contradicente*, and on the 21ſt Her Maſteſty came to the Houſe of Peers; and was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to.

An Act for Granting an Aid to Her Maſteſty by a Land Tax, to be raiſed in the Year One Thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven.

An Act for Continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven.

An Act for ſettling the Honours and Dignities of John Duke of Marlborough upon his Poſterity, and Annexing the Honour and Mannor of Woodſtock, and Houſe of Bleinheim to go along weth the ſaid Honours.

An Act for the Naturalizing Maria Margaret, Lady North and Grey.

And Her Maſteſty afterwards made a moſt Gracious Speech to both Houſes, which follows.

My Lords and Gentleman.

I Am Glad of this Occaſion to Repeat to you My great Satisfaction in your ſeveral Addreſſes preſented to Me in the Beginning of this Seſſion.

The Zeal and Affection which you expreſs'd in them for My Service, and the Common Cauſe of Europe, cannot fail of being a great Encouragement to all our Allies.

The particular Notice which you have taken of the Eminent Services of the Duke of Marlborough is alſo very agreeable to Me, and I make no Queſtion but it will be ſo to the whole Kingdom.

December.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

‘ I am to Thank you in a very Particular Manner, for the more than usual Dispatch of the Bills of Supply, with which you have now Presented Me.

‘ This will Enable Me to put all Our Necessary Preparations for next Year into a great Forwardness, and must needs have a very good Effect for Improving the Advantages of the last Campaign.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I suppose you will think it Convenient to make some short Recess during the Holidays.

‘ The Zeal and Unanimity you have already shewn, are a sufficient Assurance to Me, That you will all Return in the same good Temper and Disposition to Dispatch what Remains of the Publick Business.


New
Creations
of Honour.

Some time this Month Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to create the Earl of *Kent* Earl of *Harold* in *Bedfordshire*, and Marquess of *Kent*, the Earl of *Lindsey* Marquess of *Lindsey*. The Earl of *Kingston*, Marquess of *Dorchester*. The Lord *Wharton*, Earl of *Wharton*. The Lord *Poulet* of *Hinton St. George*, Earl *Poulet*. The Lord *Godolphin*, Earl of *Godolphin*. The Lord *Cholmondely*, Viscount *Malpas*, and Earl of *Cholmondely*. The Lord *Walden* Baron of *Chesterford*, and Earl of *Bindon*. The Lord *Keeper*, Lord *Cowper*, Baron of *Wingham*. And Sir *Thomas Pelham* Baronet, Lord *Pelham* Baron of *Laughton*.

The 31st Instant being the appointed Thanksgiving Day for the Wonderful Successes of the last Campaign. Her Majesty went to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*, attended by both Houses of Parliament, &c. with the Ceremonies that has been used upon the like Occasion. The Bishop of *Salisbury* Preached before Her Majesty, his Text being *72 Psalm 4 ver.*

Before the End of this Month the Standards and Colours taken at *Ramelies*, were carried from *St. James's* into the City, and hung up in *Guild-Hall*, and they made a fine Shew. On the same Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* by a solemn Invitation, with a great many Persons of Quality, dined with the Lord Mayor at the Charge of the City: Things went on pretty

pretty well in *Scotland*, tho' great Opposition was made to the Union, without as well as within Doors, and the 15th Article being read on the 7th the Report was brought in from the Committee for examining the Calculation of the Equivalent, being as follows. The Committee of Parliament, to whom the considering of the Calculation of the Equivalent was remitted, having considered the Report made to them by Dr. *James Gregory*, Professor of the Mathematicks in the College of *Edenburgh*, and the Report made by Dr. *Tho. Bower*, Professor of the Mathematicks in the College of *Aberdeen*, of their several and respective Examinations of the Calculation and Grounds thereof: Whereupon the Commissioners, in treating the Article for establishing the Equivalent mention'd in the Article is Just, and the Calculation is exact, and well founded in the Terms, and in manner express'd in the said Article. Whereupon it was propos'd to delay the Consideration of the said 15th Article, until Reports be brought in, in Relation to the 6th and 8th Articles from the Committee, to whom the said Articles were remitted.

December.

Scotch Union prosecuted.
 7.

And after Debate upon it, it was agreed, That the proceeding on the 15th shall not be understood to be any Determination of the 6th or 8 Articles that stood committed; but that the Reasoning and Voting on the 6 and 8 Articles shall be entire.


Then a State of a Vote was offer'd in these Terms, approve of the first Paragraph of the 15th Article, or not.

But it being moved, That the Parliament first consider whether they should be concerned in the Payment of the *English* Debts. A Second State was thereupon offer'd, whether they should engage in the Payment of the Debts of *England*; Yea or no.

And after some reasoning on it, it was put to the Vote which of the two should be the State of the Vote, first or second.

And the Lord *Belhaven* gave in a Protest as follows. 'I do protest in my own Name, and in the Name of all those who do adhere to this my Protest, That the Voting and Agreeing to the first Clause of the 15th Article of the Treaty of Union does no ways infer any manner of Consent or Agreement,

Ld. *Belhaven's* Protest against being concerned in the *English* Debts.

December.  ment, that *Scotland* should be liable to the *English* Debts in general; but that it may be lawful to object against any Branch of the said Debt not already determin'd, and he took Instruments upon it, and adhered thereunto.

Then the Vote was put first or second, and it was carried first. Thereafter it was put to the Vote, approve of the first Clause or Paragraph of the 15th Article or not, and carried approve.

In the mean time, that the Parliament might have as little Interruption as possible from without, Captain *James Campbel* was ordered to march to *Glasgow* with the Troops under his Command, and took a *Malster*, formerly a Sergeant in the Earl of *Dunbarton's* Regiment, and one *Montgomery*, two of the Leaders of the late Mob there, out of their Houses, and brought them to *Edenburgh*. And as they were carrying them to the Castle, some Mob attempted to rescue them on the Castle-Hill; but Mr. *Campbel* running their Leader through the shoulder with his Sword, they were immediately dispers'd; and tho' 'twas said they after the Dragoons were gone insulted the Magistrates and that some among them spoke openly for *Perkin*, it came to nothing.

On the Day before, was the following Circular Letter sent from the Commission of the General Assembly to all the Presbyteries of the Kingdom.

General
Assembly's Letter to the
Presbyteries.

6.

Reverend and Dear Brethren,

THE General Assembly of this Church having appointed us to take Care that it suffer no Prejudice, through neglect of due Application to the Honourable Estates of Parliament, or any other Judicature concerned in the Management of Publick Affairs, we have in this Juncture, wherein a Treaty of Union with the Neighbouring Kingdom is under Deliberation of the Representatives of our Nation, endeavoured, and are still endeavouring, to Exoner our Consciences, in doing what we judge incumbent upon us, for Securing the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, Government, Rights and Privileges of this Church, as now by the great Goodness of God the same are Established among

among us; and being informed of Disorders and Tumults in some Parts of the Country, which the Enemies of our present happy Establishment may be ready to improve, tho' without ground, to the Disadvantage and Reproach of the Church, we look upon it as our Duty to recommend to all our Brethren, that as they have in their Stations Access, they do Discountenance and Discourage all Irregularities and Tumults, that tend to disturb the Government of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, to whom we are in Gratitude, as well as Duty, under the highest Obligations; seeing in the kind Providence of God, we, by Her good and wise Management, enjoy so many Advantages; and upon whose Preservation, our Peace, and the Security of all that is dear to us, do under God much depend. This, in Name, and by Order of the Commission of the General Assembly of this National Church, is subscribed by R. D. B.

*Your Affectionate Brother
and Servant in the Lord,*

William Carstairs.

Mod. pro Tempore.

The 6th Article admitted of many Debates, but was at last on the 16th passed with several Additions, Enlargements and Explanations; but before, viz. on the 12th the Parliament ordered, that a Scurrilous Print, Intituled, *Queries to the Presbyterian Noblemen, Barons, Burgeses, Ministers and Commoners in Scotland, who are for the Scheme of an Incorporating Union with England, according to the Articles agreed upon by the Commissioners of both Nations*, be burned by the Hand of the Common Hang-man at the Market-Cross of *Edenburgh* to Morrow, between 11 and 12 of the Clock, and the Magistrates of *Edenburgh* appointed to see the same punctually done. And remitted to the Committee of Parliament, to whom the 6th and 8th Articles of Union were remitted, to make Enquiry after the Printer, Author, and Ingiver of the said Scurrilous Paper.

Sixth Article passed.
16.

And on the 16th a Scurrilous Print, asserting the Dependency of the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland

December. upon that of *England*, was brought in, and several Paragraphs thereof being read. Order'd that the same be burnt by the Hand of the Common Hangman, at the Market-Cross of *Edenburg* next Morning. The VIIIth Article of the Union took up the Parliament's time from the 17th to the 26th, when 'twas approved with the several Alterations, Additions and Enlargements made unto it, they went thro' the 15th Article on the 30th and passed it: In the mean while there came out in Answer to the Letter from the Commission of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of *Hamilton*, this that follows from

Eighth
and 15th
Articles
passed.

R. D. B.

Bothwel, Dec. 17 1706.

Presbyte-
ry of *Ha-*
milton's
Answer
to the As-
sembly.
17.

YOUR Letter signed by the R. Mr. *Castairs* Moderator *pro tempore*, we receiv'd this Day, being our first Meeting after its Date of the 16th Instant; wherein there is mention of your being informed of Disorders and Tumults in some Parts of the Country, which you recommend unto us to discountenance and discourage as we have Access.

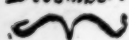
We know there have been many Reports spread abroad of Tumults and Disorders, not only in *Glasgow*, which is too true, but in other Places within the Shire of *Lanark*; which, as to the Bounds of our Presbytery, are grossly false: And we have reason to believe them to be so likewise, as to the rest of the Shire. We have heard also of some Calumnious Stories industriously disseminated, concerning some of our Number, with Respect to these pretended Disorders, which are not only contrary to Truth, but to common Sense. We wish the Forgers and Spreaders may be forgiven. They act in this neither the part of good Christians, nor of good Subjects.

As to the Disposition of the People, the plain Truth is, that they are generally most averse from the Union; and many have expressed themselves broadly enough against it, as what they fear may prove an irremediable Evil, if it should be concluded,

ded, wishing that some stop might be put to it: *December.*
 And we have not been wanting, as there was Oc-
 casion, to advise and exhort the People to Calm-
 ness and Regularity, and to refrain from any undue
 Keeness that might be in their Words. But we
 must say, That it is utterly false and malicious, to
 suggest, that there hath been the least Tumult or
 Irregular Practice among them, since this Union
 came in Question; far less, any Shadow or Ap-
 pearance of any Undutiful or Disloyal Thought of
 Her Majesty: Yea, there has not been so much as
 the least Motion towards their accustomed Ren-
 dezvous, warranted by Law, since the Publishing
 of a Proclamation and Act forbidding the same.
 It's true, that some of those rash Youths who
 broke out from *Glasgow*, passed through our Bounds,
 but they were not allowed to make any Stay, nor
 received the least Encouragement at any hand, for
 ought we know; so that we can well assure the
 R. Commission, There is as much Peace and Quiet
 the whole Bounds of this Presbytery, as in within
 any Place of the Kingdom.

We have heard with much Satisfaction, of the
 Zeal which the R. Commission hath shewed by
 their Addresses (mention'd in your Letter) for the
 Interests of the Church at this time, when they are
 in so imminent hazard. And we have testify'd our
 Concurrence therewith, by our Address to the
 Parliament: But we are still of Opinion, That the
 pressing Necessity of the present Juncture. and the
 manifest Impossibility (in the Event of such an
 Union, as is moulded in the Treaty) of Securing
 this Church in any of her precious Concerns, now
 Established by the Laws and Constitutions of our
 own Government and Kingdom, doth not only
 require the Continuance of assiduous Application
 to the Right Honourable Estates of Parliament;
 but likewise, that the Commission, in Name of
 this Church, testifie against the Concluding of any
 Union with *England*, upon the Foot of this Treaty,
 till the General Assembly of this National Church,
 according to Her undoubted Right, as we have
 shewed in our Address, be Called and Allowed to
 Con-

December.



Consider of Solid and Essential Securities for the Church in such an Exigence. This we humbly think, the Trust reposed in the Commission, and Faithfulness to the Church of Scotland, both in the present and succeeding Generations, doth undeniably Demand. Thus heartily recommending you to Divine Conduct and Assistance, We rest,

R. D. B.

For the Right Reverend,
the Moderator, and
remanent Members of
the Commission of the
General Assembly at
Edinburgh.

*Your most affectionate Brethren,
and humble Servants in the
Lord, the Ministers of the
Presbytery of Hamilton. Sub-
scribed in their Name, and by
their Order, by*

Alex. Findlater, Moderator

Letters
dispers'd
in Scot-
land, a-
gainst the
Union.

Though there was some Truth in this last Letter, as to the Disposition of the People against the Union, yet 'tis plain 'twas chiefly Management; for the Lord Chancellor, on the 27th, acquainted the Parliament, 'That notwithstanding the several Addresses brought in and presented to the Parliament, against an Incorporating Union with England, in the Terms of the Articles, had been under due Consideration during the whole Proceeding upon the Articles of Union; yet there was now Information, That Letters were sent through several Corners of the Kingdom, desiring the Subscribers of these Addresses to Come in and Assemble at Edinburgh, upon Pretence of waiting the Effect of the said Addresses, and of knowing what Return the Parliament would give them. All which he was directed by his Grace, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, to lay before the Parliament, to the effect proper Measures might be Resolved upon for preventing any Evil-Consequences from these Practices.

And after some Discourse thereupon, a Proclamation was brought in and read, against all such Meeting and Gatherings of the Subjects, as unwarrantable, and contrary to Law. And after further Discourse, as to the Ground of the Information, Her

Ma-

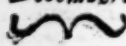
‘ Majesty’s High Commissioner was pleased to notify to the Parliament, ‘ That he had Information from ‘ several Corners of the Kingdom, of the great Pains ‘ and Methods which had been used to procure Subscriptions to Addresses, and to call into *Edinburgh* ‘ the Subscribers, against a precise Day, to back ‘ these Addresses.

And after Debate upon the Draught of the Proclamation, the Vote was stated, ‘ Approve of the Proclamation, or Not. But before Voting, *George Lockart* of *Carnwath* gave in the following Protestation, viz. ‘ I *George Lockart* of *Carnwath*, Protest for ‘ my self, and all others who shall adhere to this my ‘ Protestation, That this Proclamation now offer’d ‘ to be emitted, discharging Barons and Free-holders, ‘ and Heritors within this Kingdom, to come to ‘ *Edinburgh* in Time of Sitting of Parliament, shall ‘ no ways prejudice the Rights and Privileges of ‘ the Barons and Free-holders of this Kingdom, ‘ competent to them by the Laws of the Nation.

Now during the Debate, against the Heritors, who Signed the Addresses, coming to Town, &c. It was argued by those who were against the Proclamation, ‘ That they knew of no Law to hinder Gentlemen ‘ from coming to Town about their ordinary Affairs, ‘ unless it were in an irregular manner; and if any ‘ Irregularity were committed, it was Time enough ‘ then to punish them, and prohibit them from ‘ coming any more. But it was insisted on by those who were for it, ‘ That the Parliament ought to ‘ Provide for their own Security: And being put to the Vote, it was carried for the Proclamation.

The XVIth and XVIIth Articles were Approved of on the 30th: Then the XVIIIth Article was read, and a Motion was made for making an Additional Clause to it, in these Words; ‘ And that in ‘ making any such Laws, special Regard be had to ‘ Overtures to be presented to that Parliament by ‘ the Lords of Sessions of *Scotland*. And after further Reasoning, an Overture was given in for adding another Clause in these Terms; ‘ That all *Scotch-Men* be exempted from the *English* Sacramental ‘ Test, not only in *Scotland*, but in all Places of the ‘ United

XVIth,
XVIIth
and
XVIIIth
Article
past.
30.

December.  United Kingdom and Dominions thereunto belong-
 ing; and that they be declared capable of Offices
 throughout the whole, without being obliged to
 take the said Test. And after Debate, it being
 moved, That it was not now intire to add the
 said Clause in relation to the Sacramental Test, in
 respect of the Vote of Parliament of the Twelfth
 of *November* last, against adding the like Clause:
 After some further Discourse thereon, it was Agreed,
 That the same should be put to the Vote, and
 that the Members Vote be marked, and the List
 of their Names, as they should Vote, be Printed
 and Recorded, as usual.

Then the Vote was put, Whether it was intire
 to add the Clause, or Not? And it carried, Not:
 And so it 'twas Approv'd of; with which we termi-
 nate the Affairs of *Scotland* for this Year.

'Tis now scarce worth our while to cross the Seas
 any more for this Season: The *Poles* were in an
 uncommon Consternation about the late Peace;
Stanislaus notified his Election in *Holland* and other
 Courts: The Primate of *Poland* wrote to the States,
 to dissuade 'em from taking upon them the Gua-
 ranty of the Treaty; and we shall in Time see what
 the Czar and the *Poles* in that Interest will do for the
 Preservation of the Liberties of this Republick, which
 must be violated to the highest degree, if they suffer
 another Prince to impose a King upon them.

Nothing certain can be said of the Affairs of
Hungary: And as for those of *Vienna*, the Envoy of
 the States having deliver'd to the Emperor a Letter
 from the States, wherein they urged the Necessity
 that the Army on the *Rhine* should act with more
 Vigour than heretofore; his Imperial Majesty re-
 turned an Answer to the following Effect, which we
 shall insert here, as a Preliminary Account of what
 we are to expect from the *Germans* the next Cam-
 paign; That he was extremely well satisfy'd with
 the Generous Resolutions of the States-General to
 Carry on the War with Vigour, and the Judicious
 Measures they had taken in order thereunto. That

Emperor's Letter to the States-General.



he was very sorry that the Army of the Empire had done nothing last Campaign, which had been occasion'd by the Diversion given to his Forces in *Hungary*, and the Coldness and Indifference of some Members of the Empire; but that he would use all his Interest, in order that the Empire should make great Efforts the next Campaign. That for his Part, he was very sorry, that the Continuation of the Troubles in *Hungary*, the Security of his of his Frontiers, nay, of his very Person and Residential Place, had oblig'd him to recall his Forces from the *Rhine*, and did not permit him to send them back thither till the War in *Hungary* was over; but that he would send a Powerful Body, as soon as the Peace was concluded with the *Hungarians*, which he wish'd most heartily, and would facilitate the Treaty, as much as the Security of his Dominions and Dignity would permit it, and that he wish'd they would recede from their unreasonable Demands, and shew themselves dispos'd to an Accommodation. He added, That he was in hopes their High Mightinesses would be satisfied with these Reasons, and promised he would take care to recruit and remount his Forces in *Italy* and elsewhere, so that they should be in a Condition to act early in the Spring. That he had given Orders to provide the Magazines and Artillery, and hop'd that nothing should be wanting on that Part, and that he would Write to all the Princes and Members of the Empire, to exhort and encourage every one of them, by all possible Means, to send their respective *Quota's*: Concluding, That he hop'd that his Representations, and those of the States, would have such an Influence on the Princes aforesaid, that the *Imperial* Army would be in a Condition to second the Efforts of *England* and *Holland*. His *Imperial* Majesty desir'd the *Dutch* Envoy, at the same time, to acquaint their High Mightinesses with his sincere Resolutions, and desire them, That the Auxiliary Troops in *Italy* in their Pay, might be Recruited and Remounted without any loss of Time. The Envoy took also that Opportunity to make some Representations relating

December. lating to the Interests of the Duke of *Savoy*: To
 which he receiv'd a favourable Answer.

Other Courts we have at present no Occasion to visit, and therefore we shall Close the Body of our *History* for this Year with an Instance of Her Majesty's great Affection to, and Respects for the House of *Hanover*, in Creating the Electoral Prince, Earl of *Milford-Haven*, and Marquess and Duke of *Cambridge*.

Additions

Additions to the Remarkables of the Year 1705.

The Account given last Year of the Learned Mr. RAY being very imperfect, a worthy Friend of his has obliged me with this that follows, which I do not doubt but will be very acceptable to the Publick.

ON the 17th of January, 1705. Died that great Father of the Botanick Science, Mr. John Ray, at his House in Black Notley in the County of Essex, in which Parish he was likewise Born on the 29th of November, 1628. being the Son of one Roger Ray by Profession a Blacksmith; yet was not his Father's Fortune at so low an Ebb, but that he could afford this his Son liberal Education, the first Rudiments of which was at a Grammar-School in Braintree-Church, under the Tuition of one Mr. Love, where he profitted so well, that on the 28th of June, 1644. he was admitted into Catherine-Hall in Cambridge, where he continued about a Year and Three quarters, and then removed himself to Trinity-College, of which he was admitted one of the Minor-Fellows on the 8th of September, 1649; and about Six Months after, one of the Major-Fellows: He was, after that, one of the Senior-Fellows of that College, but when admitted, or how long he continued so, cannot be known, there being a Chasm for many Years in their Books: Upon the Restoration in 1660. he returned to be one of the Major-Fellows.

January,
1705.
Mr. Ray's
Life.

In 1658. he first began to Travel, in search of Plants, and other Natural and Artificial Curiosities, (those of Cambridgeshire being well known to him before) and from Cambridge rode to Chester, from whence he went through part of Wales into Shrewsbury, and returned by Gloucester.

In 1661. he accompanied Mr. Willoughby and others into the North of England, and from Berwick they

January, they made a Tour into *Scotland*, and having visited
 1705. *Edenburg, Sterling, Glasgou* and other Places of Note,
 return'd into *England* by *Carlisle*.

The next Year they made a Western Tour going from *Cambridge* to *Bhester*, and thro' *Wales* into *Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire* and others, and returned to *London* by *Windsor*.

In the Year 1663. 4. C. 5 he travell'd with the said Mr. *Willoughby*, Mr. *Skippon* and Mr. *Bacon*, thro' *Holland, Germany, Italy, France, &c.* of which he hath already published an Account.

In 1667 he and Mr. *Willoughby* made a 2d Tour into the West of *England*, in which they visited *Worcestershire* and all the Western Countys, and upon his return to *London*, (*viz. Nov. 7*) he was admitted Fellow of the Royal Society.

The following Year he visited *Kent* alone, and afterwards made a 2d Tour into the North, but being seized with the Meazels in *Westmoreland* he proceeded no further but went to the House of his dear Friend, Mr. *Willoughby* at *Middleton*.

In the Year 1671 he made a 3d Tour into the Northern County of *England*, being accompanied by *Thomas Willisall* an expert Botamist.

Besides these he made divers small Journeys into *Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Sussex*, collecting many useful Observations, Itenerarys of which he left in Manuscript worthy to be printed.

In *July* 1673 he married *Margaret* one of the Daughters of *John Oakeley* of the Parish of *Launton* in *Gxfordshire* Gent a younger Branch of the *Shropshire* Family, by whom he had only Four Daughters, Three of which Survive him.

After his Marriage he continued in *Warwickshire* until *Michachmas* 1677, when he turn'd into his Native Country, and having lived about a Year and Three Quarters at *Faulkborn-Hall*, he removed into *Black Notley* into a House of his own erection where to use his own Words. He intended (God willing) to Settle for the short Pittance he had yet to live in this World: which accordingly came to pass.

As to the Casualties of his Life and his Deseases, I find nothing noted by him in his Diary except the Measels aforementioned, and altho' he had had the
 Small-

January,
1795.

Small-Pox, yet it was in his younger Years, before he began to keep any Account: The latter part of his Life was accompanied with much Pain occasioned by certain Ulcers in his Legs, which altho' they would make him often complain, yet did they not hinder him from prosecuting his Studies until about three Months before his Death.

As he was not born to any Paternal Estate, so he was never Master of any great One; he never made it the Labour of his Life to live great, (having often refused Preferment) but to be content, with *Agar's* Portion. The aforesaid Legacy left him by Esq; *Willoughby* being by much the greatest Part of what he enjoyed in this World.

He was Author of many Excellent Books, of which a Catalogue is already Printed before his *Methodus Insectorum* printed 1705 (inserted in my History last Year) which was the last he published. Had it pleased God to have continued him some time longer, the World would have been obliged with a History of Insects the Title of which he intended to be *Historia Insectorum, precipue Britannicorum, quam nunc conscribere aggredior, a Celeberrimi viri Amici nostri aeternum honorandi D. Francisci Willoughby Ar-migeri notis et Observationibus maximam partem desumpta est. Additis quam post ejus mortem vel nobis sedulo indagentibus inventa, vel ab Amicis hanc Historia Animalium partem coleutibus communicata sunt.* But Death preventing him, the Copy (which is the only one he left besides his Iteneraries aforementioned) remains yet unpublished, altho' he had made a large Progress in it. And so Famous was he in Foreign Countries that a Correspondence with him was desired by all the learned Men of his time.

In his Conversation he was affable, (being not puffed up by his Learning) and always communicative of any thing he was Master of. In his Dealings he was very consciencious, and so nicely Scrupulous about Oaths that he never took the Solemn League and Covenant in the late unhappy times, believing it an unlawful Oath as he hath often declared: So upon the 24th of August 1662 he quitted his Fellowship aforesaid, because he could not in the Oath of Abjuration Swear that he did believe it was binding to

His Character.

January, 1705. others. In his Life he was Charitable to the Poor according to his Ability, Sober, Frugal, Studious and Religious, allotting the greatest Part of his time to the Service of God and his Studies. As to his Religion, he was a Member of the Church of *England*, being ordained both Deacon and Presbyter by *Robert*, then Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, in his Chappel at *Barbican* near *London*, on the 23d of *December* 1660, and in this Communion he did continue unto his dying Day.

As Death came not to him unexpected, so it found him not unprepared, he being found in all the Duties of a good Christian, but relying upon the Merits of his Saviour *Jesus Christ* in his hopes of Glory. As to his Worldly Estate he settled all upon his Wife and Daughters, except a small Legacy to the Poor of his own Parish, and 5 *l.* to *Trinity College* to buy Books for their Library. All his Collections of Natural Curiosities, he bestowed upon his Friend and Neighbour *Mr. Dale* to whom he caused them to be delivered about a Week before his Death.

And as this learned Man never affected Pomp in his Life-time, so at his Death he desired to be privately buried, ordering his Corps to be nailed up that none might see him, and altho' the Reverend Rector of the Parish offer'd him on his Death Bed a Place of Interment in the Chancel of his Church, yet he modestly refused it, choosing rather to be buried in the Church Yard with his Ancestors.

REMARKABLES

for the Year 1706.

William Christian, Esq; Born in the Isle of Man, 1613. Died at *Whithaven* the 12th Day of *January*, 1706. Aged 92 Years: He was Justice of the Peace for the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and *Durham*, Customer and Collector of the Customs of *Carlisle* and *Whitehaven*, and had the Management of all the Northern Revenue in all King *Charles* the Second's Reign. He was a Person very commendable in the Education of Youth to serve the Revenue. He Married *Anne*, Daughter of Major *Tolhurst*, sometime Governor of *Carlisle*, by whom he had Issue *William* and *Jane*, both Deceased; his Vertuous and Worthy Lady surviving the great Loss of so Kind a Husband.

January:
Mr. Chri-
stian's
Death,
and great
Age, &c.

It was in this Month (if I am not mistaken) that *Charles Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, Baron *Buckhurst*, and Lord *Cranfield* of *Cranfield*, made his Exit out of this World: The Paternal Ancestor of this Family, which is of *French* Extraction, came into *England* at the *Norman* Conquest, and his Descendants throughout all Ages since, have been Men of great Note in their several Times, of whom that most Memorable Person of those Days, both for his Learning and high Abilities, Sir *Thomas Sackville*, Knighted by the Duke of *Norfolk* on the 8th of *June*, 1566. in the Eighth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, was not of the least Eminence, who being the same Day advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Buckhurst*, was twice Ambassador from Queen *Elizabeth*, viz. once to King *Charles IX.* of *France*, and once to the Estates

Earl of
Dorset's
Death,
Family,
&c.

January. of the *United Provinces*; and so well acquitted himself, and was had in such high Esteem of Her Majesty, (unto whom he was by Consanguinity Allied) that She made him Lord Treasurer of *England*, and one of the Lords Commissioners for Exercising the Office of Earl-Marshal: Upon King *James* the First's coming to the Crown, he renewed his Patent for that great Office of Lord High Treasurer, for Life; and on the 13th of *March*, 1603. in the First Year of his Reign, Created him Earl of *Dorset*. He was likewise Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, being much commended for his Elocution, but more for the Excellency of his Pen. The most Noble Lord now Deceased, was Created Lord *Cranfield* of *Cranfield*, and Earl of *Middlesex*, by Letters-Patent bearing Date at *Westminster* on the 4th of *April* in 1676; and succeeded his Father *Richard* Earl of *Dorset*, whose Father was *Edward*, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and his *Richard*, the Son of *Robert*, the Son of *Thomas*, the First Earl of *Dorset*; so that *Charles* was the Sixth Earl in Descent. Upon the Revolution in 1688. of which he was a hearty Promoter, he was made Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King *William* III. He had the Honour and Trust of being Constituted one of the Lords Justices of *England* in 1695, 1696, 1697, and 1698: He resigned the Office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household in 1697. yet upon Advantageous Terms, and was succeeded therein by the Earl of *Sunderland*. He was a Person of great Wit, that in his younger Years run to an Extravagance, but the Sedateness and Gravity of his more advanced Age made Amends for it. The Poets in him lost their *Mecenas*, he himself having an excellent Genius in Poetry, and Wrote many Things, none of which were ever thought contemptible.

April. In this Month Died *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Berkshire*, Viscount *Andover*, and Baron *Howard* of *Charlton*, Brother and Heir to *Charles* Earl of *Berkshire*, &c. Earl of *Berkshire's* a Branch of that Renowned and Ducal Stock of the *Howards* of *Norfolk*, whose Father *Thomas Howard*, Death. Second Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, being on the

23d of *January* in the first Year of the Reign of King *James*, advanced to the Titles of Lord *Howard* of *Charlton* in *Wiltshire*, and Viscount *Andover* in *Hampshire*, was before the End of that King's Reign, installed Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and created Earl of *Berkshire*, on the 6th of *February* 1625 & Cal. 1. a little before the Coronation of that King: This last Earl lived to a great Age, and at his Death his Estate and Honour devolved upon his grand Nephew, then about 18 Years old.

January
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The Electress Dowager *Palatine* died this Month; she was the Widdow of *Charles Louis* Elector *Palatine* whom he married in 1671, she being the Daughter of *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*, and named *Wilhelmina Ernestina*; *Charles* dying 1685 without Issue by her, the *Palatinate* devolved on the House of *Newburg*.

Electress
Palatine's
Death.

In this Month there was a Jubilee celebrated by the University of *Frankfort* on the *Oder*; for the better Understanding of which 'tis necessary to Premise that the University of *Frankfort* on the *Oder*, founded in the Year 1506, by *Foachim*, Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, Celebrate a Jubilee every Hundreth Year. This Year compleating the second Century from the time of their Foundation, they wrote Letters to the most Eminent Universities of *Europe*, inviting them to send Deputies to assist at the Solemnity; and the University of *Cambridge* Deputed on their Part, *Andrew Snape*, Doctor of Divinity, *Henry Penrice*, Doctor of Law, *Henry Plumtree*, Doctor of Physick, and *William Grigg*, Master of Arts, from whence they sent us the following Account; 'That since their Departure out of *Holland*, they were oblig'd to Travel Night and Day, being in fear of coming too late. That they had the Misfortune to leave one of their Company (*Mr. Grigg*) behind at *Brunswick*, disabled by a Fall from pursuing his Journey; that they stay'd but one Night at *Hanover*, and did not Wait on the Princess. Mr. *How* offer'd to introduce them, but they were Fatigu'd, and wanted Sleep, and chose to defer

April
~
Jubilee at
Frankfort.

April.

' it till their return, that at *Berlin* they made their
 ' Appearance at Court, and his Majesty was pleas'd
 ' to express great Satisfaction at their coming, and to
 ' give particular Orders for their Accommodation in
 ' Travelling to *Frankfort*. That they departed from
 ' *Berlin* the 24th of *April*, as did the King the same
 ' Day from *Charlottenburg*, his Majesty and the Court
 ' were there before them; that they were present at
 ' all Parts of the Solemnity, at the Sermon and
 ' Speeches, and conferring Degrees; all which were
 ' perform'd in the *Lutheran Church*, a very noble
 ' Building, and finely Adorn'd. That their publick
 ' Schools were very mean, only two low Rooms
 ' which they call the *Auditorium Juridicum & Philo-*
 ' *sophicum*, and a Library above moderately Fur-
 ' nish'd. That every time the King went to Church,
 ' the Courtiers, the University, and the Foreign De-
 ' legates went before in Procession, and so at his
 ' Return, That two Triumphal Arches were erected
 ' on the Market-Place, and a Third in another Part
 ' of the Town, adorn'd with Devices and Mottos,
 ' which would be printed. That they appear'd in
 ' their Robes, which the King was particularly
 ' pleas'd with, and order'd the Deputies of his own
 ' University of *Hall* to send for theirs. That they
 ' had the Precedence given them in all Places, and
 ' receiv'd very many Marks of Distinction. That
 ' they expected to have had some Share in the Ex-
 ' ercises, but the Speeches were all made by their
 ' own Professors, and the Disputations were over the
 ' Week before; so that the Speeches they had pre-
 ' par'd, was lost Labour, that they had directed
 ' them to the University, but had no Opportunity
 ' to deliver them; that the Day between their coming
 ' thither and the opening of the Jubilee, they were
 ' introduc'd to his Majesty in their Formalities; that
 ' Dr. *Snape* made a short Speech to him in *Latin*, and
 ' had a very Gracious Answer in the same Language;
 ' that thence they were conducted to the Prince
 ' Royal's Apartment, where Dr. *Penrice* presented a
 ' *Latin* Letter from his Grace their Chancellor, with
 ' a short Compliment; and at the Pro-Rectors House
 ' (where Bishop *Ursini*, and some few Professors were
 ' present) Dr. *Plumtree* presented the Letter from
 ' their

‘ their University, a Book of Verses on the Occasion;
 ‘ and a Book of *Loggan’s* Cutts, with a Prefatory
 ‘ Sentence to each; That at the same time Dr.
 ‘ *Snape* presented an *English* Common-Prayer Book
 ‘ in the Name of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; that
 ‘ there were many sorts of Diversions while the Court
 ‘ was there, as Musick, Masquerades, Fireworks,
 ‘ Illuminations, &c. And the whole was manag’d
 ‘ with the greatest Order, that on the 28th they were
 ‘ invited to Dine with the two young Princes of *Wir-*
 ‘ *temberg*, who were Students there, and were splen-
 ‘ didly Entertain’d; and the 29th the University
 ‘ desir’d them to accept of a Country Entertainment,
 ‘ at a Village belonging to the University, and they
 ‘ went up the *Oder* to it: That they receiv’d many
 ‘ other Invitations, but had excus’d themselves, re-
 ‘ solving to be gone next Day.

On the 5th of this Month died *John Bales* of
Northampton, Button-maker, Aged 130 and some
 Weeks; he liv’d in the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, *John Bales*
 King *James* the First, King *Charles* the First, *Oliver*, Death.
 King *Charles* the Second, King *James* the Second, 5.
 King *William* the Third, and Queen *Anne*.

The 27th of this Month put a Period to the Life *May.*
 of Cardinal *Marco Antonio Barberigo*, in the 66th *Cardinal*
 Year of his Age, and the 30th of his Cardinalship, he having
 been born in 1621, and was made Car- *Barbe-*
 dinal Sept. the 1st 1686, he was Bishop of *Montefias-*
cone: He was a Noble *Venetian*; and a Man of Me- *rigo’s*
 rit, but ’twas said of him, Death, &c.
 27.

Huic nostræ ætati & Genio male convenit orbis
Tantaq; simplicitas, virgineusque Pudor

‘ With this our Age, and Genius of the times
 ‘ Plain dealing and a Virgins Blush are Crimes.

He was reckoned a papable Cardinal at the last
 Election of a Pope in 1700. But for the Reason now
 mentioned, they cryed he was young, and that he
 had not a Genius proper to govern the World; that
 besides this, his Manners were but plain and Simple,

May.

and that he carry'd about him a Bashfulness resembling too much the Blushes of a Virgin. When he was Bishop of *Corfu*, he had some Difference with the Captain General *Morosini*, about the Immunities of his Church, but *Morosini* forced him to give Ground, and retire to *Rome*; and the Publick not only refused him the Pension, which she usually pay'd the Cardinals of that Nation, but also Confiscated all his Estate, in favour of the deceased Duke *Morosini*.

The Character that I find given of him, is, That he spent his whole Life in Piety, doing Works of Charity, in which he was very liberal of his Estate, though to his own Person he was very sparing, and liv'd with a Simplicity worthy of the Primitive Times: Yet he shew'd his Magnificence in Building and Endowing his Seminary at *Montefiascone*, where a great Number of Young Persons design'd for Holy Orders, were brought up. He left all his Estate to that Seminary, except some Legacies of no great Value which he bequeath'd to Signior *Barbarrigo* his Nephew, and to his Servants.

June.

Ld. Grey's
Death.
Cc.

On the 20th of this Month Died the Right Honourable *Ralph Lord Grey*, Baron of *Werk*; he was the only Brother of *Ford Earl of Tankerville*, who Dying in 1701. and with him the Earldom and Viscountship, the Barony and Estate devolved on this Lord. As to his Family, I refer the Reader to the Account of his Brother the Earl of *Tankerville's*, in the *Remarkables* of the same Year 1701. This Lord was sometime Governor of *Barbadoes*, even then when his Brother died. He always bore a commendable Character; and dying Unmarry'd, and the Honour also along with him, a considerable part of his Estate devolved upon the Lord *North and Grey*; but what lay in his Power to dispose of, he gave to his Sister's Son, Mr. *Neville*, who is to change his Name into *Grey*.

Dutchess-
Dowager
of *Bavaria*
her
Death.

On the 20th, (N. S.) Died the Dutchess-Dowager of *Bavaria*, Widow and Relict of Duke *Maximilian*, Uncle to the present Elector, who died last Year at *Turkheim* in *Bavaria*.

On the 31st of *July* Died Count *Gallowin* of a Fever, in a small Village about 150 *English* Miles on this side of *Chief*: He was Great Chancellor and High Admiral of *Russia*, and the Czar's Chief Minister of State; all the Foreign Affairs were under his Directions, as were also the Mint, the Ordnance, Navy and Army: He Died in the 47th Year of his Age. His Easy Access and Obliging Behaviour had gain'd him the Love and Esteem of every Body, and made his Loss generally Lamented.

July.

Count
Gallowin's
Death.

31.

Some time this Month, Madam *Elizabeth Dashwood*, Eldest Daughter of Sir *Robert Dashwood* of *Northbrook* in the County of *Oxford*, Bar. was Marry'd to Sir *John Stonehouse* of *Radley* in the County of *Berks*, Bar. in the Parish Church of *Kirklington* in *Oxfordshire*, by Dr. *Blechynden*, a Fellow of *St. John's*.

August.

On the 25th, the Lord *John Hay*, Son to the Marquess of *Tweedale*, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of *Scotch* Dragoons, and Brigadier General, who acquir'd Immortal Honour at *Schellembergh* and *Ramelies*, Died at *Courtray* of a Fever, after a Fortnight's Illness, universally Lamented.

Ld. Hay's
Death.

On the 26th Died the Count *de Frize*, Lieutenant-General of the Forces of the Emperor, at *Radstat*, after a long Sickness. The late King of *England*, who confided in that Gentleman, managed by his Means most of the Courts of *Germany*; and his Personal Bravery, which has appear'd on several Occasions, besides the Defence of *Landau*, and his great Zeal for the Common Cause, deserve that we should mention his Death with a just Respect to his Memory. He was a *Saxon* by Birth, and had been a Favourite to the last Elector of *Saxony*; but upon the Death of that Prince, he enter'd into the Service of the Emperor.

Count of
Frize's
Death.

On the 27th of this Month, the long Life of the Ld. Chief Honourable *William Montague*, Esq; came to an End; Baron he was Brother to the late Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, and Uncle to the present Duke of *Montague*. He was, during the Nine last Years of King *Charles II*.

Monta-
gue's
Death.

Lord.

27.

August.

Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and continued in that high Station till the Second Year of King James II. When the Judges being to give their Opinions about the Taking off the Test, and Penal-Laws, he was one of the first, that declared, *It could not be done, but by the King and Parliament*: Whereupon he had his *Quietus* sent him. He was not only eminent for his great Knowledge of, and inviolable Adherence to the Laws of the Land, but likewise for his Integrity, unbounded Charity, and other Christian Vertues. The Gros of his Estate is left to his Daughter the Lady Drake, and after her Decease to the Marquess of Mountberrmer, only Son to the Duke of Montague. He was 89 Years old.

September.

Cardinal Omodei's Death.

Cardinal Omodei made his Exit out of this World on the 10th of this Month, in the 60th Year of his Age, and that is all the Account I can give of him.

Ld. Arundel's Death.

The 24th of this Month Died John Arundel, Lord Arundel of Trerise, in the Flower of his Age; he was the Son and Heir of Richard, Baron Arundel of Trerise, a Person of a very Ancient Family, which had been seated at Trerise aforesaid in Cornwall, from the Time of King Edward III. but the Family came into England at the Norman Conquest: This Richard was very meritoriously created Lord Arundel of Trerise, by Patent dated at Westminster on the 23d of March, 1664. and the 16th of King Charles II's Reign, in Consideration of his Loyalty and Sufferings, during the Civil Wars, wherein he had amply manifested his Courage for his Majesty's Interest, with the utmost hazard. The Lord now Deceased Marry'd a Daughter of Dr. Beau, late Lord Bishop of Llandaff, but what Children he had by her I know not.

Ld. Hatton's Death.

Some time this Month Died at Kirby in Northamptonshire, Christopher Hatton, Lord Viscount Hatton of Gretton, and Baron-Hatton of Kirby, Custos Rotulorum for the County of Northampton, and Governor of the Isle of Guernsey, Son and Heir to Christopher, Baron Hatton, Comptroller of the Household to His Majesty King Charles I. and one of the Lords of his Privy-Council, who was Son and Heir to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight of the Bath, the Son and Heir of another

Another *Christopher Hatton*, likewise Knight of the *September*.
Barb, Son and Heir of *John Hatton*, nearest Kinsman
 of the Male-Line to the Right Honourable Sir *Chri-*
stopher Hatton Lord Chancellor of *England*, and
 Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, in
 the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. This Family took
 their Denomination from the Lordship of *Hatton*
 in *Cheffshire*, and derive their Descent from *Nigel*
Baron of Halton in that County, Constable to the
 old Earls of *Chester*. The Lord now deceased, was
 created Viscount *Hatton* of *Gretton* aforesaid in the
 County of *Northampton*, by Letters-Patent bearing
 Date *January 17th*, 1682. in the 34th Year of
 King *Charles II.* his Loyal Father having been made
Baron of Kirby in the same County at *Oxford*, on
 the 29th of *July*, 1643.

On the 22d Instant Died Mr. *John Ashwood* a Mr. *Ash-*
 Dissenting Minister, at *Peckham* in *Surrey*. Mr. *Rey-* wood's
nolds says, he was Descended of Eminently Pious Death.
 Ancestors, being the Third, if not the Fourth Ge-
 neration of those who served God in the Work of
 the Ministry. He was Born at *Axmister* in *Devon-*
shire, An. Dom. 1657. His Father was Minister of
 that Place till he was Ejected for Nonconformity by
 the *Bartholomew* Act in 1662. This Son in his
 Youth having by a special Providence escaped several
 Dangers, and more particularly Drowning at
 Sea in a little Boat into which he and some other
 Boys had entred, which he has recorded in some brief
 Memoirs of his own, about 14 or 15 Years of Age
 began to entertain more serious Thoughts; and
 having been well initiated in Grammar Learning, he
 was sent to *London*, received into the Family, and
 pursued his Academical Studies, under the Tuition
 of that exact Philologist and accurate Philosopher
 Mr. *Theophilus Gale*, wherein he made so great an
 Improvement, that he was afterwards judged capable
 to be an Instructor to Youth in those Studies, and
 did successfully perform that Province for some Time.
 He delighted in Philology, having therein taught
 one of his Daughters, who has attained to a consi-
 derable Knowledge in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues.
 He was (continues Mr. *Reynolds*) acquainted with
 the

September the most useful Parts of Learning, as Chronology, History, Philosophy, Mathematicks, &c. and was peculiarly addicted to the Study of Physick, in which he had acquired no mean Skill; but that which he bent his main Strength to, was the Study of Divinity; that employed his Head, and challenged most of his Time, which had made a Conquest upon his Heart. He taught School for some time at *Axmister*, and during his Abode there, was, according to his own Memorials, sometimes in Streights, but never Forsaken: After which he follow'd the same Employment at *Chard*, where he did not long continue, but was driven from thence upon the Account of his Nonconformity. From *Chard* he removed to *Haviland*, when he entertain'd some Thoughts of going with divers others of his Friends to *Carolina*; but he was remarkably prevented, by being himself afflicted with the Small-Pox, and several others of his Family. After this, meeting with fresh Troubles, he removed from *Haviland* to *Westy*, and from thence to *Buckland*, where he lived pretty quietly for some time, from whence he was invited to be Minister of a Congregation at *Excester*: He continued here for about the space of Ten Years, till his Family and Straits encreasing upon him, he was induced to close with an Invitation from several of his Brethren, to come and Exercise his Function at *London*. He had first an Evening-Lecture near *Spittle-Fields*; besides, he Preach'd once every Week at *Hoxton*, and once a Month assisted one of his Fraternity on Sacramental Occasions. His Family was now grown Numerous, he having a Wife and Seven Daughters: His Wife died in a short time; and after he had continued thus Preaching for about two Years, he was chosen Minister of a Congregation at *Peckham* in *Surrey* near *London*.

About four Years before he Died he was seized with a violent Fever, by which he narrowly escaped the Grave; but in *April* last being follow'd with a great Defluxion upon his Lungs, he was advis'd to go to the *Bath*, whose Water proving rather prejudicial to him than otherwise, he went first to *Axmister* the Place of his Nativity, from thence with difficulty he travell'd to *Excester*, and after a short stay

September



stay there, his Mind being bent for *London*, with much ado he reached Home, and soon after Died, as afore-mention'd. He appears to have been a very Pious and Good Man. The Author already more than once mention'd, says, his Discourses were Solid, Judicious and Cogent, his Matter Weighty and Important, his Notions Clear and Well-digested, and disposed into a Natural and Easie Method; his Style neither Loose, Affected, nor Strained, but Grave, Proper and Expressive; he was not for tickling the Ear, and pleasing Men's Fancies by soft Cadencies, and nice Periods, and little Turns of Wit; but striking sound Truths home to their Hearts, presented in their naked Simplicity: In his Conversation he was Grave, Modest, Humble and Engaging, diligently abstained from indecent Levities, and discoursed sparingly of every thing but those of Religion: In the Use of Indifferent Things, he had a just Regard to Tender Consciences: He was very moderate in his Diversion; and his Moderation in the lesser and more doubtful Points of Religion, especially of late Years, was a Vertue that shone in him. In the Management of a Controversy he discover'd much of the Gentleman, as well as the Scholar. The Peaceableness of his Temper was very Commendable. He had no Patrimony left him; and though he never knew what it was to Abound, yet he declared he never Wanted, and he met with some Remarkable Instances of Supply, when there was the least outward Prospect of it. All that is made Publick of his Works, are Two Sermons under the Title of, *A Minister's Legacy to Fatherless Children*, added to a Book, Intituled, *A Sermon Preach'd on the Death of the Reverend Mr. John Ashwood, with an Account of his Life and Character, and an Address to the Orphans of Religious Parents*; By Thomas Reynolds.

On the 3d of this Month, *Frederick IV. King of Denmark*, had a Daughter Born, who was Baptized by the Name of *Charlotta Amalia*.

October



King of
Denmark
has a

About the End of the Month Died Monsieur *John-Foy Vaillant*, famous for his Knowledge in Medals,

Daughter
Born.

1 October. Medals, and several Books Writ by him on that Subject, more particularly one Translated, if I mistake not, into *English* by the Learned Roger Gale, of *Scruton* in *Yorkshire*, Esq;

M Vailant's
Death.

M. Pezron's
Death.

The same Month proved fatal to that Learned, and I may say, Unparallel'd Antiquary, Monsieur *Pezron*, Abbot of *La Charmay* in *France*, Doctor in Divinity, and of the Faculty of *Paris*. He Wrote a great many Things in Divinity, but his Genius more particularly lead him strangely to Antiquity, wherein he became a wonderful Proficient; and his Book call'd *The Antiquities of Nations*, more especially of the Nation and Language of the *Celte* or *Gauls*, who were Originally the same People as our Ancient *Britains*, is a pregnant Instance of it, the same some Months agoe being done into *English*, and sold by Mr. *Balard* at the *Ball* in *Little-Britain*, and Mr. *Burrough's* at the *Sun and Moon* in *Cornhil*.

M. Toulon's
Death.

It was about the Middle of the Month that Death put a Period to the long Life of Monsieur *Toulon's*, who had been Master of the Horse to the late Queen of *France*, and lived to the Age of 97.

November. An Earthquake happen'd on the 3d at *Naples*, which was felt with much greater Violence in *Abruzzo*, from whence they had received several Couriers, who reported, That it began the 21st Hour, according to the *Italian* Account, and lasted a full Quarter of an Hour; so that the Town of *Sulmana* was entirely Destroyed, and above 1000 Persons unfortunately Buried under the Ruins, besides a great Number that were either Wounded or Maim'd. The Dutchy of *Popoli*, in the said Province, had also suffered very much. Most of the Churches and Houses of the Territory of *Torri* had been either overthrown or endamag'd; and the Archbishop received a Contusion in the Head, by the falling of a Stone. That the Places from the Tower of *Passan*, to this side Mount *Majolla*, had likewise most of them been Destroy'd, particularly *St. Valentino*, which belongs to the Duke of *Parma*, and *Manopella*, *Catamanico*, *Serramonacasa*, and *della Guarbia Ezell*; so that nothing

thing but ruin'd Towns, Boroughs and Castles, were to be seen in those Parts. That to encrease this Desolation, Mount *Majolla* had Vomited up Flames in three several Places. This Earthquake was scarce felt in the Town of *Aquila*, but *Pescara*, *Vasto*, *Castel-Sangro* and *Chieri* suffered very much. that they had every Day fresh Accounts of the Damages throughout that Kingdom, and had the following List of the Places totally sunk and ruined, and of those which had suffer'd very much, and lay for the most Part in heaps of Rubbish.

The List of those totally Sunk.

Fara di San Martino, *La Sama*, *La Rochetta*, *Castiglione*, *La Torre delli Passari*, *Palena* *Pischio* *Constanzo*, *Rocca* and all its Inhabitants is so sunk, that there is no Appearance where it stood; *Sulmana*, *Gamburale*, *Rocca Valle*, *Manoppella*, *Fornello*, *Serra*, with its Inhabitants, is also sunk

The List of those which live for most Part in Ruins.

Popoli, *Pariana*, *Caramanico*, *Valle Oscura*, *Bonanno*, *Pettoravi*, *Acqua Viva*, *Tocco*, *Mirandola*, *Civitella*, *Castel di Sangro*, *Isernia*, *Guarda Greca*, *Orsogna*, *Fara Cippollara*, *Petrora*, *San Martino*, *Casoli*, *Gresfo*, *Tomicello*, *Cima*, *Trivento*, *Amiterno*. 'Tis computed above 30000 People were Lost.

On the 8th of this Month died *Mark Lord Dunganon* at *Alicant*, much lamented, he was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot there in Her Majesty's Service, and if he had lived, would in all probability have obtained to a great Perfection and Advancement in and by the Art of War. He was indeed descended from a Warlike Family; his Ancestor Colonel *Mark Trevor*, and the First Lord *Dunganon*, being the Person that charged *Cromwell* singly at *Drogheda*, and very near cut off the Thred of that Life, which afterwards occasioned much Bloodshed in the three Nations; which Valour and even Constancy to the Royal Cause, *Oliver* some Years after rewarded in him by restoring to the Colonel his sequestred Estate, at a time when it was very low with him, and he stood most in need of it.

Lord
Dungan-
non's
Death, &c.

Peter

November. Peter Mews (late Lord Bishop of Winchester) was born at Purscandle in Dorsetshire, on Lady-day 1618. He was Educated at Merchant Taylor's School by the Care of his Uncle Dr. Winiff then Dean of St. Paul's (and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln) from thence he was elected Scholar to St. John Baptist's-College in Oxford. And when he was chosen Fellow, the great Rebellion breaking out, he took up Arms in King Charles the First's Defence, he was an Officer in that King's Army till the Fatal 48 when the Royal Martyr was Beheaded. Then he went into Holland, and was beyond Sea in King Charles the Second's Service till the Restoration, and then he return'd to his College, took the Degree of Dr. of the Civil Laws: He was Rector of Southwamborough in Hampshire, and of St. Marys in Reading, he was Canon of Windsor and Archdeacon of Berks, and upon the Death of Dr. Baily (Dean of Sarum) he was made President of St. John's College: He was chosen Vice Chancellor of Oxford in the Year 1669, was some time Dean of Rochester, and in the last Year of his Vice-Chancellorship, viz. Febr. 9. 1671. He was made Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, where he was Bishop about 12 Years, living very Hospitably, was beloved of all the Loyal Gentlemen of his Diocess who were in a manner Unanimous in their Country Elections and other Publick Concerns during his Residence among them: And on the 22d of November 1764, he was by King Charles the Second translated to the Bishoprick of Winchester, which then became vacant by the Death of Bishop Morley: And in June following, King James confiding much in his Loyalty and Zeal for the Royal Family and Cause, and in Compliance with the Request of the Somersetshire Gentlemen, commanded him to go against the Duke of Monmouth then in Arms in the West, where he did eminent Service. He was Bishop of Winchester 22 Years and died at Farnham Castle the 9th of November 1706 in the 89th Year of his Age.

Countess
of Pembroke's
Death.

On the 27th of this Month died the Countess of Pembroke; this Vertuous Lady was the only Daughter of Sir Robert Sawyer Knight, Attorney-General in the Reigns of King Charles the Second and King James

James the Second. Death overtook her in Devon-
shire at her Daughter's my Lady Catherine Morris,
Wife of Sir Nicholas Morris: She has left a very nu-
merous and hopeful Issue behind her by the Right
Honourable Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery,
Lord President of Her Majesty's Council.

December:

The 4th Instant the King of Portugal, by sitting
in the Air after a brisk Exercise, at Alcantara,
caught Cold, which affected his Head, and caused
a great Defluction. The 5th he came to Chappel,
and after Divine Service returned to his Palace of
Alcantara, and found his Head very much out of
order. The 6th in the Evening his Majesty fell
into a Sort of Lethargy, whereupon proper Medicines
were administred to him, which gave him Ease in
his Head; but the Defluction falling upon his Lungs,
he was let Blood in the Foot the next Morning, and
in the Evening found himself much better; and all
the following Night there were great Hopes of his
Recovery. The 8th his Majesty was let Blood in
the Arm, but a great Quantity of Water came out
with the Blood, and the King soon after fell into a
more profound Lethargy than before. He received
the Extreme Unction that Night; and his Distem-
per encreasing upon him, he fell into Convulsions
about 11 the next Morning, and died in two Hours
after; aged 57 Years and 3 Months.

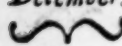
King of
Portugal's
Life and
Death,
Ec.

9.

This Don Pedro had two elder Brothers, viz. The-
odosius; and Alphonso, the first of which dying before
their Father, King John, and Alphonso succeeding
young to the Crown, the Queen Mother was de-
clared Regent; who being Ambitious enough to pre-
serve the Power she had got in her Hands, sets the
King and the Infante Don Pedro at Variance, and
the Elder looking upon it as a Presumption in the
Younger to take upon him to Censure his Conduct, the
Younger supported by his Mother and the Grandees
of his Party never ceased to give the King fresh
Provocations: Nay the Queen Regent was so appre-
hensive, lest the King should assume the Reins of
Government into his own Hands, that she resolved
to set up Don Pedro (who was forward enough of
himself) against him, and to prepare him for it, she

L I

per-

December.  perswaded him he ought to be declared Prince and Heir to the Crown, alleaging that his Brother was Impotent, and consequently the Kingdom must devolve upon him: The Council fell in with the Interest of the Regent, and the Faction seized *Conti* the Kings Favourite in his Majesty's Apartment, and sent him into *Brasil*. But Count *Castelmelhor* succeeding in the King's Favour, who resolve to take the Government upon himself; this was done, in spite of all the Opposition made by the Queen and Don *Pedro*, on the 23d of *June* 1662, the King wanting then but one Month of 19 Years of Age, whereas he should have had the Administration at 14: The Queen, Don *Pedro* and their Party, enraged with her being discarded from the Regency, held bold Consultations against the King, always inculcating his Stupidity and Unfitness to Rule, and the Infante now began to counterfeit a Religious Life, the better to gain Followers: An unhappy Match was concluded in 1665 between King *Alphonso* and the Princess of *Nemours*, and his Brother about the same time would have had the Duke of *Bouillon's* Daughter in Marriage; but soon changing his Mind, he could by no Perswasions be prevailed upon to Consent to it, tho' the King himself pressed it very home. The Queen Mother dying in 1666, Count *Castelmelhor*, the King's Favourite, who till then stood in some Awe of Don *Pedro*, because of her Power, acted now with more freedom, at which the Infante growing more discontented, the King at the same time grew the more Jealous of his Reservedness, and removing divers of his Brother's Servants from about him, would not at the Solemnity of the Queen's Reception allow their Return, but sent some of his own to attend him. This enraged him the more against *Castelmelhor*, and made him withdraw to *Quelas*, a League and an half from *Lisben*: At length the Queen interceding for the Prince, all things seemed to be set to Rights: but it being soon observed that the Queen began to conceive an Aversion for the King, and an Affection for the Brother, a Match was proposed for him which he easily eluded, by getting *John de Roxas*, a Servant of his own, nominated to go to the Courts of

of Europe to find out a Lady fit for his Purpose: The Queen and the Infante's Party now increases, and the Latter openly espoused her Quarrel, proceeding from some pretended Affronts, for which she could get no Satisfaction: The Faction for the present contented themselves with levelling all their Batteries against the Favourite, who keeping upon his Guard, and not giving them any Opportunity to seize him, the Infante suspected his Design was defeated and therefore to avoid Suspicion, retired to *Quelas*, where maddened with the Disappointment and pretending he had made a Discovery that Count *Castelmelhor* had hired People to poison him, he made pressing Applications to the King to have him punished: The King so far complied as to offer, the Count should come and beg his Pardon upon his Knees; but that not forwarding at all the Infante's End, nothing could satisfy him but the Counts Exile. Don *Pedro* began now to Arm all his Followers, the Council and Magistrates of *Lisbon* fell in with him; the City mutinied at the Instigation of the Faction, wherein the Queen had a deep Hand, and basely betrayed her Husband: Count *Castelmelhor* was at last forced to withdraw from Court, who being succeeded by *Anthony Souza de Macedo*; the Infante grew so Insolent that on the 5th of October 1667, he entered the Palace, and demanded *Macedo* should be delivered up, who together with *Emanuel Antunes*, the Kings remaining Friends, being forced to fly for it, the King was abandoned by all Men, forced by his Enemies to call an Assembly of the States, prevented by his Brother from flying to the Army, forsaken by the Queen, who knowing he would be deposed, retired to a Nunnery, and the Infante at length heading the Multitude, set upon his Majesty and extorted from him an Instrument of the Resignation of the Crown.

The *Cortes* meeting in February 1668, and the Queen designing to marry the Infante pressed hard to have him declared King, but he was only for the present constituted Regent, and about the same time made a Peace with *Spain*, and on the 2d of April the same Year married the Queen his Brother's Wife: He sent the Unfortunate *Alphonso* Prisoner

December. to the Island of *of Tercera*, from whence for fear of being rescued, he ordered him to be brought back, and confined in the Castle of *Cintra*. The Queen having only bore Don *Pedro* one Daughter, he had in 1680 concluded a Match between her and the Duke of *Savoy*, but that Prince altering his Mind, the Lady continued a Maiden and ended her Life in 1690. The unhappy *Alphonso* dying in 1683, and the Queen out-living him but a very short time, *Peter II* ascends the *Portuguese* Throne; he in 1687 married a Second Wife, a Daughter of the Elector *Palatine*, whose Name was *Mary Sophia*, and bore him several Children, first *John*, born in 1689, who died the same Year; Secondly, another *John* born in 1690 and is now King of *Portugal*; thirdly, *Francis* born in 1691; Fourthly, *Lovisa*, born in 1694 and lastly, *Emanuel*, born in 1697. Others give an Account of *Antonio* born in 1695, of *Teresa* in 1696 and of *Francisca* in 1699. The Queen dying on the 4th of *August* 1699, the King continued a Widdower the Remainder of his Days. He entred into a Treaty of Alliance with *France* and *Spain* in 1701; but afterwards duly weighing his Interest and the Good of *Europe* he forsook their Party, came into the Confederacy with the Emperor, *England* and *Holland* in 1703, and to do him Justice, was a very hearty Ally: But his Country having for many Years enjoyed the Blessings of Peace, and his Troops not used to War, they have not yet proved so good Soldiers as could be wished: Trade flourished and increased mightily in this Prince's Reign, *Portugal* grew Wealthy; and notwithstanding any thing that has been said before of Don *Pedro*, when Infante, he made a very good King, and was the Father of his People: He was a Man of an unusual and unmatched Strength of Body, which must have held out much longer, according to the Course of Nature, but that there are Vices in the World, to which the Frailties of Human Kind are but too propense, and under which the hailest Constitutions must succumb, were they otherwise in themselves as durable as Walls of Brass.

About

About the Beginning of this Month Died that *December.*
 Learned and Polite French Gentleman, Monsieur *M. Ame-*
lo's Amelo de la Housay, who had been some Years ago the French King's Ambassador in Switzerland, and bore other Publick Employments with Applause: He Translated and Writ several Things, and more particularly Notes upon Tacitus: He likewise Translated the Manual Oracle, or, Art of Prudence, out of Spanish into his own Language, a Book exceedingly Valuable before, but render'd much more so now, by the many Curious Observations he has made thereon; all which, one day, may perhaps be put into English.

On the 22d of this Month the Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, Brother to the King of Prussia, had a Daughter born.

Duke of
 Bucking-
 bam had a
 Daughter
 born.

Sometime this Month His Grace John Duke of Buckingham had a Daughter born.

In the same Month, the Lord Huntingtour, Son to the Right Honourable Lionel Earl of Dysert in the Kingdom of Scotland, Marry'd Mrs. Cavendish. *Ld. Hun-*
tingtour's
Marriage.

On the 24th of December, (O. S.) Died Prince Prince
 Lewis of Baden, after a lingring Sickness, at Radstat: *Lewis of*
 He was Born at Paris, Apr. 5. 1655. *Baden's*
 being his Godfather. This Prince was cut out for *Life, &c.]*
 a Soldier from his Youth; and I think, learn'd the first Rudiments of War under the Count of Montecuculi, and his Uncle Prince Herman of Baden; but I meet with nothing memorable of this Prince till the Year 1683. when the Duke of Lorain retiring with the Imperial Army towards Vienna, now threatned with a Siege by the Turks, a Body of Tartars swam over the Leitha, and falling upon the Duke's Left-Wing, made them retreat in Disorder; upon which Occasion, Lewis-William, Marquess of Baden, (as he was then call'd) gave signal Proofs of his Valour, by Rallying and bringing to Fight some Troops he found in Disorder, and slew several of the Tartars, which made the rest fly.

The Turks having form'd the Siege of Vienna soon after, and carry'd it on with utmost Vigour, when

December.

the King of *Poland* and the Duke of *Lorain* came up to the Relief of it, and fought that glorious Battle, while Part of the *Turks* at the same time Storm'd the City; Prince *Lewis*, by a happy Conduct, got in with a Body of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, beat the Enemy from the Attack, and cut them in Pieces. The *Turks* being Routed, and the Siege Raised, Prince *Lewis* Commanded the Right-Wing of part of the *Imperial* Troops that were with the King of *Poland* in the Action near *Barcan*, wherein the *Turks* were defeated; soon after which the Prince took the Fort of *Barcan*.

Many other glorious Actions were perform'd by this Prince in 1684, 1685, and 1686. and he had a very great share in winning the great Battle of *Mohatz* in 1687. For having observed a very advantageous Post on the side of a Hill, and acquainting the Dukes of *Lorain* and *Bavaria* therewith, he was Ordered to take that Post; which he did with admirable Courage and Success.

In the Year 1688, Prince *Lewis* performed great Service in Defeating the *Basha* of *Bosnia* near *Tervat*, and killing about 5000 *Turks* on the spot, with a very unequal Force: All which Services contributed to make him Commander in Chief of the *Imperial* Army in *Hungary* the following Year, wherein he performed Wonders, first by defeating the *Turks* near *Passarowitz*, afterwards near *Patoschin*, and last of all at *Nissa*, with 15000 Men against an Army of about 80000. *Nissa* surrender'd, the *Turks* sued earnestly for Peace, though in vain, and were again defeated at *Widin*, which Place proved the Reward of the Prince's Victory.

In 1690. he reduced *Transilvania* under the Obedience of the Emperor, and expelled Count *Tekely*, who had been declared Prince of that Country.

The Prince, in 1691. fought the great Battle of *Salankement*, wherein 'twas computed the Infidels lost 25000 Men to 3169 of the Christians, wherein his Highness got immortal Honour, besides 154 Pieces of Cannon, and other great Booty. The Year 1692 proved no active Campaign with his Highness, for want of a good Army and other Necessaries of War.

Prince

Prince *Lewis*, in 1693, was made General of the Empire, and Commanded on the *Upper-Rhine*, against the Dauphine of *France*, who had a much superior Army, and yet durst not attack him in his Camp near the *Neckar*, nor do any thing else considerable in those Parts. Towards the End of the same Year he made a Tour into *England*, and was received by King *Willoam III.* with great Civility and Respect.

M. de Lorge could do nothing to hurt him in 1694. nor to hinder him to pass the *Rhine* in his Turn. The *French* were likewise superior to him next Year, but his Conduct and Vigilance hinder'd them to effect any thing. In 1696. he Cannonado'd the *French* Army in their Camp near *Newstadt*, but did not think fit to attempt Forcing their Intrenchments. The Year 1697 produced a General Peace, after his Highness had taken *Eberenburg*, and was going to lay Siege to *Kirn*.

Prince *Lewis* was served bad enough by the Empire in the late War, but worse a great deal in this, which began on the *Upper-Rhine* in 1702. It's true, he, by his Perseverance and Wise Conduct carry'd *Landau*, after a long Siege, where the King of the *Romans* was in Person; though that Important Place was unhappily lost next Year, but not at all through his Highness's fault, as is manifest to all the World; and before the End of that Campaign fought the Battle of *Fridlingen*, against *Monsieur de Villars* (who was endeavouring to join the revolted *Bavarians*) with as much Success as could well be expected. And though the *French*, with all their Force, in 1703. could not Force the Prince's Lines at *Stolboven*, they afterwards made their Way through the Vale of *Kintzig* to join the Elector. Things were in great Confusion now in the Empire, and so embroil'd, that his Highness could not well tell which way to turn himself: He dexterously saved *Ausburg* from falling under the Power of the *French* and *Bavarians*, though afterwards they took Possession of it. He was Wounded at the Battle of *Schellenbergh* in 1704. and throughout acted the Part of an Old, Great and Brave General; and perhaps, if he had not order'd his Men to bring Fascines with them to fill the Intrenchments, the Success had been more

December. dubious than it proved. He was at the Siege of *Ingoldstadt* when the Battle of *Blenheim* was fought, and so could have no Share in the Glory of it: However, he took *Landau* a second time before the End of the Year. He forced the Lines of *Haguenau* in 1705. And, as the Concluding Act of his Life, made the best Retreat over the *Rhine* with an handful of Men, against a formidable Enemy, this Year, that perhaps was ever perform'd.

This Prince, I hinted to you before, was General-Lieutenant of the Emperor, which is so High a Dignity, that those who are possess'd thereof pretend, That they are to obey no Body but the Emperor; and Prince *Lewis* would not yield to the King of the *Romans* himself, till he had a particular Commission from the Emperor to represent his Person. That Prince enjoy'd, for several Years, the Reputation of a Great General, but his Disputes with the Council of War at *Vienna* contributed very much to sink his Reputation. That Council crossed all his Projects, and did not supply him with what was requisite to put them in Execution, so that they generally miscarried to the Disreputation of his Highness; and then the *Marlborough's* and *Eugene's* coming on the Horizon, the World turn'd all their Eyes upon them, and Prince *Lewis* was very little regarded. His Enemies went so far, as to attack his Honour, and represented him as holding Correspondence with *France*; which was an abominable Scandal: And as Things have been manag'd within these few Years past on the *Rhine*, 'tis certain, that any other General would have miscarry'd; and the World must needs agree with the Opinion of Prince *Lewis* himself, who last Summer could not forbear to say publicly, 'That if he hated or envied any General, that had any Reputation to lose, he would only endeavour to have him put at the Head of the Army of the Empire on the *Rhine*.

M. Bayle's On the 28th of this Month Died Monsieur *Bayle*,
Death at *Roterdam*, Aged 59 Years: He was Professor of
 and Cha- History and Philosophy, and Writ so many Things,
 racter. that 'tis not in my Power to give a Catalogue of
 28. them; among others, his large *Critical Dictionary* is

not

not to be omitted, a Book full of Learning and Nice Observations, and designed very shortly, as am inform'd, to be Printed in *English*. *December.*

On the 28th O. S. at a Quarter past 7 in the Morning, the Dutches of *Burgundy* was happily brought to Bed of a Prince. The King immediately put the Ribbon of the Order of the Holy Ghost about his Neck, and said, *Duke of Bretagne I make thee Knight, &c.* Duke of Bretagne born. 28.

Some time this Year died the Lady Cornbury Wife of Edward Lord Cornbury in New-York, of which Province her Husband is Governour: This Lady was the Daughter of the Lady Catherine Williamson, Wife to Sir Joseph Williamson Knight, and Relict of Henry Lord O'Brien, Son and Heir to Henry, Earl of Thomond in Ireland, Sister and sole Heir to Charles Duke of Richmond and Lenox, and thereby sole Heir to the Lady Catherine her Grandmother, Daughter and Heir to Sir Gervase Clifton of Layton Bromswood in the County of Huntington, Knight, who had the Title of Lord Clifton by writ of Summons to Parliament in 1608, in the 6th Year of King James I. which Catherine, then Lady O'Brien, making her Claim to the Title and Dignity of Baroness Clifton in the Parliament begun at Westminster on the 8th of May 1661, in the 13th of Charles II. had in 1674 her Claim allowed, and so the Lady now deceased after her Mother had the Title of Baroness Clifton as aforesaid. Lady Cornbury's Death.

I am not very forward to believe Common Narratives of Apparitions, but this Letter giving an Account of a very extraordinary Adventure of that kind, and being Communicated by Persons of an unquestionable Reputation and Veracity; I have thought fit to insert it here *Verbatim*, and it runs thus.

Reverend Sir, Cambridge, Dec. 2 1706. A Letter about an Apparition.
 'A Bout a Fortnight ago the News came to Col- lege (St. Johns) that Mr. Shaw was dead. When others exprest their surprize, Mr. Grove said it was none

December. none ~~to~~ him, for he was at Mr. Shaw's House in August last for a Week, and Mr. Shaw told him that on the 21st of July last at 11 at Night, as he was smoaking his Pipe in his Study, Mr. Naylor (a Fellow Collegian, and intimate Friend, who had been dead above 2 Years) appear'd to him, and convers'd with him two Hours. Mr. Naylor told him that Mr. Orchard should die quickly (as he did) and he, Mr. Shaw, would not be long after. He told him that there would be great Alterations in the College. And Mr. Shaw told Mr. Grove the Particulars, but Mr. Grove will tell no more than that the President was named. The President is Melancholy upon it, and has retired to his Chamber, Mr. Shaw told Mr. Grove that he had a great Mind to ask Mr. Naylor whether he was happy, but durst not, but he ask'd him how they do in the other World. Mr. Naylor told him, very well, but not as they did here. Mr. Shaw ask'd him if he should see him again? he said, no, he had but three Days, and could not do it. Mr. Shaw ask'd him if he had met with any of his old Acquaintance? he told him no, not one, which troubled Mr. Shaw. Mr. Shaw waited on Mr. Naylor at his going out through one Room, and then Mr. Naylor waved his Hand to him, by which Mr. Shaw understood he would not have him follow further. I have sent you as many Particulars as I can remember. Mr. Shaw's Death was sudden and odd, namely at Church as he was reading Prayers, he fell down into an Apoplectick Fit, and died in the fall. Mr. Stephens now Proctor at Oxon, has writ the same Account to Cambridge, and says Mr. Shaw told him the whole Conversation, but he will not divulge Particulars.

This Account seems to me to be no more incredible, than that at Winchester which is as well attested as the other, viz. of a Lad in that School, who after a short and sudden Sleep, foretold not only his own Death, but that of the Bishop of the Diocess and another, all which exactly came to pass, but I shall not enter upon the particular Manner of them.

This Year the Chevalier Fontana's having raised by an Engine Antoninus's Column that was not long ago found

found buried in the Garden of the Mission at *December.*
Rome: We have this Account of it, that it is of O-
 riental red granite Marble, of one intire An Ac-
 Stone; 'tis 67 Palms in heighth, and 26 and a half count of
 in thickness. This Pillar was erected almost 1600 *Antoni-*
 Years ago, in Honour of the Emperor *Antoninus,* *na's Co-*
 at the time of his Deification. The Pedestal is also lumn.
 one intire Stone, 18 Palms High: On one of the
 Squares is the following Inscription, in large Let-
 ters, which are not only cut very deep into the
 Marble, but likewise on a Copper Plate that is ri-
 veted into a Bed cut deep into the Stone on purpose
 to receive it.

DIVO ANTONINO
 AUGUSTO PIO
 ANTONINUS AUGUSTUS
 ET VERUS AUGUSTUS FILII.

On the opposite Square are very fine Bass reliefs.
 In the middle is a winged Youth, supposed by
 learned Men to represent the Emperor's Genius.
 His Wings are spread in a flying Posture; under his
 Feet are several Instruments of War, as Quivers,
 Arrows, Bucklers, &c. He holds in his Right Hand
 a waving Mantle, and in his Left a Celestial Globe
 studded with Stars; on this Globe is seen the Moon
 with part of the Zodiack, on which are the Signs
 of *Pisces* and *Aries*, that denote the Months of *Fe-*
bruary and *March*, in which Season ancient Authors
 say this Deification was made. The Youth bears
 on one Shoulder *Antoninus*, on the other *Faustina*;
 the first holding in his Hand a Scepter, having an
 Eagle Perch'd on the 'Tip of it: *Faustina* is veil'd,
 to denote her Deify'd. High over their Heads are
 2 Eagles on the Wing, which represent the Souls
 of the Emperor and Empress soaring up to Hea-
 ven. In the uppermost right Corner of this Square
 is *Rome*, with a Helmet on her Head, pointing
 with her Finger to the Winged Youth: Her right
 Hand rests on a Shield, whereon is represented a
 Wolf Suckling *Remus* and *Romulus*. In the left Cor-
 ner is a naked Young Man grasping an Obelisk with
 his left Hand; his Right Hand is wanting. There
 are

are also a Serpent and a Cock, Symbols of the Prudence and Vigilance of *Antoninus*.

This Column was set upright by means of one of the best contriv'd Engines that has been made in *Europe*, since the Obelisk of *St. Peter* was erected, and let down again upon the Ground. This Engine is built in the form of a Castle, upon six huge Masts or Pillars, each made of twelve vast Pieces of Timber girt with strong Iron-work, and bound besides with Cordage lest the Iron should happen to fail: These Pillars of Wood are 110 Palms high, and 16 thick: Upon them stands the Castle, very strongly put together, in it are 18 of the biggest Beams that could be found, to which all the Pullies and Wheels are fasten'd: There are 12 Capstans, 2 Levers, each of 35 Palms in length, &c. 500 Men were employ'd to work this Engine. As soon as the Column was let down again upon the Ground, 50 Chambers, the Cannon of the Castle of *St. Angelo*, a great number of Drums and Trumpets, the Bells of the *Curia*, &c. proclaim'd the good Success of the Trial of this Engine.

A True Copy of the Last Will and Testament of *Mr. Benjamin Dod*, Citizen and Linnen-Draper, who fell from his Horse and died soon after, is none of the least of the Remarkables of this Year, and therefore shall have a Place here.

Mr. Dod's Will. *IN the Name of God. Amen. I Benjamin Dod,*
 Citizen and Mercer of *London*, being in Health
 of Body, and of good and perfect Memory, do
 make this my Last Will and Testament, in manner
 and form following: (*That is to say,*) First, My
 Soul I commend to Almighty God that gave it me,
 and my Body to the Earth from whence it came.
 I desire to be Interr'd in the Parish-Church of
St. John Hackney in the County of *Middlesex*, about
 Eleven a Clock at Night, in a decent and frugal
 manner, as to *Mr. Robert Atkins* shall seem meet,
 the Management whereof I leave to him. I desire
Mr. Brown may Preach my Funeral-Sermon; but
 if he should happen to be Absent or Dead, then
 such

' such other Person as Mr. Robert Atkins shall appoint: And to such Minister as Preaches my Funeral-Sermon, I give Five Guinea's.

Item, ' I desire Four and twenty Persons to be at my Burial, out of which Mr. James Low, Mr. Thomas Hatton, Mr. Edward Atkins, Mr. Zacharia Cradock, Mr. John Stevens of Whitechappel, and Mr. Benjamin Shute, to be Pall-Bearers: But if any of them be Absent, or Dead, I desire Mr. Robert Atkins to Appoint others in their Room. To every of which Four and twenty Persons so to be Invited to my Funeral, I give a Pair of White Gloves, a Ring of Ten Shillings value, a Bottle of Wine at my Funeral, and Half-a Crown to be spent at their return that Night, to Drink my Souls Health, then on her Journey for Purification in order to Eternal Rest. I Appoint the Room where my Corps shall lie, to be hung with Black, and Four and twenty Wax-Candles to be burning; on my Coffin to be affixed a Cross, and this Inscription, Jesus Hominum Salvator. I also Appoint my Corps to be carried in a Horse drawn with Six White Horses, with White Feathers, and follow'd by Six Coaches with Six Horses to each Coach, to carry the Four and twenty Persons. I desire Mr. John Spicer may make the Escutcheons, and Appoint an Undertaker who shall be a Noted Churchman. What Relations have a mind to come to my Funeral, may do it without Invitation.

Item, ' I give to Forty of my particular Acquaintance, not at my Funeral, to every of them a Gold Ring of Ten Shillings value, the said Forty Persons to be named by Mr. Robert Atkins. As for Mourning, I leave that to my Executors hereafter named; and I do not desire them to give any to whom I shall leave a Legacy.

Item, ' I Give and Bequeath to Mrs. Alice Noy the Sum of Fifty Pounds; To Mr. James Low, Ten Pounds; To Mr. James Green, and his Wife, my Mother, Twenty Pounds each; To my Uncle Dod's Children Ten Pounds each; To Mr. Robert Atkins One hundred Pounds, and to his Wife Fifty Pounds. I also Give to Mr. Robert Atkins my Plate, and my Share of the Household-

‘ Household-Goods above Stairs in the *Queen’s-Head* in *Cornhil*.

Item. ‘ I Give and Bequeath to the Eldest Son of the said Mr. *Robert Atkins*, my House in *Pepper-Alley* in the City of *Chester*, to Hold to him and his Heirs for Ever. I also give unto him all other my Houses and Shops in the said City of *Chester*, to Hold during the Remainder of such Term of Years as shall be in being at the Time of my Decease: Which said House in *Pepper-Alley*, and the said other Houses and Shops, were given to me by the Last Will and Testament of *William Darwell* of the said City of *Chester*, Glover, bearing Date the Third Day of *December*, One thousand six hundred ninety two.

Item. ‘ I Give to my Loving Brother and Sister, *Edward* and *Mary Dod*, Five hundred Pounds a-piece: To the Parish of *Malpas* in *Cheshire*, and *Whitchurch* in the County of *Shropshire*, and to *St. John* at *Hackney*, Ten Pounds to each, to be Distributed among the Poor of the said Parishes.

Item. ‘ I give to my Loving Brother *Richard Dod* the Interest of Two thousand Pounds, to be paid him Quarterly, during his Life, by my Executors: And I Appoint my Legacies hereby Given, to be Paid within Twelve Months after my Decease. And of this my Last Will and Testament I Make, Ordain, Appoint and Declare my Loving Brothers *John Dod* and *Pierce Dod*, Executors, to whom I Give and Bequeath all the Rest and Residue of my Estate whatsoever.

‘ I will have no *Presbyterian*, *Moderate Low-Church-man*, or *Occasional-Conformist*, to be at, or have any thing to do with my Funeral. I Die in the Faith of the True *Catholick Church*. I desire to have a Tomb stone over me, with a Latin Inscription, and a Lamp, or Six *Wax-Candles*, to burn Seven Days and Nights thereon.

And Lastly. ‘ I revoke all former Will or Wills by me heretofore made. In Testimony whereof, I the said *Benjamin Dod* have to this my Last Will and Testament in Three Sheets of Paper, to every of the said Sheets, and to the Label affixing the same,

‘ set

' set my Hand and Seal, this Seventeenth Day of
' April, in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand seven
' hundred and four.

Benjamin Dod.

Sign'd, Seal'd, Publish'd and Declar'd by the said
Benjamin Dod, this to be his Last Will and Testa-
ment, in the Presence of the Interlineation in the
second Sheet, and the whole Line at the Top of the
last Sheet, being first made.

John Parrat, Steph. Robins, Edw. Windus.

*Probatum fuit humi' Testamentum apud London coram
venti' viro Domino Johanne Cook Milite, Legum
Doctore sur' &c. vicesimo primo die mensis Junii,
An. Dom. 1706. Furamentis Johannis Dod &
Pierci Dod fratrum & Ex'rum quibus, &c. De
bene, &c. Furat'*

Some time in the Summer of this Year Died *Bishop of*
Dr. William Beau, Lord Bishop of *Llandaff*: He was *Llandaff's*
of *New-College* in *Oxford*, and so long ago as *Wed.* *Death.*
nesday the 1st of *Lent* in 1647. chosen Proctor by the
Society, but soon outed by the prevailing Authority
of the Parliament, and one *Allason* put in his Room.
I find him in 1666. to have been Vicar of *Adderbury*
in *Oxfordshire*, and created Doctor of Divinity,
22d of *June*, 1679. and soon after Consecrated Bishop
of *Llandaff*, in the Room of *Dr. William Lloyd*, who
was translated to *Peterborough*. I know not who he
Marry'd; he had a Son Named *William*, who was
of *Magdalen College*, admitted Batchelor of Laws in
1686. and a litle before made Chancellor of *Llandaff*,
by his Father, on the Death of *Sir Richard Lloyd*.
Mr. Beau has been dead some Years, and was suc-
ceeded in that Office by *Dr. John Jones*. *Dr. Beau*,
after he had Govern'd the See of *Llandaff* for
about 27 Years, but then giving way to Fate, is
succeeded in that Bishoprick by *Dr. William Tyler*,
Dean of *Hereford*.

This Year proved fatal to *John Evelyn*, Esq; who *Mr. Eve.*
was a very Learned Gentleman, and lived to a great *lyn's*
Age, *Death.*

Age, to which he was truly an Ornament. He was one of those who made up the Number of the *Royal-Society* upon the first Erecting of it, after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* before the End of whose Reign he had the Honour to be made one of the Commissioners of the Privy Seal. When *Greenwich-Hospital* was erected in the late King's Reign, he was made Treasurer of it. His Ancestors, as am inform'd, were the first that made Gun-Powder in England. A fuller Account of him has been promised me, for which I must wait with Patience. He Wrote many excellent Treatises, as his *Sylva; History of Calcography; An Account of Painting; Of Navigation; Of Publick Employment; Gardeners Calendar; Parallel of Architecture; History of Medals; An Account of Sallads; History of the Earth:* Besides many Things left in Manuscript.

The Diseases and Casualties this Year, within the Limits of the Bill of Mortality.

A Ged 1563. Ague 2. Apoplexy 64. Asthma 22. Bed-ridden 1. Bleeding 4. Bloody-flux 6. Bursten 4. Calenture 2. Cancer 73. Canker 6. Childbed 238. Chin Cough 2. Chrisoms 38. Collick 101. Consumption 2716. Convulsion 5961. Cough 5. Cut of the Stone 1. Diabetes 6. Drop-sie 742. Evil 60. Fever 2662. Fistula 22. Flux 11. French-Pox 47. Gangrene 6. Gout 17. Great Cold 2. Grief 7. Gripping in the Guts 948. Head-Ach 1. Head-mould shot 10. Hooping-Cough 2. Jaundice 87. Imposthume 54. Infants 15. Leprosy 1. Lethargy 6. Livergrown 6. Loofness 6. Lunatick 26. Malignant-Fever 2. Measles 361. Megrin 2. Mortification 28. Pain in the Side 1. Palsie 23. Pleurisie 26. Purples 9. Quinsie 8. Rash 3. Rheumatism 29. Rickets 206. Rising of the Lights 56. Rupture 7. St. Anthony's Fire 8. Scald-Head 1. Scarlet-Fever 4. Sciatica 2. Scurvy 5. Shingles 1. Small-Pox 721. Sores and Ulcers 48. Spleen 5. Spotted Fever 54. Stone 43. Stoppage in the Stomach 188. Strangury 7. Stronguillion 3. Suddenly 68. Surfeit 52. Teeth 1185. Thrush 38. Tislick 251. Twilting of the Guts

Guts 7. Tympany 11. Vomiting 5. Vomiting
and Loofness 1. Water in the Head 4. Wen 1.
Worms 12.

Casualties: Abortive 90. Bruised 4. Burnt 5.
Drowned 74. Executed 2. Found Dead in the
Streets 16. Frighted 1. Hang'd and made away
themselves 50. Kill'd by several Accidents 54.
Murder'd 5. Overlaid 40. Scalded 4. Stillborn
559. Suffocated 3. Wounded at Sea 1.

Christned, Males 7952. Females 7417. In all 15369.

Buried, Males 2988. Females 9129. In all 19847.

Decreased in the Burials this Year 2250.

The APPENDIX.

A State of the Revenues and Publick Income of the Kingdom of England, as they stood when the Articles of Union between England and Scotland were Agreed on, viz. The Revenues appropriated for the better Support of Her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown (by an Act 1 Annæ Reginae) during Her Majesty's Life.

THE Excise of 2s. 6d. per Barrel on Beer, Ale, &c. Excluding 3700 l. a Week appropriated thereout for Publick Uses, and Including so much of the Charges of Management, as is paid by the Cashier, according to a *Medium* of Three Years last past, amounts to 286178 l. per Annum.

The further Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes Imported, (exclusive of Draw-backs by Debentures and Allowances for Damaged Goods) by a like *Medium*, is 356841 l.

The Revenue of the General Letter-Office of Post-Office, by a like *Medium*, including Charges of Management paid by the Receiver, is 101101 l.

M m

The

The Produce of the Fines arising in the Alienation-Office, (including the necessary Expences of the Court of Chancery, and other Charges born thereout.) is by a *Medium*, 4804 *l*.

The past Fines by a Reserved Rent on a Grant thereof in being, is 2276 *l*.

The Produce of the Revenue arising by Wine-Licences, including Charges of Management by a *Medium*, is 6314 *l*.

Sheriffs Proffers *communibus annis* about 1040 *l*.

Composition in Exchequer by a *Medium* of Three Years, 13 *l*.

Seizures of Uncustom'd and Prohibited Goods the like, 13005 *l*.

The Revenue of the Dutchy of *Cornwal*, consisting of the Custom, Coinage Duty of Tin, Rents of Lands, Fines of Leases, and other Revenues certain and casual, amounts to about 9869 *l*.

The Revenue of the Principality of *Wales*, about 6857 *l*.

Other Revenues arising by Rents of Lands, and Fines of Leases, &c. by a *Medium* of what paid in to the Exchequer in the last Three Years, amount to about 2906 *l*.

So the *Total* of the Revenues, reckoning upon a *Medium* as aforesaid, and including the said Charges of Raising the same, is about 691204.

The other Publick Income.

Customs and Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, by several Acts of Parliament continue till the 1st of *August*, 1710. and are appropriated for discharging such Debts or Incumbrances as in the said Acts are mentioned. These, excluding Draw-backs by Debentures, Portage Bills and Allowances for Damag'd Goods, and including Charges of Management paid by the Cashier, according to a *Medium* of Three Years last past, do produce about 345704 *l*.

Impositions on Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, and *East India* Goods, which continue to the said 1st of *August*, 1710. are appropriated for Discharging of Debts, as aforesaid, and excluding Draw-backs by Debentures and Allowances for Damaged Goods by a like *Medium*, are about 373485 *l*.

Addi-

Additional Impositions on Goods and Merchandizes are continued and appropriated as aforesaid, These, (excluding Drawbacks and Allowances) by a like *Medium*, produce 39645.

The Duties on Coals, Culm, and Cynders, continued till the 30th of September 1710, are appropriated to such Uses, as in the Acts of Parliament for the same are mentioned, by a like *Medium*, 113688.

The 15 *lib. per Cent.* on Muslins, and the Duties on Coffee, Tea, Spices, Pictures, &c. with the Additional Duties lately impos'd thereon, and upon Callicoes, China Wares, and unrated Drugs, are all granted and continued to the 24th of June 1710, appropriated for Re-payment of Loans with Interest, the former Duties, by a *Medium* of the last three Years (excluding Drawbacks and Allowances for dammag'd Goods) produced 42475 *lib.* and the new Duties are Estimated at 74000 *lib. per Annum*, which together is 116475.

25 *Lib. per Cent.* Additional Duty on French Goods continued for the Residue of a Term of 21 Years from 28th February 1696, is applicable to any Uses of the War, and the Produce thereof, by a *Medium* of the last three Years, excluding Allowances for damaged Goods, is about 10794.

5 *sh. per Ton* on French Shipping granted the 12 *Car. 2di*, is to continue so long as the Duty of 50 Sols *per Ton* on English Shipping in France, and three Months longer, and is applicable to any uses of the War, the *Medium* of the last Three Years amounts to 81.

Plantation Duties granted 25 *Car. II.* on Goods carried from one Plantation to another, are not particularly appropriated, but applied to the Uses of the War, the said *Medium* is 877.

4 and 1/2 *per Cent.* in *Specie* arising in Barbadoes and the Leward Islands subject to an Annuity payable to the Heirs and Assigns of the Earl of Kinoul, are applied thereunto, and towards the Support of these Islands, pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons in that behalf, a *Medium* of the Produce of the said Duty by Sales thereof made herein the last three Years, is, 6459.

Coynage Duty (being 10 *lb.* per Ton on Wines imported) is continued to the 1st of *June* 1708, and appropriated to the Use of the Mint, and by a *Medium* of Three Years (excluding Drawbacks, and Allowances for dammag'd Wine) is about 7350.

The Duties on Whale-Fins and *Scotch* Linnen continued till the 1st of *August* 1710, are appropriated for discharging of Loans and other Debts (exclusive of Drawbacks and Allowances for Dammage) by a like *Medium* may be, 10939.

$\frac{2}{3}$ Additional Tonnage and Poundage granted for Four Years from the 8th of *March* 1703, and applicable to the Re-payment of Loans and Interest; and by another Act continued from the 8th of *March* 1706 for 98 Years, for Payment of certain Annuities; the Produce thereof in the Year ended at *Christmas* last (exclusive of Drawbacks and Allowances for dammag'd Goods) was 81746.

$\frac{2}{3}$ Additional Tonnage and Poundage granted for four Years from the 8th of *March* 1704, are applicable to the Re-payment of Loans and Interest, the Produce thereof may be esteem'd to be at least 160000.

3700 *lib.* a Week to be taken out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise on Beer, Ale, &c. is appropriated for Payment of Interest to divers Bankers and others for Moneys lent by them to King *Charles II.* redeemable on Payment of a Moiety of the principal, and for Annuities for several Terms of Years 192400.

IX. *d. per* Barrel Excise on Beer, Ale, &c. by one Act of Parliament, is to continue till the 17th of *May* 1713; and by another Act is granted for a further Term of 95 Years: The Produce is appropriated in the first Place for satisfying Annuities on Lottery Tickets, which will end at *Michaelmas* 1710, and afterwards to the Payment of Annuities by a *Medium* of last three Years, 164828.

Another IX *d. per* Barrel Excise made perpetual for Payment of Annuities; this Grant not containing all the Duties given by the Act for the IX *d.* last mentioned, will produce by a like *Medium*, 155000.

And other IX *d.* per Barrel for 99 Years from the 25th of *January* 1692, is appropriated for Payment of diverse other Annuities the like, 255000.

Duties on low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction continued till the 24th of *June* 1710, are appropriated for Re-payment of Loans with Interest by a *Medium* for the last three Years will make 25267.

Duties on Malt, Mum and Cyder, have been continued from Year to Year for several Years past, and are computed at, 150000.

Memorand. in most Years this Fund proves deficient.

XII *d.* per Bushel on Salt granted 5 *W.* and *M.* in perpetuity, is appropriated till the first of *August* 1710, towards Payment of Debts and Incombrances (exclusive of Drawbacks for Salt and Fish exported) by the Produce of the last Year may be reckoned 54620.

28 *d.* per Bushel on Salt granted 5 *W.* in perpetuity towards Payment of Annuities after the Rate of 8 *per Cent.* to the Traders to *India* by a like Computation, 128038.

Rent of Hackney Coaches being 4 *l.* per *Annum* each, for 700 Coaches continues for the Residue of a Term of 21 Years, from *Midsummer* 1694, is applied to the Service of the War, and amounts to 28000.

Licences to Hawkers and Pedlars continued to the 24th of *June* 1710, are appropriated towards paying of Loans with Interest, and by a *Medium* of three Years, is 6460.

Stamp Duties on Vellom, Parchment and Paper, part whereof continues till the first of *August* 1710, and is appropriated for Re-payment of Loans, the other Part is granted in perpetuity towards Payment of Annuities to the Traders to *India* by a *Medium* of three Years, (excluding Allowances from prompt Payment) have produced 86110.

The Duties on Windows continued to the 1st of *August* 1710, for Re-payment of Loans and other Debts, produce about 112069.

The Aid of IV *sh.* in the Pound on Land, &c.
for the present Year is ascertain'd at 1997763 *l.*
3 *s.* 4 *d.*

5000599 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* ::

Total of the Incoms and Revenues. 5691803 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* ::

Memorand. The Revenues of the first Fruits and Tenth by an Act of the 1st. of Queen *Anne*, were granted for Support of the Civil Government, but are not computed here ; because they have since been given in perpetuity for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy : And also the Money arising by Prizes with the Perquisites of Admiralty, which have been both applied to the Uses of the War, are not inserted in this Computation, because the said Prizes cease with the War, and the Lord High Admiral hath relinquished his Droits of Admiralty for no longer time than the War lasts.

A State of the Debts of the Kingdom of England, viz. Principal Money Borrowed on the several Funds undermentioned, which remain at this time unsatisfied, that is to say.

		<i>lib.</i>	<i>sh.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One 3ths Customs granted	3 <i>W. & M.</i>	21056	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional Impositions	<i>ead. anno</i>	112474	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
First 1111 <i>sh.</i> Aid	4 <i>W. & M.</i>	17500		
Second Quarterly Pole	5 <i>W. & M.</i>	34565	13	
Stamp Duties	<i>ead. ann.</i>	66949	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third 1111 <i>sh.</i> Aid	6 <i>W. & M.</i>	53603	7	3
Duties on Marriages, &c.	<i>ead. ann.</i>	62516	4	
Fourth 1111 <i>sh.</i> Aid	7 <i>W.</i>	103039		8

These are provided for by an Act of the 8th. *W.* which continues several Funds therein mentioned to the 1st of *August* 1706, 471704 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.*

There also remains to discharge the Exchequer Bills, issued by virtue of several Acts of Parliament (over and above 230000 *lib.* computed to be due for Interest) the principal Sum of 534062 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*

To satisfy Loans on 111 *sh.* in the Pound granted 8 *W.* (over and above 169000 *lib.* by Computation

tion for Interest) the principal Sum of 423098 *l.*
18 *s.* 3 *d.* 1.

To satisfie Loans on the Duties on Paper, Vellum,
&c. Granted for two Years, from the first of *March*
 1696. *anno Octavo Willielmi* besides 6160 *lib.* By
 Computation for Interest, the Principal Sum of
 15400.

To discharge Malt Tickets issued 8 *W.* (besides
 254557 *l.* for 6 Years Interest) the principal Sum of
 579000.

To satisfie Loans transferred to the Duties on Lea-
 ther, granted 8 *W.* for 3 Years from 20 *April* 1697,
 (besides about 105000 *lib.* for Interest) the principal
 Sum of 504438.

To satisfie Loans on the Quarterly Pole, granted
 9 *W.* (besides about 73000 *lib.* for Interest) the prin-
 cipal Sum of 226770 *l.* 17 *s.*

To satisfie Loans on the 111 *sh.* in the Pound
 granted 10 *W.* (besides about 5200 *lib.* for Interest)
 the principal Sum of 31271 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* 1.

To compleat the Payment wanting at *Michaelmas*
 1701, on the Yearly Sum of 160000 *lib.* intended
 to be paid by the Act 9 *W.* out of certain Duties
 on Salt and Stamp Vellum to the Traders to *India*,
 70872 *l.* 11 *s.* 14 *d.* 1.

Total of the principal Sum 2384914 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* 1.

And the several Computations of Interest, at this
 time due as abovementioned amount to 842914.

These are provided for by an Act, 2 *Anna* by
 continuing several Funds therein mentioned to the
 first of *August* 1720, 3227828 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* 1.

There is further owing on the following Funds *viz.*

On Low Wines, *&c.* granted 13 *W.* For 5 Years
 the principal Sum of 6674 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*

Duty on Coals, *&c.* 2. *Anna* for 5 Years from
 14 1703 235720 *l.* 4 *d.*

1/3 Tonnage and Poundage *ead. anno* For 3
 Years 55236 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

1/3 Ditto 3 *Anna* for 4 Years from 8 *March*
 1704, 545957 *l.* 4 *s.* 1/2.

Low Wines, *&c.* *ead. anno* until 1710,
 692000.

These are Debts on Funds not yet expired, and which are reckoned sufficient to satisfy the same,
1535588 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$

On Duties on Coals granted 9 *W.* for 5 Years
16000.

Second *ii sh.* Aid 11 *W.* 12733 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

$\frac{2}{3}$ *iii. sh.* Aid 12 *W.* 9753 *l.* 12 *s.*

6, *iiii sh.* Aid 1 *A.* 42399 *l.* 5 *s.*

Subsidies or Capitation Duties *eod anno* 173849 *l.* 7 *s.*

The Money resting unsatisfied on Debentures, &c. were charged on the *Irish* Forfeitures about 960000.

These are Deficiencies, not yet provided for by Parliament 1051270 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.*

Other Incumbrances, viz.

The 2 *d.* per Barrel Excise, which was granted for 99 Years from the 25th of *January* 1692, is charged with 124866 *lib. per Annum* for Annuities, for which there was contributed 1492379 *lib.* 7 *sh.* and there being now about 13 Years expired, the Remainder of the Term may be estimated to be a present Incumbrance of 1484575.

The same *ix d.* per Barrel is also charg'd with 7567 *lib. per Annum* For Annuities to the Contributors of of 108100 *lib.* on the Advantage of Survivourship, till the Number of Survivours be reduc'd to seven and then the Share or 7th Part of each of them as they die to revert to the Crown: This Estate has an uncertain Termination, but may be reckoned equal to a Term of thirty Years, and so be an Incumbrance of about 104149.

The *ix d.* per Barrel Excise granted in perpetuity, is charg'd to with $\frac{1}{2}$ parts thereof with 100000 *l. per Annum* to the Bank of *England* for 1200000 advanced by them, this is redeemable on Payment of the said Principal Sum, as in the Act is mentioned, 1200000.

And the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ th, is charg'd with 15336 *lib.* 13 *s.* 6 *d. per Annum* for 176744 *lib.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* contributed for those Annuities which were at first purchased for one Life, and afterwards turned into Estates certain for 98 Years, from 25 *Jan.* 1702. which by reason of the small time elaps'd may still be reckoned an Incumbrance of 176000.

And

And with the Sum of 10030 *lib.* 1 *s.* *per Annum*, for such of the Contributors of 170917 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* for Annuities for two Lives as are now in being and abating out of the Contribution Money so much as was paid for Annuities since fallen, there rests an Incombrance of 166917 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.*

And also with 2093 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* *per annum*, to such of the Contributors of 21235 *lib.* 4 *s.* for Annuities for three Lives as are now in being, and abating out of this Contribution, so much as was paid for Annuities of 30 *lib.* since fallen, there rests an Incombrance of 10935 *l.* 4 *s.*

The ix *d.* *per Barrel* Excise granted for 16 Years, from the 17th of May 1697, is charg'd with the Payment of 140000 *lib.* *per Annum*, upon Tickets commonly called the Million Lottery Tickets, for the Residue of a Term which expires at Michal. 1710. And the said Annuity being valued for the four Years and half yet to come, at a Rebate of 6 *per Cent*, *per Annum*, Compound Interest is worth 538185 *l.*

The 28 *d.* *per Bushel* on Salt, and the Additional Stamp Duties are granted in Perpetuity, and charged with the Payment of 160000 *lib.* *per Annum*, to the Traders to India, for two Millions advanced to the Publick, and is redeemable by Parliament upon paying the said 2000000.

The 2700 *lib.* a Week payable out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise, is charg'd with 39855 *lib.* 16 *s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Annum*, for Bankers and others, who lent 1328526 *lib.* to King Charles II, redeemable by Parliament upon Payment of a Moiety of the said Principal, which is 664263.

And with 104745 *lib.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Annum*, for 1569664 *lib.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* contributed for Annuities for 99 Years from Lady day 1704, 1569664 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*

And also 46000 *lib.* *per Annum*, to the Contributors of 690000 *lib.* for Annuities for 99 Years from Christmas 1705, 690000.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ Subsidy from 8 March 1706, and the 9 *d.* *per Barrel* Excise (at present applicable to the Payment of the Million Lottery Tickets) with an Additional Supply till those Funds come in, are charged

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ed with 184242 *lib.* 13 *s.* per Annum to the Contri-
butors of 2855761 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d.* for Annuities for 99
Years from Lady-day, 1706, 11470451 *l.* 11 *s.*

Total, 17762842 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Memorand. That nothing is inserted in this Ac-
count as a Debt on any Land Tax, or Mault Duty,
which are Annual Grants, except where any of them
have proved Deficient.

Memorand. There is a Claim made by the Assignee
of the Earl of Kinnoul of 17250 *lib.* out of the
 $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ per Cent, on Account of Arrears on an Annu-
ity of 1000 *lib.* incurr'd before Her Majesties Acces-
sion to the Crown.

*A State of the Publick Revenue of Scotland, as it was
at the time that the Articles of Union were agreed on,
and might amount to.*

The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 *sh.* Scotch, and
now Farm'd for 33500 *lib.* Sterling, and if exacted
in the same Manner as in England, may amount to
50000 *l.*

The Customs have been Lett at 34000 *lib.* and
are now in time of War Lett for 28500 *lib.* with a
Condition in the Lease, That, upon a Peace, the
Lords of the Treasury may Lett a new Lease, and
may amount to 50000 *l.*

The Crown Rents about 5500 *l.*

The Casualty of Superiorities and Compositi-
ons at the Exchequer *communibus annis* about 3000.

The Post-Office Farm'd at 1194 *lib.* but if col-
lected, may amount to 2000.

The Impositions for Coynage 1500.

Land Tax is now 36000 Pounds, and to make it
equal with the *iiii* per Pound in England, 'tis propo-
sed to be 48000.

Total 160000.

The Debts due to the Army, Civil List, and other
Charges of the Government, about 160000 *l.*

An Account of the Neat Annual Produce of the Customs in England, from a Medium of 3 Years ended at Michaelmas 1705, with the respective Times or Terms, for which they have Continuance; and the Uses for which they are severally appropriated or applied, viz.

For the Civil Government.

Neat Money per Annum.

Customs and Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage granted 1 *Annæ*, during her Majesties Life, 253514.

Several Branches not appropriated to the Payment of Debts, viz.

25 per Cent Additional Duty on French Goods, for the Remainder of a Term of 21 Years from 28 February 1696, is applied towards the Services of the War, 10794*l*.

Coynage Duties continues to the first of June 1708, and is appropriated to the Uses of the Mint, 7350.

Per Cent in Specie from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands is perpetual, and applied pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons towards the Support of those Islands, subject also to an Annuity of 1000*lib. per Annum*, To the Heirs and Assigns of the Earl of Kinnoul, 6459.

Plantation Duties upon particular Commodities, carried from one Plantation to another, 25 *Carolæ* II. made perpetual not appropriated to any particular use, 875*l*.

Total 25480*l*.

These undermentioned are appropriated for Payment of Debts, till the first of August 1710. Tho' the said Debts Charg'd thereon, will by Computation be paid off sooner.

The Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage granted 12 *Car. II.* 292139.

Impositions on Wines and Vinegar granted 1 *Jac. II.* 113918.

Impositions on Tobacco *Ditto* 100338.

Impositions on East-India Goods *Ditto* 150899.

Ad-

Additional Impositions on several Goods and Merchandizes 4 *Wil.* 38548 *l.*

Several Impositions and Duties on Whale-Fins and *Scottish* Linnen, 5 *Wil.* 106219 *l.*

Total 706471 *l.*

Other appropriated Branches.

15 per Cent. on Muslins, &c. Granted by several former Acts, were by an Act 3 *Annæ*, continued to 24 *June*, 1710. And by that Act doubled, and several New Duties thereby Granted from *Feb.* 1704. to the said *June* 1710. And made a Fund for Borrowing L. 700000 at an Interest of 6 per Cent. per Annum. And so much of the said Duties as is under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs was estimated in Parliament, to amount to about 116475 *l.* per Annum.

Additional Tonnage and Poundage, 3 *Annæ*, for 4 Years, from 8 *March* 1704. are appropriated for Re-payment of Loans not exceeding 636957 *l.* 4 *s.* 0 *d.* with Interest after the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum. And by an Act 4 *Annæ*, continued towards Payment of Annuities, till 30 *Septemb.* 1710. By the nearest Computation that can be made, will produce at least 160000 *l.*

Tonnage and Poundage, Granted 2 Annæ,

For 3 Years, from 18th *March*, 1703. And thereby made a Fund of Credit for 300000 *l.* at an Interest after the Rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum afterwards, 4 *Annæ*, Continued for 98 Years, from 8th of *March*, 1706. Together with IX *d.* per Barrel Excise, appropriated towards Payment of 184242 *l.* 14 *s.* per Annum in Annuities, a Medium of the Produce thereof in the Three Years ended at *Michaelmas* 1705, is,

Neat Money per Annum,

Totals for the Civil Government, 253514 *l.*

Unappropriated, 25480 *l.*

Appropriated for Debts to 24 *June* 1710, 116745 *l.*

For other Debts till 1 *Aug.* 1710, 706471 *l.*

For ditto, till 30 *Septemb.* 1710, 160000 *l.*

For 98 Years from 8 *March* 1706, 79619 *l.*

Total per Annum, 1341559 *l.*

Duties

Duties on Coals, Culm and Cynders, by an Act 1 *Anna*, Continued from 14 *May*, 1703. to 15 *May*, 1708. And thereby charg'd with 500000 *l.* and Interest, by another Act 4 *Anna*, Continued to 30 *Septemb.* 1710. and appropriated towards Payment of Annuities; those Duties are collected at the *Custom-House*, and by a *Medium* of Three Years ended at *Michaelmas* 1705. are *per ann.* about 110958 *l.*

An Account of the Proportions which the present Customs of Scotland do bear to the several Branches of that Revenue in England, exclusive of the Encrease that may arise by the higher Duties, or greater Importations after the Union.

English Customs, 1341559 *l.*

Scotch Customs, 30000 *l.*

For the Civil Government, 253514 *l.*

Scots Proportion, 5699 *l.*

Unappropriated as to any Debts, 25480 *l.*

Proportion, 570 *l.*

Appropriated for Debts	}	116475	2605	}	23761		
till 24 June, 1710.							
Till 1 August, 1710.		706471	15798				
Till 30 Septemb. 1710.		160000	3578				
For 98 Years from	}	79619	1700				
8 March, 1706.							

Tot. *English* 1341559 *l.*

Tot. *Scots* 30000 *l.*

An Account of the Neat Annual Produce of the Excise on Beer and Ale in England, from a Medium of Three Years, ending at Michaelmas, 1705. With the respective Times or Terms for which the several Branches thereof have Continuance, and the Uses to which they are severally appropriated or applied, viz.

2 *s.* and 6 *d.* *per* Barrel on Beer, Ale, &c. 15 *d.* whereof is to continue during Her Majesty's Life, and the other 15 *d.* is Hereditary; these during Her Majesty's Life are appropriated towards Defraying the Charge of the Civil Government, after a Deduction of 3700 *l.* a Week appropriated thereout, for Payment of Annuities, and by a *Medium* of Three Years

Years ended at Michaelmas, 1705. The Neat Produce into the Exchequer over and above the said 3700 l. a Week, will be 269837 l.

For Annuities and other Publick Debts.

3700 l. a Week to be taken out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise during Her Majesty's Life, and afterwards out of the Hereditary Part for Ever, is appropriated for Payment of

L. 39855. 16 s. *per Annum* to Bankers and others for Interest, after the Rate of 3. *per Cent.* for 1328526 l. Lent to King Charles II. Redeemable on Payment of a Moiety of the said Principal, being 664263 l. and for Payment of

L. 104742. 10 s. 6 d. *per Annum*, from 99 Years from Lady-Day, 1704. for 1569664 l. 18 s. 6 d. contributed for Annuities.

190598: 6: 7: and the rest for Charges in Paying the said Annuities. In all, 192400 l.

IX d. *per Barrel* Excise, Granted 4 W. for 99 Years from 25 January 1692. is charg'd with 124866 l. *per an.* for Annuities, for which there was contributed 1492379 l. 7 s. and with 7567 l. *per annum* for 108100 l. advanced for Annuities on the Advantage of the Survivorship, by a Medium of the Neat Produce into the Exchequer in the said Three Years, is 150106 l.

Another IX d. *per Barel* 5 W. made Perpetual, is appropriated as follows, viz.

Five Sevenths thereof for Payment of 100000 l. *per an.* to the Bank of England, for 1200000 l. advanced by them, which is Redeemable on Paying the Principal Sum, as in the said Act is mentioned. And,

Two Sevenths with 15336 l. 13 s. *per an.* for 176744 l. 1 s. 9 d. contributed for Annuities, which were at first purchased for single Lives, and afterwards turn'd into Estates certain for 89 Years from 25 Jan. 1702.

And also with 20030 l. 1 s. *per an.* for 170917 l. 2 s. 3 d. advanced for Annuity for two Lives.

And also with 2093 l. 10 s. 4 d. *per annum*, for 21235 l. 4 s. Contributed for Annuities, for Three Lives,

Lives, the Produce of the IX *d.* by a *Medium* of the said Three Years, is 150094 *l.*

And one other IX *d.* *per* Barrel for 16 Years from 17th of *May*, continued 4 *Annæ*, from 17th of *May*, 1713. for 95 Years, is appropriated for Paying 140000 *l.* *per an.* on Million-Lottery-Tickets, for the Remainder of a Term of 16 Years, which will end at *Michaelmas* 1710. and afterwards towards paying Annuities amounting to 184242 *l.* 14 *s.* *per annum*, purchas'd for 99 Years, from *Lady-Day* 1706. The Neat Produce of this IX *d.* (which contains some Additional Duties on Brandy, &c. not Granted by the two former Acts) from a *Medium* of the said Three Years, is 159898 *l.*

Low-Wines and Spirits of the First Extraction, continued by an Act 4 *A.* from 25th of *March*, 1706. to 24th *June*, 1710. are appropriated towards Repayment of 700000 *l.* authorized to be Borrowed as well upon Credit of these Duties, as upon an Additional Duty of 15 *l.* *per Cent.* on Muslins, &c. The Neat Produce hereof, by a like *Medium*, is 25267 *l.*

Total 677765 *l.*

Out of which is to be Deducted so much as by the foregoing Neat Produce will be more than sufficient to pay the above-mention'd Annuities, *viz.*

A Superplus of the IX *d.* *per* Barrel, for the Remainder of 99 Years, from 25th *Jan.* 1692, 17673 *l.*

A Superplus of the IX *d.* *per* Barrel for the Bank and others, 12634 *l.*

A Superplus of the Lottery, IX *d.* continued for Annuities, with the $\frac{1}{3}$ *d.* Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, 55274 *l.* 6*s.*

All which are Unappropriated, and amount to 85581 *l.* 6 *d.*

And then the Total of the several Branches of Excise Appropriated for Payment of Debts, is 192183 *l.* 14 *s.* *per Annum.*

An Account of the Proportions which the present Excise upon Liquors in Scotland, doth bear to the several Branches of that Revenue in England, exclusive of the Encrease that may arise by the higher Duties, or greater Consumption after the Union.

English Excise, per Annum, 947602 l.

Scots Excise, per Annum, 33500 l.

For the Civil Government 269837 l.

Proportion, 9539 l.

Superpluses Unappropriated, 85581 l. 6 s.

Proportion, 3025 l.

Appropriated for Debts.

L. 3700 a Week for Payment of Annuities for 99 Years, and in Perpetuity redeemable by Parliament,	192400	6802	
IX d. per Barrel for the Remainder of 99 Years from 25 Jan. 1692.	132433	4682	
IX d. per Barrel for the Bank, &c.	137460	4860	20936
IX d. per Barrel for Payment of Lottery-Tickets, and afterwards for Annuities,	104623	3699	
Low-Winestill 24 Jun. 1710.	25267	893	
Total English,	947602 l.	Total Scots,	33500 l.

An Account of the Value of the Annual Sums contributed out of the Customs of Scotland, (according to the present Produce thereof) towards the anticipated Funds of the Customs of England, viz.

L. 2605 per Annum, from the 25th of March, 1707. until the 24th of June, 1710. estimated in present Money, 7577 l.

L. 15798 per Annum, from the 25th of March, 1707. to the 1st of August, 1710. estimated at 47506 l.

L. 3578 per Annum, from the 25th of March, 1707. to the 30th of September, 1710. estimated at 11251 l.

L. 1780

L. 1780 *per Annum* from the 25th of March, 1707. for 98 Years, commencing the 28th of March 1708. at the Rate of 15 Years and 3 Months Purchase, comes to 7145 l.

Total 23479 l.

A Computation of the Value of the Annual Sums contributed out of the Scotch Excise (estimated at 33500 Lib. per Annum) towards the anticipated Excise Funds in England, viz.

6802 Lib. *per Annum*, out of the Excise in Scotland, towards Payment of Annuities for 99 Years, which are charg'd on the 3700 lib, a Week arising out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise in England, at 15 Years 3 Month Purchase, comes to 103730 l. 10 s.

4682 Lib *per Annum*, contributed out of the Excise in Scotland, towards Payment of Annuities, amounting to 132433 lib. *per Annum* charg'd on ix d. *per* Barrel Excise in England, whereof 124866 lib. *per Annum* is for the Remainder of a Term of 99 Years, commencing 25 January 1692, and 7567. lib. *per Annum*, for Lives, with the Advantage of Survivorship; so that 3415 lib of the 4682 lib. *per Annum*, will be for the Remainder of the said Term of 99 Years, and 267 lib. thereof for Lives, with the Advantage of Survivorship; and so much thereof as is for the Remainder of a Term of 99 Years, being Rated at 15 Years and 3 Months Purchase, comes to 67328 lib. 15 s. and the Remainder being deem'd of equal Value with a Term of 30 Years, comes to 3674 lib. in the Whole, 71003 l. 15 s.

4860 Lib. *per Annum*, contributed out of the Excise in Scotland, towards Payment of 137460 l. *per Annum*, charg'd on another 9 d. *per* Barrel Excise in England, part in Perpetuity, part for 99 Years, part for 3 Lives, and part for 2 Lives, whereof 3536 lib. of the said 4860 lib. *per Annum* will be in Perpetuity, 542 lib. for 99 Years, 74 lib. for 3 Lives, and 708 lib. for 2 Lives, so much as is in Perpetuity and for 99 Years being rated at 15 Years and 3 Months Purchase, so much as is for 3 Lives at 12 Years Purchase,

chafe, and so much as is for 2 Lives at 11 Years Purchase, amount in the whole at those Rates to 70865 *l.* 10 *s.*

3699 *Lib. per Annum* contributed out of the Excise in Scotland, for Payment of Annuities charged on another *ix d. per Barrel* Excise in England for 99 Years, at 15 Years and three Months Purchase comes to 56409 *l.* 15 *s.*

893 *lib per Annum* contributed out of the Excise in Scotland for 3 Years and three Months Commencing 25 March 1707, applicable as the Duty on Low Wines in England for that time, is computed to be worth 2597 *l.*

Total 304606 *l.* 10 *s.*

If the Customs of Scotland, now let at 30000 Lib. per Annum according to the Stating of the Equivalent, do's contribute Annually, viz.

Towards Payment of the Debts of England 23761 *l.*
Civil List 5669 *l.* The General Expence or Charge of the Nation 570 *l.*

Total 30000 *l.*

Every 1000 lib. Encrease on the said Customs will contribute to the aforesaid Services, viz.

Towards Payment of the Debts of England, 793 *l.*
Civil List 189 *l.* The General Expence or Charge of the Nation 19 *l.*

Total 1000 *l.*

If the Excise of Scotland now let at 33500 lib. per Annum, according to the stating of the Equivalent, do's contribute Annually, viz.

Towards Payment of the Debts of England, 20936 *l.*
Civil List 9549 *l.* The General Expence or Charge of the Nation 3025 *l.*

Total 33500 *l.*

Every 1000 lib. Encrease on the said Excise will contribute to the aforesaid Services, viz.

Towards Payment of the Debts of England, 625 l.
Civil List 285 l. The General Expence or Charge of the Nation 90 l.

Total 1000 l.

In pursuance of the Order of the Lords Commissioners of both Kingdoms, on the 22d of July for Signing the Books of Journals, the same were accordingly Sign'd the 25th Day of July 1706. By us,

David Nairne.

Geo. Dodington.

The following Expedition being perform'd without the Bounds of Europe, may however merit Room in this Place.

CAROLINA.

A full and particular Account of an Invasion made by the French and Spaniards upon South Carolina, with the Disappointment and Disgrace they met with in it, contain'd in a Letter from Charles Town, in Carolina, September 12 1706.

' Saturday. August 24. One Captain Stooles, a New York Privateer, came in the Afternoon to an Anchor before this Place, from whence he was lately sail'd to cruize off of St. Augustino, and reported, That he had met with Six Vessels coming out of that Harbour, which, as we have been informed since, were fitted out of the Havana, except a Galliot fitted out at St. Augustino, in order to attack this Town. They chased the New York Privateer, and one of them mounted with Six Guns and Four Pattereroes, commanded by one Lewis Pasqueran, engaged Captain Stooles, and after having lost only one Man and two or three wounded, was

Adventures in Carolina.

'brought upon the Careen towards the Evening.
 'The Privateer had scarce made an End of this Re-
 'port, when we saw four Smoaks at *Sullivan's Island*,
 'the usual Signal that Ships are in sight, wheupon
 'Captain *Cock* was immediately ordered thither to
 'observe what they were. In the Night he came
 'back and reported that five of the Ships aforesaid
 'were to the Southward close by the Shoar, upon
 'which the Alarm was fired for the Country People
 'to come down to the Town. The 25th in the
 'Morning the Pilot was again sent to the Island a-
 'foresaid, and observed the Enemies in the same
 'Station, and that they were sending some small
 'Craft upon the South Bar to sound it. The 26th
 'the Pilot was again sent to the Island, from whence
 'he observed the Ships in the same Place, but dis-
 'covered two large Periangers full of Men, coming
 'round *Comming's Point*, which were afterwards ob-
 'served to go into the Sound between *Folly Island* and
 '*James Island*. The 27th in the Morning, to the
 'Surprize of our ignorant Pilots and all the People,
 'who thought it impossible, all the Ships came in by
 'the South Bar, and came to an Anchor towards the
 'Evening; but the Weather proving uncertain,
 'they drew within *Sullivan's Island*, about five Miles
 'distant from hence, and we did not then question,
 'but they would come the next Day before this
 'Place. The 28th about Noon they sent a Flag of
 'Truce and a Trumpet, whereupon Sir *Nathaniel*
 '*Johnson* our Governour, sent a Galley to know
 'what they would have; the Officer answered; He
 'wanted to speak with the Governour; so his Pari-
 'anger and our Galley were brought to the Wrack
 'belonging to Captain *Heals*. There Mr. *Lombay*
 'was left as an Hostage in their Parianger, and the
 'Officer was conducted ashore to the Governour,
 'and he told his Honour; that he came in the Name
 'of the King of *France* his Master, to summon him
 'to surrender the Town and Country, and give him
 'but an Hour to consider of it: The Governour
 'answered, He wanted not half a Minute, for he
 'knew his Duty, and that the Queen of *Great-Britain*
 'having trusted him with the Government of this
 'Place, he would defend it to the last Extremity.
 'The

" The Officer offered to speak something more, but
 " the Governour interrupted him, and would not
 " give him leave to speak, commanding him to be
 " gone. He was conducted back to his *Parianger*,
 " and the Hostages being exchange'd he went back to
 " his Ships. He told us, that their Admiral was na-
 " med *Monfieur le Fevre*. The 29th they landed in
 " the Morning at Mr. *Barkesdales*, about 160 Men,
 " and ranged there among the Plantations, burning
 " some Houses, and plundering as far as Colonel
 " *Deardsley's* Creek, where they burn'd upon the Plan-
 " tation, the Store-House, Captain *Saltus's* Ship, and
 " a new Ship upon the Stocks. The Governour
 " seeing the Smoaks upon the Neck, ordered 100
 " Men in one of the Gallies to go over; but the En-
 " emy observing our Motions, fir'd a Gun to call
 " back their Men, and some of them being seen to
 " go back to their Ships, which we took to be all they
 " had landed, our Men were ordered to return. They
 " landed at the same time upon *James's* Island about
 " 40 Men, who were seen to go to one *King's* Planta-
 " tion, where they burn'd the House after they had
 " plunder'd it. The Governour ordered immediate-
 " ly Captain *Jonathan Drake* in one of the Gallies
 " with 60 Men, and 20 *Indians*, to go over, but the
 " Enemy recalled their Men, so that Captain *Drake*
 " could not come up with them; but his *Idians* run-
 " ning better than the Whites, hastened towards them,
 " and fired several Shot at them, while in great dis-
 " order they run to their *Periangers* and put from the
 " Shore out of the Reach of our Shot. Captain
 " *Drake* continued there till Night, that he might not
 " be descryed in his Return, and about 10 of the
 " Clock he came ashore, and gave the Governour an
 " Account of that Action. About Midnight his
 " Honour receiv'd Advice from the Neck, where
 " Mr. *Barkdale* lives, that the Enemies were still plu-
 " ndering upon Colonel *Deardsley's* Creek; whereupon
 " Colonel *Rbot* was ordered to send thither 100 Men
 " in one of the Gallies, and some other small Craft.
 " Captain *Cantey* and Captain *Penwick* with their Com-
 " panies, were commanded for that Service; and a-
 " bout two in the Morning they put from Town,
 " and coming at *Absaw* at break of Day, they march-

ed to Colonel *Dearsley's* Creek, and at Eight (the 30th) they met the Enemy at *Hattman's* Plantation on the other side. They exchanged two or three Volleys, kill'd 6 or 7, wounded several, put the rest to Flight, and took 33 Prisoners, one of them a Lieutenant, who commanded the Party, whom they brought ashore. We lost on our side but one Man. A Party of our *Indians* pursued the Enemy, and kill'd and took several of them. Some got to Mr. *Barksdale's*, and with small Canoes saved themselves on board their Ships, leaving their Arms behind them. Many came and surrender'd, so that before Night we had 58 Prisoners, and it was computed we had kill'd between 30 and 40.

Now I must tell you, that at the sight of the Enemy's coming in at the South-Bar, we were in great Consternation, and expected they would have been the same Tide before the Town, but the sight of our Fortifications brought them to an Anchor. We had them in the Harbour a Ship from *Biddeford*, able to carry 16 Guns, Captain *Spread's* Ship 16 Guns, the *Mermaid* Gally 12 Guns, the *New York* Privateer Sloop 10 Guns, Captain *Kembee's* Ships and Captain *Saltus's* Sloop but no Guns: All these Ships and Sloops were unrigg'd; but finding the Enemy stood still within the Island, the Governor call'd a Council of War of the Captains of the Ships, wherein it was resolved to fit them out with all Expedition, and that Captain *Kembee's* Ship should be fitted into a Fire-Ship. This was done with so much Diligence, that on Friday the 30th of *August*, the Ships with their Guns, &c. were in a Readiness, and the 31st in the Morning they all set Sail, the Wind at N. E. But the Enemy, seeing our Motions, and being favour'd by the Wind and a High-Tide, got over the South-Bar, and went clear away, so that our Ships came back again without any Action.

Nothing Remarkable happen'd *September* the 1st, but the next Day in the Morning the Governor receiv'd a Letter from Mr. *Motte*, informing him, That he had seen a Ship at Anchor in *Sewer-Bay*, which he supposed to be the same the Enemies miss'd, Commanded by *Lewis Pasquereau*: Whereupon

' upon the *New York Privateer* and Captain *Saltus's*
 ' Sloop, were speedily Mann'd out with 160 stout
 ' young Fellows, and sail'd over the Bar for *Sewee-*
 ' Bay. The 3d we took two Prisoners more of the
 ' Stragglers upon the Neck; and about Ten a
 ' Clock at Night, Mr. *Motte*, Captain *Fennick*, and
 ' Mr. *Barkdale* came to Town, and brought with
 ' them Captain *Lewis Pasquereau*, Commander of the
 ' Ship that lay at *Sewee-Bay*. They informed the
 ' Governor, That at *Allen's Plantation* at *Sewee*, the
 ' Enemy had landed about 90 Men, who, upon their
 ' Landing, were attack'd by 40 Planters, upon the
 ' Neck, with 18 *Indians*, who kill'd 7 or 8, and
 ' took 56 Prisoners, put the rest to flight, and inter-
 ' cepted their Boat, which made us hope that all
 ' the rest would be kill'd by the *Indians*, or oblig'd
 ' to surrender. The 4th, the Prisoners aforesaid
 ' were brought to Town; and about Twelve at
 ' Night Mr. *Barnwel* came from on board the Sloops
 ' at *Sewee*, to inform the Governor, That the *French*
 ' Ship commanded by Captain *Pasquereau*, was taken
 ' the Night before without a Shot fir'd on either side.
 ' The 5th the Sloops returned with 9 Prisoners and
 ' their Prize called the *Brillante*. The Ships the
 ' Enemy had with them are as follow: The *Sun*,
 ' their Admiralty, of 22 Guns, Captain *le Fevre* Com-
 ' mander; another of 8 Guns, commanded by Mon-
 ' sieur *Sorbay*; another of 8 Guns, by Monsieur
 ' *la Pierriere*; and the *Brillante* of 6 Guns, Captain
 ' *Lewis Pasquereau* Commander. These Ships were
 ' fitted at the *Havana*, but their Commissions are
 ' Dated from *Paris*. The Galliot that was fitted out
 ' at *St. Augustino* had 150 Men on board, and the
 ' Prisoners report, that they had 800 Men on board;
 ' of whom we have kill'd, drowned or taken 300;
 ' amongst the latter are 10 Officers, viz. their Gene-
 ' ral at Land call'd *Darboisset*, his Lieutenant Mon-
 ' sieur *Pardon*; Messieurs *la Pierriere*, *Sorbay* and
 ' *Pasquereau*, Sea-Captains; 4 Lieutenants, and the
 ' Master of one of the Ships, whose Names I do not
 ' know. The Governor has employ'd me to Nego-
 ' tiate with them about their Return to their Home,
 ' and order'd me to represent to them, That con-
 ' sidering they came here to Invade the Country,

'had done us some Damage, and put us to Charge;
'and that the *French* had no Prisoners of ours, and
'no Chartel being settled between this Place and
'the Enemy, that he expected from them 14000
'Pieces of Eight. They took it very hard, but at
'last offer'd 10000; which I believe will be ac-
'cepted, provided they will be at the Charges of
'Transporting themselves, and leave good Hostages
'for the Payment of the Money. I hope the
'Assembly which is to meet to Morrow being the
'13th, will manage them, so that we may have some
'Money from them to defray our Expences and
'Trouble. They were very much surpriz'd at the
'sight of our Fortifications, because the *Spaniards* had
'told them we had none, and that they had nothing
'to do but come and Burn and Plunder, for we
'wou'd run away And indeed we had no Fortifi-
'cations till Sir *Nathanael Johnson* put us upon Forti-
'fying this Place some time ago; and next to God,
'it is to that useful Precaution that we owe our Pre-
'servation; for the Enemies were confident to use
'us, as they have lately used *Nevis*, &c.

The Managers of the Loan made last Winter to
the Emperor, upon the Lands in *Silesia*, to enable
Prince *Eugene* to carry on the War with Vigour in
Italy, receiv'd in *August* the following Letter of
Thanks from His Highness, to this Effect:

Prin-
Eugene's
Letter to
the Ma-
nagers of
the Loan.

Gentlemen, Reggio, Aug. 13. (N. S.)
'Since I came to this Place, I receiv'd Bills for the
'last 50000 l. I give you my hearty Thanks
'for Your great Care in Remitting the several
'Sums so punctually as You have done. The
'Lending of this Money, was a great Service to
'the Common Cause: And it shall be my Care to
'apply it to the best Advantage, &c.

Prince EUGENE of Savoy.

I am not fully satisfy'd whether the following
Speech was actually spoken in Parliament, at least
at full length; however, I have adventur'd to insert
it here.

My

My Lord Chancellor,

‘When I consider the Affair of an Union betwixt the Two Nations, as it is express’d in the several Articles thereof, and now the Subject of our Deliberation at this time; I find my Mind crowded with variety of melancholy Thoughts, and I think it my Duty to disburden my self of some of them, by laying them before, and exposing them to the serious Consideration of this Honourable House.

Lord Bel.
Haven's
Speech.
Nov. 2,

‘I think I see a *Free and Independent Kingdom* delivering up That, which all the World hath been fighting for since the days of Nimrod; yea, that for which most of all the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Principalities and Dukedoms of Europe, are at this very time engaged in the most Bloody and Cruel Wars that ever were, to wit, a Power to manage their own Affairs by themselves, without the Assistance and Counsel of any other.

‘I think I see a *National Church*, founded upon a Rock, secured by a *Claim of Right*, hedged and fenced about by the strictest and pointedst Legal Sanction that Sovereignty could contrive, voluntarily descending into a Plain, upon an equal level with *Jews, Papists, Socinians, Arminians, Anabaptists*, and other Sectaries, &c.

‘I think I see the *Noble and Honourable Peerage of Scotland*, whose Valant Predecessors led Armies against their Enemies upon their own proper Charges and Expences, now divested of their Followers and Vassalages, and put upon such an equal Foot with their Vassals, that I think I see a petty *English Exciseman* receive more Homage and Respect, than what was paid formerly to their *quondam Mackallamers*.

‘I think I see the *present Peers of Scotland*, whose Noble Ancestors conquer’d Provinces. over-run Countries, reduc’d and subjected Towns and fortify’d Places, exacted Tribute through the greatest part of *England*, now walking in the Court of Requests like so many *English Attorneys*, laying aside their Walking-Swords when in Company with the *English Peers*, lest their Self-defence should be found Murder.

‘I think

' I think I see *the Honourable Estate of Barons*, the
' bold Asserters of the Nations Rights and Liberties
' in the worst of Times, now setting a Watch upon
' their Lips, and a Guard upon their Tongues, lest
' they be found guilty of *Scandalum Magnatum*.

' I think I see *the Royal State of Boroughs* walk-
' ing their desolate Streets, hanging down their
' Heads under Disappointments, worm'd out of all
' the Branches of their old Trade, uncertain what
' hand to turn to, necessitate to become 'Prentices to
' their unkind Neighbours; and yet after all, finding
' their Trade so fortified by Companies, and secured
' by Prescriptions, that they despair of any Success
' therein.

' I think I see *our Learned Judges* laying aside
' their Practiques and Decisions, studying the Com-
' mon Law of *England*, gravell'd with Certioraries,
' *Nisi prius's*, Writs of Error, Verdicts *indovar*, *Eso-*
' *atione firme*, Injunctions, Demurs, &c. and frighted
' with Appeals and Avocations, because of the New
' Regulations and Rectifications they may meet
' with.

' I think I see *the Valiant and Gallant Soldiery* either
' sent to learn the Plantation-Trade abroad; or at
' home petitioning for a small Subsistence, as the Re-
' ward of their Honourable Exploits, while their old
' Corps are broken, the common Soldiers left to beg,
' and the youngest *English* Corps kept standing.

' I think I see *the Honest Industrious Tradesman* loaded
' with New Taxes and Impositions, disappointed of
' the Equivalents, drinking Water in place of Ale,
' eating his saltless Potrage, petitioning for Encou-
' ragement to his Manufacturies, and answer'd by
' counter-Petitions.

' In short, I think I see *the Laborious Ploughman*,
' with his Corn spoiling upon his hands, for want of
' Sale, cursing the Day of his Birth, dreading the
' Expence of his Burial, and uncertain whether to
' marry or do worse.

' I think I see the incurable Difficulties of the
' *Landed-Men*, fetter'd under the Golden-Chain of
' Equivalents, their pretty Daughters petitioning
' for want of Husbands, and their Sons for want of
' Employments,

' I think

' I think I see our *Mariners* delivering up their
' Ships to their *Dutch Partners*; and what through
' Presses and Necessity, earning their Bread as Un-
' derlings in the *Royal English Navy*.

' But above all, *My Lord*, I think I see our *Ancient*
' Mother *CALEDONIA*, like *Cæsar*, sitting in
' the midst of our Senate, rufully looking round about
' her, covering her self with her *Royal Garments*,
' attending the Fatal Blow, and breathing out her
' Last with an *Et tu quoque mi fili*.

' Are not these, *My Lord*, very afflicting Thoughts?
' And yet they are but the least part suggested to me
' by these dishonourable Articles. Should not the Con-
' sideration of these Things vivifie these *dry Bones* of
' ours? Should not the Memory of our Noble Pre-
' decessors *Valour and Constancy* rouze up our drooping
' Spirits? Are our Noble Predecessors Souls got so
' far into the *English Cabbage Stock and Colliflowers*,
' that we should shew the least Inclination that way?
' Are our Eyes so Blinded? Are our Ears so
' Deafned? Are our Hearts so Hardned? Are our
' Tongues so Faltered? Are our Hands so Fet-
' tered, that in this our Day, I say, *My Lord*, *That in*
' *this our day, we should not mind the things that concern*
' *the very Being and Well-being of our Ancient Kingdom,*
' *before the day be hid from our Eyes?*

' No, *My Lord*, *GOD forbid*; *Man's Extremity, is*
' *GOD's Opportunity*: He is a present Help in time of
' need, and a Deliverer, and that right early. Some
' unforeseen Providence will fall out, that may cast
' the Balance; some *Joseph* or other will say, *Why do*
' *ye strive together, since you are Brethren?* None can de-
' stroy *Scotland*, save *Scotland* it self; hold your Hands
' from the Pen, you are secure. Some *Judaor* other
' will say, *Let not our Hands be upon the Lad, he is our*
' *Brother*. There will be a *JEHOVAH FIREH*,
' and some *Ram* will be caught in the Thicket, when the
' bloody Knife is at our Mother's Throat. Let us
' up then, *My Lord*, and let our Noble Patriots be-
' have themselves like Men, and we know not how
' soon a Blessing may come.

' *My Lord*, I wish from my Heart, that this my
' Vision prove not as true, as my Reasons for it are
' probable: I design not at this time to enter into
' the

the Merits of any one particular Article; I intend this Discourse, as an Introduction to what I may afterwards say upon the whole Debate, as it falls in before this Honourable House; and therefore, in the farther Prosecution of what I have to say, I shall insist upon few Particulars, very necessary to be understood, before we enter unto the Detail of so important a Matter.

I shall therefore, in the *first Place*, endeavour to encourage a free and full Deliberation, without Animosities and Heats: In the *next Place*, I shall endeavour to make an Enquiry into the Nature and Source of the Unnatural and Dangerous Divisions that are now on foot within this Isle, with some Motives shewing, that it is our Interest to lay them aside at this time: Then I shall enquire into the Reasons, which have induced the two Nations to enter into a Treaty of Union at this time, with some Considerations and Meditations, with Relation to the Behaviour of the Lords Commissioners of the two Kingdoms, in the Management of this great Concern. And lastly, I shall propose a Method, by which we shall most distinctly, and without Confusion, go through the several Articles of this Treaty, without unnecessary Repetitions or loss of time. And all this with all Defeference, and under the Correction of this Honourable House.

My Lord Chancellor, the greatest Honour that was done unto a *Roman*, was to allow him the Glory of a Triumph; the greatest and most dishonourable Punishment, was that of *Paricide*: He that was guilty of *Paricide*, was beaten with Rods upon his naked Body, till the Blood gush'd out of all the Veins of his Body; then he was sow'd up in a Leathern Sack, call'd a *Culeus*, with a Cock, a Viper, and an Ape, and thrown headlong into the Sea.

My Lord, *Patricide* is a greater Crime than *Paricide*, all the World over.

In a Triumph, *my Lord*, when the Conqueror was riding in his Triumphal Chariot, crowned with Lawrels, adorned with Trophies, and applauded with Huzza's, there was a *Monitor* appointed

ed to stand behind him, to warn him, not to be high-minded, not puffed up with overweening Thoughts of himself; and to his Chariot were tied a Whip and a Bell, to mind him, That for all his Glory and Grandeur, he was accountable to the People for his Administration, and would be punished as other Men, if found Guilty.

‘The greatest Honour amongst us, *my Lord*, is to represent the Sovereign’s Sacred Person in Parliament; and in one particular it appears to be greater than that of a Triumph; because the whole Legislative Power seems to be wholly entrusted with him: If he give the Royal Assent to an Act of the Estates, it becomes a Law obligatory upon the Subject, tho’ contrary or without any Instructions from the Sovereign: If he refuse the Royal Assent to a Vote in Parliament, it cannot be a Law, tho’ he has the Sovereign’s particular and positive Instructions for it.

‘His Grace the Duke of *Queensbury*, who now represents Her Majesty in this Session of Parliament, hath had the Honour of that great Trust, as often, if not more than any *Scotch-Man* ever had: He hath been the Favourite of two Successive Sovereigns; and I cannot but commend his Constancy and Perseverance, that notwithstanding his former Difficulties and unsuccessful Attempts, and maugre some other Specialities not yet determined, that his Grace has yet had the Resolution to undertake the most unpopular Measures last. If his Grace succeed in this Affair of an Union, and that it prove for the Happiness and Welfare of the Nation, then he justly merits to have a Statue of Gold erected for himself; but if it shall tend to the intire Destruction and Abolition of our Nation; and that we the Nations Trustees shall go into it; then I must say, That a Whip and a Bell, a Cock, and a Viper, and an Ape, are but too small Punishments for any such bold unnatural Undertaking and Complaisance.

‘That I may pave a Way, *my Lord*, to a full, calm, and free Reasoning upon this Affair, which is of the last Consequence unto this Nation; I shall mind this Honourable House, that we are the Successors

'cessors of our Noble Predecessors, who founded our
 'Monarchy, framed our Laws, amended, altered,
 'and corrected them from time to time, as the Af-
 'fairs and Circumstances of the Nation did require,
 'without the Assistance or Advice of any Foreign
 'Power or Potentate, and who, during the time of
 '2000 Years, have handed them down to us a free
 'Independent Nation, with the hazard of their
 'Lives and Fortunes: Shall not we then argue for
 'that, which our Progenitors have purchased for us
 'at so dear a Rate, and with so much Immortal Ho-
 'nour and Glory? God forbid. Shall the Hazard
 'of Father unbind the Ligaments of a dumb Son's
 'Tongue; and shall we hold our Peace, when our
 'Patria is in Danger? I speak this, *my Lord*, that
 'I may encourage every individual Member of this
 'House, to speak their Mind freely. There are
 'many wise and prudent Men amongst us, who
 'think it not worth their while to open their
 'Mouths; there are others, who can speak very
 'well, and to good Purpose, who shelter themselves
 'under the shameful Cloak of Silence, from a Fear
 'of the Frowns of great Men and Parties. I have
 'observed, *my Lord*, by my Experience, the greatest
 'Number of Speakers in the most trivial Affairs;
 'and it will always prove so, while we come not to
 'the right Understanding of our Oath *de Fideli*,
 'whereby we are bound not only to give our Vote,
 'but our faithful Advice in Parliament, as we should
 '*Answer to God*; and in our ancient Laws, the Re-
 'presentatives of the Honourable Barons, and the
 'Royal Boroughs are termed Spokesmen. It lies
 'upon your Lordships therefore particularly to take
 'notice of such, whose Modesty makes them bash-
 'ful to speak. Therefore I shall leave it upon you,
 'and conclude this Point with a very memorable
 'Saying of an honest private Gentleman to a great
 'Queen, upon occasion of a State-Project, contrived
 'by an able Statesman, and the Favourite to a great
 'King, against a peaceable obedient People, because
 'of the Diversity of their Laws and Constitutions.
 'If at this time thou hold thy Peace, Salvation shall come
 'to the People from another Place, but thou and thy House
 'shall

' *shall perish.* I leave the Application to each particular Member of this House.

' *My Lord,* I come now to consider our *Divisions.*
' We are under the happy Reign (blessed be God, of the *Best of Queens,* who has no evil Design against the meanest of Her Subjects, who loves all Her People, and is equally beloved by them again;) and yet that under the happy Influence of our most Excellent *Queen* there should be such Divisions and Factions, more dangerous and threatening to Her Dominions, than if we were under an Arbitrary Government, is most strange and unaccountable. Under an Arbitrary Prince, all are willing to serve because all are under a Necessity to obey, whether they will or not. He chuses therefore whom he will, without respect to either Parties or Factions; and if he think fit to take the Advices of his Councils or Parliaments, every Man speaks his Mind freely, and the Prince receives the faithful Advice of his People without the mixture of Self designs: If he prove a good Prince, the Government is easie; if bad, either Death or a Revolution brings a Deliverance, Whereas here, *my Lord,* there appears no end of our Misery, if not prevented in time; Factions are now become Independent, and have got Footing in Councils, in Parliaments, in Treaties, Armies, in Incorporations, in Families, among Kindred, yea, Man and Wife are not free from their political Jarrs.

' It remains therefore, *my Lord,* that I enquire into the Nature of these things, and since the Names give us not the right *Idea* of the Thing, I am afraid I shall have Difficulty to make my self well understood.

The Names generally used to denote the Factions, are *Whig* and *Tory*, as obscure as that of *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*: Yea, *my Lord,* they have different Significations, as they are applied to Factions in each Kingdom; a *Whig* in *England* is a Heterogeneous Creature, in *Scotland* he is all of a Piece; a *Tory* in *England* is all of a Piece, and a *Statesman* in *Scotland*, he is quite otherways, an Anti-Courtier and Anti-Statesman.

A *Whig* in *England* appears to be somewhat like
 ' *Nebuchadnezzar's* Image, of different Metals, dif-
 ' ferent Classes, different Principles, and different
 ' Designs; yet take them all together, they are like
 ' a Piece of fine mix'd Drugget of different Threads,
 ' some finer, some Courser, which after all make
 ' a comely Appearance, and an agreeable Suit. *Tory*
 ' is like a Piece of Loyal-made *English* Cloth, the
 ' true Staple of the Nation, all of a Thread; yet if
 ' we look narrowly into it, we shall perceive Di-
 ' versity of Colours, which according to the various
 ' Situations and Positions, make various Appearances:
 ' Sometimes *Tory* is like the Moon in its full, as ap-
 ' peared in the Affair of the *Bill of the Occasional Con-*
 ' *formity*; upon other Occasions it appears to be un-
 ' der a Cloud, and as if it were eclipsed by a
 ' greater Body, as it did in the Design of calling
 ' over the Illustrious Princess *Sophia*. However, by
 ' this we may see their Designs are to outshoot *Whig*
 ' in his own Bow.

' *Whig* in *Scotland* is a true blue *Presbyterian*, who
 ' without considering Time or Power, will venture
 ' their All for the *Kirk*: But something less for the State.
 ' The greatest Difficulty is, how to describe a *Scots Tory*:
 ' Of old, when I knew them first, *Tory* was an honest
 ' hearted Comradish Fellow, who provided he was
 ' maintain'd and protected in his Benefices, Titles
 ' and Dignities by the State, he was the less anxious
 ' who had the Government and Management of the
 ' Church: But now what he is since *Fure-Divinity*
 ' came in Fashion, and that Christianity, and, by
 ' Consequence, Salvation comes to depend upon
 ' Episcopal Ordination, I profess I know not what
 ' to make of him; only this I must say for him,
 ' That he endeavours to do by Opposition, that
 ' which his Brother in *England* endeavours by a more
 ' prudent and less scrupulous Method.

' Now, my Lord, from these Divisions, there he has
 ' got up a kind of *Aristocracy*, something like the fa-
 ' mous *Triumvirate* at *Rome*; they are a kind of Un-
 ' dertakers and Pragmatick Statesmen, who finding
 ' their Power and Strength great, and answerable to
 ' their Designs, will make Bargains with our Graci-
 ' ous Sovereign; they will Serve Her faithfully, but
 ' upon

' upon their own Terms; they must have their own
' Instruments, their own Measures; this Man must
' be turn'd out, and that Man put in, and then
' they'll make her the most *Glorious Queen* in Eu-
' rope.

' Where will this end, *my Lord*? Is not Her Ma-
' jesty in Danger by such a Method? Is not the Mo-
' narchy in Danger? Is not the Nation's Peace and
' Tranquility in Danger? Will a Change of Parties
' make the Nation more happy? No, *my Lord*, the
' Seed is sown, that is like to afford us a perpetual
' Increase; its not an Annual Herb, it takes deep
' root, it seeds and breeds; and if not timely pre-
' vented by Her Majesty's Royal Endeavours, will
' split the whole Island in Two.

' *My Lord*, I think, considering our present Cir-
' cumstances at this time, the Almighty God has re-
' serv'd this Great Work for us. We may bruise
' this *Hydra* of Division, and crush this *Cockatrice's*
' Egg. Our Neighbours in *England*, are not yet fit-
' ted for any such thing; they are not under the
' afflicting Hand of Providence, as we are; their
' Circumstances are Great and Glorious, their
' Treaties are prudently manag'd, both at Home
' and Abroad, their Generals Brave and Valorous,
' their Armies Successful and Victorious, their Tro-
' phies and Laurels memorable and surprizing; their
' Enemies subdu'd and routed, their strong Holds
' besieg'd and taken, Sieges reliev'd, Marshals kill'd
' and taken Prisoners, Provinces and Kingdoms are
' the Results of their Victories; their Royal Navy
' is the Terror of *Europe*, their Trade and Com-
' merce extended through the Universe, incircling
' the whole habitable World, and rendring their own
' Capital City the *Emporium* for the whole Inhabi-
' tants of the Earth: And, which is yet more than
' all these things; the Subjects freely bestowing their
' Treasure upon their Sovereign; and above all,
' these vast Riches, the Sinews of War, and with-
' out which all the glorious Success had proved abor-
' tive, these Treasures are manag'd with such Faith-
' fulness and Nicety, that they answer seasonably all
' their Demands, tho' at never so great a Distance.
' Upon these Considerations. *My Lord*, how hard and

‘ difficult a thing will it prove, to perswade our Neighbours to a self-denying Bill.

‘ It’s quite otherways with us, *My Lord*, we are an obscure poor People, tho’ formerly of better Account, removed to a remote Corner of the World, without Name, and without Alliances, our Posts mean and Precarious; so that I profess I don’t think any one Post of the Kingdom worth the bringing after, save that of being Commissioner to a long Session of a factious *Scotch* Parliament, with an antedated Commission, and that yet renders the rest of the Ministers more miserable. What hinders us then, *my Lord*, to lay aside our Divisions, to unite cordially and heartily together in our present Circumstances, when *our All is at Stake*? *Hanibal*, *my Lord*, is at our Gates, *Hanibal* is come within our Gates, *Hanibal* is come the Length of this Table, he is at the Foot of this Throne, he will demolish this Throne; if we take not notice, he’ll seize upon these *Regalia*, he’ll take them as our *Spolia optima*, and whip us out of this House, never to return again.

For the Love of God then, *my Lord*, for the safety and Well-fare of our ancient Kingdom, whose sad Circumstances, I hope, we shall yet convert into Prosperity and Happiness! We want no Means, if we unite; God blessed the Peace-makers; we want neither Men, nor Sufficiency of all manner of Things necessary, to make a Nation happy; all depends upon Management, *Concordia res parve crescunt*. I fear not these Articles, tho’ they were ten times worse than they are, if we once cordially forgive one another, and that according to our Proverb, *Bygones be bygones*, and fair Play for time to come. For my part, in the Sight of God, and in the Presence of this honourable House, I heartily forgive every Man, and beg, that they may do the same to me; and I do most humbly propose, that his Grace *my Lord Commissioner*, may appoint an *Agape*, may order a Love-Feast for this honourable House, that we may lay aside all Self-designs, and after our Fasts and Humiliations, may have a Day of Rejoycing and Thankfulness, may eat our Meat with Gladness, and our Bread with a merry

' merry Heart; then shall we sit each Man under his
' own Fig-tree, and the Voice of the Turtle shall be heard
' in our Land, a Bird famous for Constancy and Fi-
' delity.

My Lord, I shall make a Pause here, and stop go-
' in on farther in my Discourse, till I see farther, if
' his Grace, my Lord Commissioner, receive any hum-
' ble Proposals for removing Misunderstandings a-
' mong us, and putting an End to our fatal Divisions;
' upon Honour I have no other Design, and I
' am content to beg the Favour upon my bended
' Knees.

No Answer.

My Lord Chancellor, I am sorry that I must pursue
' the Thread of my sad and melancholy Story :
' What remains, I am afraid may prove as afflicting
' as what I have said; I shall therefore consider the
' Motives which have engag'd the two Nations to
' enter upon a Treaty of Union at this time. In ge-
' neral, my Lord, I think both of them had in their
' View, to better themselves by the Treaty; but be-
' fore I enter upon the particular Motives of each
' Nation, I must inform this honourable House, that
' since I can remember, the Two Nations have al-
' tered their Sentiments upon that Affair, even al-
' most to down-right Contradiction, they have chang-
' ed Head-bands, as we say; for England, till of late,
' never thought it worth their Pains of treating with
' us; the good Bargain they made at the Beginning
' they resolve to keep, and that which we call an in-
' corporating Union, was not so much as in their
' Thoughts. The first Notice they seem'd to
' take of us, was in our Affair of Caledonia, when
' they had most effectually broke off that Design in
' a manner, very well known to the World, and un-
' necessary to be repeated here; they kept themselves
' quiet during the time of our Complaints upon that
' Head. In which time our Sovereign, to satisfy the
' Nation, and allay their Heats, did condescend to
' give us some good Laws, and amongst others, that
' of Personal Liberties; but England having declar'd
' their Succession, and extended their Intail, without
' ever taking notice of us, our Gracious Sovereign

Queen *ANN*, was Graciously pleased to give the Royal Assent to our *Act of Security*, to that of *Peace and War* after the Decease of her Majesty, and the Heirs of Her Body, and to give us a Hedge to all our Sacred and Civil Interests, by declaring it High Treason to endeavour the Alteration of them, as they were then established. Thereupon did follow the threatening and minatory Laws against us by the Parliament of *England*, and the unjust and unequal Character of what her Majesty had so Graciously condescended to in our Favours. Now, my Lord, whether the Desire they had to have us engag'd in the same Succession with them? or whether they found us like a free and independent People, breaking after more Liberty than what formerly was look'd after? or whether they were afraid of our *Act of Security*, in case of her Majesty's Decease? Which of all these Motives has induc'd them to a Treaty, I leave it to themselves. This I must say only, they have made a good Bargain this time also.

For the particular Motives that induc'd us, I think they are obvious to be known, we found by sad Experience, that every Man hath advanc'd in Power and Riches, as they have done in Trade, and at the same time considering, that no where through the World, Slaves are found to be rich, tho' they should be adorn'd with Chains of Gold; we thereupon chang'd our Notion of an Incorporating Union. to that of a federal One; and being resolv'd to take this Opportunity to make Demands upon them, before we enter into the Succession, we were content to empower her Majesty to authorize and appoint Commissioners to treat with the Commissioners of *England*, with as ample Powers as the Lords Commissioners from *England* had from their Constituents, that we might not appear to have less Confidence in Her Majesty, nor more narrow heartedness in our Act, than our Neighbours of *England*: And thereupon last Parliament, after Her Majesty's Gracious Letter was read, desiring us to declare the Succession in the first Place, and afterwards to appoint Commissioners to treat, we found

‘ found it necessary to renew our former *Resolve*, which
‘ I shall read to this Honourable House :

*Resolve presented by the Duke of Hamilton last
Session of Parliament.*

“ That this Parliament will not proceed to the
“ Nomination of a Successor, till we have had
“ a previous Treaty with *England*, in relation
“ to our Commerce, and other Concerns with
“ that Nation. And further, it is *Resolved*, That
“ this Parliament will proceed to make such
“ Limitations and Conditions of Government,
“ for the Rectification of our Constitution, as
“ may secure the Liberty, Religion, and Inde-
“ pendency of this Kingdom, before they pro-
“ ceed to the said Nomination.

‘ Now, *My Lord*, the last Session of Parliament
‘ having, before they would enter into any Treaty
‘ with *England*, by a Vote of the House, Pass’d both
‘ an Act for Limitations, and an Act for Rectifica-
‘ tion of our Constitution. What mortal Man has
‘ reason to doubt the Design of this Treaty was only
‘ Federal ?

‘ *My Lord Chancellor*, It remains now, that we
‘ consider the Behaviour of the Lords Commissioners
‘ at the Opening of this Treaty : And before I enter
‘ upon that, allow me to make this Meditation ;
‘ That if our Posterity, after we are all dead and
‘ gone, shall find themselves under an ill-made Bar-
‘ gain, and shall have a Recourse unto our Records,
‘ and see who have been the Managers of that Treaty,
‘ by which they have suffer’d so much : When they
‘ read the Names, they will certainly conclude and
‘ say, Ah ! our Nation has been reduc’d to the last
‘ Extremity, at the time of this Treaty ; all our
‘ great Chieftains, all our great Peers and consider-
‘ able Men, who us’d formerly to defend the Rights
‘ and Liberties of the Nation, have been all kill’d
‘ and dead in the Bed of Honour, before ever the
‘ Nation was necessitate to condescend to such
‘ mean and contemptible Terms : Where are the
‘ Names of the Chief Men, of the Noble Families of

' *Stuarts, Hamiltons, Grahams, Campbells, Gov-*
 ' *dons, Johnstons, Homes, Murrays, Kers, &c.*
 ' Where are the two great Officers of the Crown,
 ' the *Constables and Marshals* of Scotland? They
 ' have certainly all been extinguish'd, and now we
 ' are Slaves for ever.

' Whereas the *English* Records will make their
 ' Posterity reverence the Memory of the honourable
 ' Names, who have brought under their fierce,
 ' Warlike, and troublesome Neighbours, who had
 ' struggled so long for Independency, shed the best
 ' Blood of their Nation, and reduc'd a considerable
 ' Part of their Country, to become waste and deso-
 ' late.

' I am inform'd, *My Lord*, that our Commissioners
 ' did indeed frankly tell the Lords Commissioners for
 ' *England*, That the Inclination of the People of
 ' *Scotland* were much altered of late, in relation to
 ' an Incorporating Union; and that therefore, since
 ' the Intail was to end with her Majesty's Life,
 ' (whom GOD long preserve) it was proper to begin
 ' the Treaty upon the Foot of the Treaty of
 ' 1604 Year of GOD, the Time when we came
 ' first under one Sovereign: But this the *English*
 ' Commissioners would not agree to; and our Com-
 ' missioners, that they might not seem obstinate,
 ' were willing to treat and conclude in the Terms
 ' laid before this Honourable House, and subjected
 ' to their Determination.

' If the Lords Commissioners for *England* had been
 ' as Civil and complaisant, they should certainly have
 ' finish'd a Federal Treaty likewise, that both Na-
 ' tions might have the Choice, which of them to
 ' have gone into, as they thought fit; but they
 ' wou'd hear of nothing but an intire and compleat
 ' Union, a Name which comprehends an Union,
 ' either by Incorporation, Surrender, or Conquest;
 ' whereas our Commissioners thought of nothing but
 ' a fair, equal, Incorporating Union. Whether this
 ' be so or no, I leave it to every Man's Judgment;
 ' but as for my self, I must beg liberty to think it no
 ' such thing: For I take an Incorporating Union to
 ' be, where there is a Change both in the Material
 ' and Formal Points of Government, as if two Pieces

of

' of Metal were melted down into one Mass, it can
 ' neither be said to retain its former Form or Sub-
 ' stance as it did before the Mixture. But now, when
 ' I consider this Treaty, as it hath been explain'd and
 ' spoke to before us this Three Weeks by past, I see the
 ' *English* Constitution remaining firm, the same Two
 ' Houses of Parliament, the same Taxes, the same
 ' Customs, the same Excises, the same Trade in
 ' Companies, the same Municipal Laws and Courts
 ' of Judicature ; and all ours either subject to Regu-
 ' lations or Annihilations, only we have the Honour
 ' to pay their old Debts, and to have some few Per-
 ' sons present, for Witnesses to the Validity of the
 ' Deed, when they are pleased to contract more.

' Good God ! What, is this an entire Surrender ?

' *My Lord*, I find my Heart so full of Grief and
 ' Indignation, that I must beg Pardon not to
 ' finish the last Part of my Discourse, that I may drop
 ' a Tear, as the Prelude to so sad a Story.

*After having sat down, and some Discourses by
 other Members intervening, he continued his
 Discourse thus :*

' *My Lord Chancellor*, What I am now to say, re-
 ' lates to the Method of Proceeding in this weighty
 ' Affair : I hear it proposed by a Noble Member of
 ' the other side, That we should Proceed in the same
 ' Order as the Lords Commissioners Treators did.
 ' In my humble Opinion, *My Lord*, it is neither the
 ' natural Method, nor can it be done without great
 ' Confusion and Repetition. To say, You'll Agree
 ' to the Union of the Two Kingdoms, before you
 ' Agree in the Terms upon which they are to be Uni-
 ' ted, seems like *driving the Plough before the Oxen*. The
 ' Articles, which narrate the Conditions, seem to be
 ' the Premises upon which the Conclusion is inferred ;
 ' and according as they are found good or bad, the
 ' Success will follow. When a Man is Married to a
 ' Fortune in *England*, as they call it, I suppose he is
 ' satisfied with the thing before he determines him-
 ' self to Marry ; and the Proposal I have heard of
 ' Agreeing to the First Article, with a *Proviso*, That
 ' if the rest of the Articles shall be found satisfactory,
 ' and no otherwise, is of a piece with the rest, and

' looks like beating the Air, and no ways consistent
 ' with fair and square Dealings. Besides, *My Lord*,
 ' if we were to go upon the First Article; Are not
 ' all the rest of the Articles, besides many others not
 ' contained in the Articles, valid Arguments either
 ' *Pro* and *Con.* against Concluding or not Concluding
 ' the First Article? And no Vote in this House can
 ' hinder a Man from making use of what Arguments
 ' he thinks fit. Moreover, the searching the *Records*,
 ' and the revising the *Statute-Books*, comparing the
 ' *Books of Rates, Customs, Excise, Taxes*, of both Na-
 ' tions one with another, must all be previously con-
 ' sider'd e're we determine our selves in one single
 ' Article; add to this, that the Prohibitory Clause
 ' with relation to the Trade of both Nations, must
 ' be adjusted, lest, like *Æsop's* Dog, we lose the Old,
 ' in grasping at the New; the State of the *English*
 ' Companies must also be expos'd, how far we shall
 ' have Liberty into them, and what Advantage we
 ' may propose to our selves by Trading to these
 ' Places where they are secured; and above all,
 ' *My Lord*, the Security of our National Church,
 ' and of all that's dear unto us, must be previously
 ' established to us, if practicable, before we Con-
 ' clude the First Article.

Therefore, *My Lord*, though my particular Opi-
 ' nion be, though we had a *Cart-blanch* from *England*;
 ' yet the delivery up of our Sovereignty, gives back
 ' with one hand, what we receive with the other,
 ' and that there can be no Secutity without the
 ' Guarantee of a distinct Independency betwixt the
 ' Parties Treating: Yet, *My Lord*, for further Satis-
 ' faction to this Honourable House, that every
 ' Member may fully satisfie himself, I humbly Pro-
 ' pose, That passing by the First Three Articles,
 ' which appear to be much of a-piece, we begin at
 ' the Fourth Article of the Treaty; and if I be
 ' Seconded in this, I desire it may be put to the
 ' Question.

AT Edinburgh, the 5th Day of February, 1707. Scotch Act
 Our Sovereign Lady considering, That by for Elect-
 the Twenty second Article of the Treaty of Union, ing Mem-
 as the same is Ratified by an Act Pass'd in this Session bers for
 of Parliament, upon the 16th of January last. It is the Parla-
 Provided, That by Virtue of the said Treaty of the ment of
 Peers of Scotland, at the time of the Union, Sixteen Great Bri-
 shall be the Number to Sit and Vote in the House tain.
 of Lords; and Forty five, the Number of the Re-
 presentatives of Scotland, in the House of Commons
 of the Parliament of Great Britain: And that the
 said Sixteen Peers, and Forty five Members in the
 House of Commons be Named and Chosen in such
 manner as by a subsequent Act in this present Ses-
 sion of Parliament in Scotland should be settled.
 Which Act is thereby declared to be as valid, as if
 it were a part of, and ingrossed in the said Treaty.
 Therefore Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent
 of the Estates of Parliament, statutes, Enacts and
 Ordains, That the said Sixteen Peers, who shall
 have Right to Sit in the House of Peers in the Par-
 liament of Great Britain, on the Part of Scotland,
 by Virtue of this Treaty, shall be Named by the
 said Peers of Scotland, whom they Represent, their
 Heirs or Successors to their Dignities and Honours
 out of their own Number. and that by open Election
 and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of
 the Proxies for such as shall be absent. the said
 Proxies being Peers, and producing a Mandate in
 Writing duely Signed before Witneses. and both
 the Constituent and Proxy being qualified accord-
 ing to Law: Declaring also. That such Peers as
 are absent, being qualified as aforesaid. may send to
 all such Meetings. Lists of the Peers whom they
 judge fittest. validly Signed by the said absent Peers,
 which shall be reckoned in the same manner as if
 the Parties had been present, and given in the said
 List: And in case of the Death or Legal Incapa-
 city of any of the said Sixteen Peers, that the fore-
 said Peers of Scotland shall Nominate another of
 their own Number, in Place of the said Peer or
 Peers. in manner before and after mention'd. And
 that of the said Forty five Representatives of Scot-
 land

' send in the House of Commons, in the Parliament
 ' of Great Britain, Thirty shall be chosen by the
 ' Shires or Stewartries, and Fifteen by the Royal
 ' Boroughs, as follows, viz. One for every Shire and
 ' Stewartry, excepting the Shires of *Bute* and *Caith-*
 ' *ness*, which shall chuse only by Turns, *Bute* having
 ' the first Election. The Shires of *Nairn* and *Cro-*
 ' *matry*, which shall also chuse by turns. *Nairne* ha-
 ' ving the first Election. And in like manner the
 ' Shires of *Clakmannan* and *Kinross* shall chuse by
 ' turns, *Clakmannan* having the first Election. And
 ' in case of the Death or legal Incapacity of any of
 ' the said Members from the respective Shires or
 ' Stewartries afore-mention'd to Sit in the House of
 ' Commons, it is Enacted and Ordained, That the
 ' Shire or Stewartry who elected the said Member,
 ' shall elect another Member in his Place: And that
 ' the said Fifteen Representatives for the Royal Bo-
 ' roughs be chosen as follows, viz. That the
 ' Town of *Edinburgh* shall have Right to elect and
 ' send One Member to the Parliament of Great Bri-
 ' tain; and that each of the other Burghs shall elect
 ' a Commissioner in the same manner as they are
 ' now in use, to elect Commissioners in the Par-
 ' liament of Scotland, which Commissioners and
 ' Burghs (*Edinburgh* excepted) being divided in
 ' Fourteen Classes or Districts, shall meet at such
 ' Time and Burghs within the respective Districts,
 ' as Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, shall
 ' appoint; and elect One for each District, viz. The
 ' Burghs of *Kirkwell*, *Week*, *Dornock*, *Dingwall* and
 ' *Tain*, One; the Burghs of *Fortross*, *Inverness*, *Nairn*
 ' and *Forreßs*, One; the Burghs of *Elgine*, *Cullen*, *Bamff*,
 ' *Inverury* and *Kintore*, One; the Burghs of *Aberdeen*,
 ' *Bervie*, *Montross*, *Aberbrothock* and *Breichin*, One;
 ' the Burghs of *Forfar*, *Perth*, *Dundee*, *Comper*, and
 ' *St. Andrews*, One; the Burghs of *Cryll*, *Kilreany*,
 ' *Anstruther Easter*, *Anstruther Wester*, and *Pitenweem*,
 ' One; the Burghs of *Dysart*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghorn* and
 ' *Bruntisland*, One; the Burghs of *Inverkeathing*,
 ' *Dumfirlin*, *Queensferry*, *Culross*, and *Sterling*, One;
 ' the Burghs of *Glasgow*, *Renfrew*, *Ruthergben*, and
 ' *Dumbarton*, One; the Burghs of *Haddington*, *Dun-*
 ' *bar*, *North Berwick*, *Lauder*, and *Fedburgh*, One;
 ' the

the Burghs of *Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lan-*
erk, One; the Burghs of *Dumfries, Sanghar, Anan,*
Lockmaban, and Kirkubright, One; the Burghs of
Wigtoun, New Galloway, Stranrawer, and Whitborn,
 One; and the Burghs of *Aire, Irewing, Rothsey, Cam-*
bleton, and Inverary. One. And it is hereby De-
 clared and Ordained. That where the Votes of the
 Commissioners for the said Burghs met to chuse
 Representatives from the several Districts to the
 Parliament of *Great Britain*, shall be equal; in that
 Case, the President of the Meeting shall have a
 Casting or Decisive Vote, and that by and attour
 his Vote as a Commissioner from the Burgh from
 which he is sent; The Commissioner from the
 eldest Burgh presiding in the first Meeting, and the
 Commissioners from the other Burghs in their re-
 spective Districts presiding afterwards by turns, in
 the Order as the said Burghs are now called in the
 Rolls of the Parliament of *Scotland*: And in Case
 that any of the said Fifteen Commissioners from
 Burghs shall decease or become legally incapable
 to Sit in the House of Commons, then the Town
 of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said
 Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place.
 It is always hereby expressly Ordered and Declared,
 That none shall be capable to elect or be elected
 for any of the said Estates. but such as are Twenty-
 one Years of Age compleat. and Protestants, ex-
 cluding Papists, or such who being suspected of
 Popery and requir'd, refuse to Swear and Sub-
 scribe the *Formula* contain'd in the Third Act made
 in the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of King *William's*
 Parliament, Intituled. *An Act to Prevent the Growth*
of Popery. And also Declaring, That none shall be
 capable to elect or be elected to represent a Shire
 or Burgh in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for
 this Part of the United Kingdom, except such as
 are now capable by the Laws of this Kingdom, to
 elect, or to be elected as Commissioners for Shires
 or Burghs to the Parliament of *Scotland*. And further,
 Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent aforesaid,
 for the effectual and orderly Election of the Persons
 to be chosen to Sit, Vote and serve in the respo-
 sive Houses of the Parliament of *Great Britain*;

when

' when Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall
 ' declare Her or their Pleasure for holding the first or
 ' any subsequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, and
 ' when for that effect a Writ shall be issued out
 ' under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, di-
 ' rected to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, conform to
 ' the said Twenty second Article, Statutes, Enacts
 ' and Ordains. That until the Parliament of *Great-*
 ' *Britain* shall make further Provision therein, the
 ' said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command
 ' to the said Privy Council, to issue out a Proclama-
 ' tion in Her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of
 ' *Scotland* for the Time, to Meet and Assemble at
 ' such Time and Place within *Scotland*, as Her Ma-
 ' jesty and Royal Successors shall think fit, to make
 ' Election of the said Sixteen Peers. and requiring the
 ' Lord Clerk Register; or two of the Clerks of the
 ' Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to admi-
 ' nister the Oaths that are or shall be by Law re-
 ' quired, and to ask the Votes; and having made up
 ' the Lists in Presence of the Meeting. to return the
 ' Names of the Sixteen Peers chosen (certify'd un-
 ' der the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk Re-
 ' gister, Clerk or Clerks of Session attending) to the
 ' Clerk of the Privy Council of *Scotland*, and such
 ' like, requiring and ordaining the several Free-
 ' holders in the respective Shire and Stewartries to
 ' Meet and Conveen at the Head-Burghs of their seve-
 ' ral Shires and Stewartries, to elect their Commissio-
 ' ners, conform to the Order above set down, and
 ' ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, imme-
 ' diately after the said Elections are over, respectively
 ' to return the Names of the Persons elected to the
 ' Clerks of the Privy Council. And lastly, ordain-
 ' ing the City of *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissio-
 ' ner; and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of
 ' them a Commissioner, as they have been in use to
 ' elect Commissioners to the Parliament. and to send
 ' the said respective Commissioners at such Times,
 ' to such Burghs within the respective Districts, as
 ' Her Majesty and Successors, by such Proclama-
 ' tions shall appoint, requiring and ordaining the
 ' Common Clerk of the respective Burghs where
 ' such Election shall be appointed to be made, to at-
 ' tend

tend the said Meeting, and immediately after the Election to return the Name of the Person so elected (certify'd under his Hand) to the Clerk of Privy Council; to the end, that the Names of the Sixteen Peers, Thirty Commissioners for Shires, and Fifteen Commissioners for Burghs, being so returned to the Privy Council, may be returned to the Court from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, conform to the said Twenty Second Article. And whereas by the said Twenty Second Article it is Agreed, That if Her Majesty shall on or before the First Day of May next declare, That it is expedient the Lords and Commons of the present Parliament of *England*, shall be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of *Great-Britain*, for and on the Part of *England*, they shall accordingly be the Members of the said respective Houses, for and on the Part of *England*. Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent afore said, in that Case only, doth hereby statute and ordain, That the Sixteen Peers, and Forty Five Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, who shall be chosen by the Peers, Barons and Burghs, respectively in this present Session of Parliament, and out of the Members thereof, in the same manner as Committees of Parliament are usually now chosen, shall be the Members of the respective Houses of the said first Parliament of *Great-Britain* for and on the Part of *Scotland*. Which Nomination and Election being certify'd by a Writ under the Lord Clerk Register's Hand, the Persons so nominated and elected shall have Right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and in the House of Commons of the said first Parliament of *Great Britain*.

My Lord,

WHAT my noble Lord has mentioned to your Lordships, occasions my standing up; I find myself under the same Difficulties; I have several things to say to this Matter of the Union, to your Lordships, and 'tis very indifferent to me when I offer them. *I have a Right of speaking my Thoughts, and*

Ld. Haversham's Speech. Feb. 15 1705.

entring

*' entring my Protest too, to any thing I dislike, and I
' shall certainly find some time to do so, before this Matter
' can pass into a Law. I am in your Lordships Judg-
' ment, whether you will allow me to speak what I
' have to say, now.*

*My Lords, With what Disposition I come hither,
' I hope may be evidenc'd by the Motion I made your
' Lordships last Year, for Repealing certain Clauses that
' were grievous to Scotland. I would do any thing
' that were for the Benefit and Good of both
' Nations.*

*' These Articles come to your Lordships with the
' greatest Countenance of Authority, that I think it's
' possible any thing can come; your Commissioners
' have agreed to them; the Scots Parliament has, with
' some few Amendments, Ratify'd them; and the
' Queen Her self from the Throne Approves of
' them; and yet you must give me leave to say,
' That Authority, tho' it be the strongest Motive to incline
' the Will, is the weakest Argument in all the World to
' convince the Understanding. 'Tis the Argument the
' Church of Rome makes use of, for their Superstiti-
' ous Worship, where there are Ten Ave-maries to
' one Pater noster; just as unreasonable as if ten times
' the Application and Address were made to a she Fa-
' vourite, as to the Person of the Sovereign, which is a
' kind of State Idolatry.*

*' I would not, My Lords, be misunderstood as if I
' were against a Union. A Federal Union. a Union of
' Interest, a Union in Succession is what I shall be always
' for, Nay, were it whether a People Inhabiting the
' same Island, speaking the same Language, and ha-
' ving the same Religion, should be under the one
' and the same Form of Policy and Government,
' I cannot see how any Man could be against it; but
' this is a Matter of a quite different Nature; it is,
' whether two Nations independent in their Sove-
' reignties, that have their distinct Laws and Inte-
' rests, and what I cannot forget, their different
' Forms of Worship, Church Government and Order,
' shall be united into one Kingdom.*

*' An Union made up, in my Opinion, of so many
' mismatch'd Pieces, of such jarring incongruous In-
' gredients, that should it ever take effect, I fear it
' would*

‘ would carry the necessary Consequence of a standing
 ‘ Power and Force, to keep us from falling asunder,
 ‘ and breaking in pieces every Moment: For, as my
 ‘ Lord Bacon well observes, (who I take to have
 ‘ been a very great Man, though sometimes the Cour-
 ‘ tier got the better of the Philosopher) “ A Unity, says
 ‘ he, that is piec’d up by a direct Admission of Con-
 ‘ traries in the Fundamental Points of it, is like the
 ‘ Toes of Nebuchadnezzar’s Image, which were made
 ‘ of Iron and Clay; they may cleave together, but can
 ‘ never Incorporate.

‘ Another Reason why I am against an Incorpo-
 ‘ rating Union, is for the Sake of the good old English
 ‘ Constitution, justly allow’d to be the most equal and
 ‘ best poiz’d Government in all the World, the pe-
 ‘ culiar Excellency of which lies in that well proportion’d
 ‘ Distribution of Powers, whereby the Greatness of the
 ‘ Monarch, and the Safety of the People, are at once
 ‘ provided for; and it is a Maxim in all Policy, That
 ‘ the surest Way to preserve any Government, is by a strict
 ‘ Adherence to its Principles: So that whilst this Ba-
 ‘ lance of Power is kept equal, the Constitution
 ‘ is safe; but who can Answer what Alteration so
 ‘ great a Weight, as Sixty one Scots Members, and
 ‘ those too return’d by a Scots Privy-Council, when thrown
 ‘ into the Balance, may make?

‘ Besides, my Lords, I must own I am apprehen-
 ‘ sive of the President, and know not how far it may
 ‘ be carried hereafter, or what Alteration future Par-
 ‘ liaments may think fit to make; it is evident, by
 ‘ the Two and twentieth Article, that above a Hun-
 ‘ dred Scotch Peers, and as many Commoners, are ex-
 ‘ cluded from Sitting and Voting in the British Parlia-
 ‘ ment: Who perhaps as little thought of being so a
 ‘ Year or two ago, as any of your Lordships do now; for
 ‘ they had as much Right by Inheritance of Sitting
 ‘ there, as any one Lord in this House has of Sitting
 ‘ here; and that Right too, as well and as strongly
 ‘ fenc’d and secur’d to them by the Fundamental
 ‘ Laws of their Kingdom, by claim of Right, and
 ‘ Act of Parliament, which made it Treason to make
 ‘ any Alteration in the Constitution of that Kingdom;
 ‘ and yet have not they lost their Privilege? And
 ‘ what one Security has any Peer of England, by the Laws
 ‘ of

of this Land, to his Right and Privilege of Peerage,
that those Lords had not ? My Lords the Bishops
have once been Voted out of this House by the
Temporal Lords already, and who knows what
Question may come hereafter, I will venture my
Life in Defence of the Church of England, and yet
at the same time own my self an Occasional Con-
formist. But if my Lords, the Bishops, will weaken
their own Cause so far as to give up the two great
Points of Episcopal Ordination and Confirmation, if
they will Approve and Ratify the Act for securing the
Presbyterian Church-Government in Scotland, as
the true Protestant Religion and Purity of Worship, they
give up that which has been contended for between
them and the Presbyterians this Thirty Years; and
which I will undertake to prove to my Lords the
Bishops, has been defended by the greatest and
learnedst Men in the Church of England. I hope,
when 'tis proper, my Lords will please to give
some Light to one who desires Instruction, that I
may not ignorantly do any thing to their Prejudice in
this Matter.

There is another Reason why I am against this
Union, Because I cannot think it an intire Union;
the exempted Articles, I mean the Twentieth Ar-
ticle, whereby Heritable Offices and Superiorities are
reserv'd. And also the one and twentieth; both which
Oliver, by an Act of State, was so wise as to abolish.
Especially their Act for securing their Presbyterian
Church Government, and General Assemblies, seem to
me like those little Clouds in a warm calm Summer's
Day, that are generally the Seeds and Attractives of
approaching Tempests and Thunder. I the rather take
notice of these, because though the Articles of Uni-
on are ratified by the Scotch Parliament, yet the Bulk
and Body of that Nation seem to be against them. Have
not the Murmurs of the People there been so loud
as to fill the whole Nation ? and so bold too, as to
reach even to the Doors of the Parliament ? Has not
the Parliament it self thought fit to suspend their
beloved Clause in their Act of Security, for arm-
ing their People during the Session ? Nay, has not
the Government, by Advice of Parliament, set out
a Proclamation, which I have here in my own
Hand

' Hand, pardoning all Slaughter, Bloodshed, Maiming
 ' &c. that is committed upon any who are found in any
 ' Tumults there, and discharging all Prosecution for the
 ' future? I do not mention this to find Fault with
 ' any thing that is done in Scotland, but only to
 ' shew to your Lordships, that when such an unusual
 ' Proclamation as this is set out by Advice of Parliament,
 ' and cannot stay the Forms of a Law, when we know
 ' that upon extraordinary Occasion, if it be but to
 ' grace a Complement, a Bill may be read three times
 ' in one Day: Sure, my Lords, it shews a very great
 ' Ferment that requires so very speedy an Application.
 ' After all, has not what we desire, I mean their being
 ' upon the same Foot of Succession with us, been offer'd
 ' without this Union? In short, my Lords, I think
 ' an Incorporating Union one of the most dangerous
 ' Experiments to both Nations; in which, if we hap-
 ' pen to be mistaken, however we may think of
 ' curing things hereafter, the Error is irretrie-
 ' vable.

' My Lords, this is the last time that I believe I
 ' shall ever trouble your Lordships in an English
 ' Parliament, give me leave therefore to say but one
 ' Word.

' In King Charles the First's time the Chevaliers
 ' were the Persons that ventured their Lives, and lost
 ' their Estates to serve him. And in King Charles
 ' the Second's time they were forgot, and left Star-
 ' ving. At the Restoration, the Presbyterians were
 ' as Zealous for that as any Men whatever, and none
 ' were more Persecuted all his Reign. Towards the
 ' latter end of that Reign, the Bishops threw out
 ' the Bill of Exclusion, and King James put them
 ' into the Tower. At the Revolution, the Londonderry-
 ' Men, &c. were the Persons that made the first and
 ' noble Stop to King James in Ireland; and I my-
 ' self have fed some of them at my own Table,
 ' when they were Starving with the greatest Com-
 ' mendations and Promises in their Pockets; which
 ' I have seen under King William's own Hand. In
 ' the last Reign, every Body knows who they were that
 ' made their most constant Court at St. James's, and we
 ' see in what Favour they are in at this present.

‘ Now there is a great deal of Zeal for this Union,
 ‘ I wish from my Soul that the Advantages may at-
 ‘ tend it of Tranquility and Security, Power, Peace
 ‘ and Plenty, as is intended by it; but yet it is pos-
 ‘ sible Men may be mistaken, I won’t say they will
 ‘ ever repent of it; but I will take leave to say what
 ‘ I have formerly said in this Place, *That what has*
 ‘ *been may be.*

An Act
 for a pub-
 lick Re-
 gistry in
 the *West-*
Riding of
Yorkshire.
 1704.

‘ **W**Hereas the *West-Riding* of the County of *York*
 ‘ is the Principal Place in the *North* for the
 ‘ Cloth Manufacture, and most of the Traders
 ‘ therein are Freeholders, and have frequent Occa-
 ‘ sions to Borrow Money upon their Estates for Ma-
 ‘ naging their said Trade: But for want of a Register
 ‘ find it difficult to give Security to the Satisfaction
 ‘ of the Money-Lenders (although the Security they
 ‘ offer be really good) by means whereof the said
 ‘ Trade is very much Obstructed, and many Fami-
 ‘ lies Ruined: For the Remedying whereof, may it
 ‘ Please Your most Excellent Majesty, at the humble
 ‘ Request of the Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen
 ‘ and Freeholders of the said *West-Riding*, that it may
 ‘ be Enacted; And be it Enacted by the Queens
 ‘ most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice
 ‘ and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-
 ‘ ral, and Commons in this present Parliament As-
 ‘ sembled, and by the Authority of the same, That
 ‘ a Memorial of all Deeds and Conveyances, which
 ‘ from and after the Nine and twentieth Day of *Sep-*
 ‘ *tember*, in the Year of our Lord One thousand
 ‘ seven hundred and four, shall be made and Execu-
 ‘ ted, and of all Wills and Devises in Writing made
 ‘ or to be made and Published, where the Devisor
 ‘ or Testatrix shall Die after the said Nine and twen-
 ‘ tieth Day of *September*, of or concerning, and
 ‘ whereby any Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements
 ‘ or Hereditaments in the said *West-Riding*, may be
 ‘ any way affected in Law or Equity, may at the
 ‘ Election of the Party or Parties concerned, be re-
 ‘ gistred in such manner as is herein after Directed;
 ‘ and that every Deed or Conveyance that shall at
 ‘ any time after any Memorial is so Registred, be
 ‘ made

made and executed of the Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments or any part thereof, Comprized or Contained in any such Memorial, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any Subsequent Purchasor or Mortgagee for valuable Consideration, unless such Memorial thereof shall be Registered as by this Act is directed, before the Registering of the Memorial of the Deed or Conveyance under which such Subsequent Purchasor or Mortgagee shall Claim; And that every Devise by Will of the Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, or any part thereof, mentioned or contained in any Memorial so Registered, as aforesaid, that shall be made and published after the Registering of such Memorial, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any Subsequent Purchasor or Mortgagee for valuable Consideration, unless a Memorial of such Will be Registered in such manner as is herein after directed.

And for settling and Establishing a certain Method, with proper Rules and Directions for Registering such Memorials, as aforesaid, That one publick Office for Registering such Memorials of and concerning any Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, that are Situate, Lying and Being within the said *West-Riding*, shall be Established and Kept in *Wakefield*, the nearest Market-Town to the Center or Middle of the said *West-Riding*, to be Managed and Executed by a fit and able Person, to be from time to time Elected and Appointed in manner herein after Directed, or his sufficient Deputy, and to continue in the said Office, for so long time as he shall well demean himself therein.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Elections of a Register to be made or appointed by virtue of this Act, shall be performed by Ballotting in manner following, (that is to say) All the Freeholders that at the time of any such Election have an Estate of Freehold, of or in any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments within the said *West Riding*, of the Yearly Value of One hundred Pounds (to be determined by the Oath of the Elector, before the Scrutators herein after men-

tioned, if any Doubt arise touching the same, which Oath they are hereby Impowered to Administer) shall be Electors of the said Register: And that the Justices of the Peace for the said *West-Riding* in that behalf Assembled, or the Major-part of them, or any Five of such Justices to be Appointed by such Major-part, shall be Scrutators of the Ballot, who shall meet on the Day and Place of Election, and there in the presence of the Electors, shall place One or more Glass Vessels to be provided for that purpose, into which each Elector present shall put one open Paper, containing the Name of such Person as he approves of to be Register; which Papers shall be taken out again in the Presence of the said Scrutators, by a Person by them in that behalf appointed; and the Name or Names of every Person therein, shall be once transcribed in distinct Columns, and under each Name shall be set down the Number of the Electors, which shall be deliberately Cast up by the said Scrutators, and the same shall be read over in the Hearing, and fix'd up in the View of the Electors then present; and the Person upon whom the Majority shall fall, shall be declared Register.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Election of a Person to be the first Register, shall be made at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be Holden for the said *West-Riding*, after the Feast of *Easter*, in the said Year of Our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and four, in open Court, on the Second Day of the said Sessions, between the Hours of Nine in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when, and as often as the said Office shall be Vacant by the Death, Forfeiture or Surrender of any such Register, the Justices of the Peace for the said *West-Riding*, Assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace next after such Vacancy shall happen, or the major part of them, shall in Open Court Declare the said Vacancy, and by Order of the same Sessions shall appoint and prefix a certain Day and Time within the Space of One Kalendar Month, and above Three Weeks ensuing the end of such General Quarter Sessions, for the Electors

'to Assemble at *Wakefield* aforesaid, to Choose a fit
 'and able Person. in the manner aforesaid, to supply
 'the said Vacancy: And to the Intent that all Persons
 'qualified to be Electors may have due Notice of
 'such Vacancy, and time of Election of a succeeding
 'Register, the Clerk of the Peace for the Time being
 'for the said *West-Riding* shall forthwith cause Copies
 'of such Order for the prefixing the Time of such
 'Election, to be delivered to the respective Chief
 'Constables of the several Wapentakes within the
 'said *West-Riding*, who shall and are hereby required
 'to publish the same in full Market in every Market-
 'Town within their respective Wapentakes, on the
 'next Market-Day after the Receipt thereof, and
 'to affix the same in the most Publick Place of Resort
 'there.

'And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
 'That upon the Death of any such Register, and
 'until another Election of a Person to Execute that
 'Office, shall be made in manner aforesaid, the Exe-
 'cutors and Administrators of the Register deceased,
 'together with the Sureties for the said Register, or
 'their Executors and Administrators, shall Appoint
 'a proper Person to Execute the Office of Register,
 'for whose Demeanor in the Execution of the said
 'Office, the Security given for such Register de-
 'ceased, shall be answerable.

'And be it further Enacted by the Authority
 'aforesaid, That all and every Memorials so to be
 'Entred or Registred, shall be put in Writing. in
 'Velum or Parchment, and Directed to the Register
 'of the said Office; and in Case of Deeds and Con-
 'veyances, shall be under the Hand and Seal of
 'some or One of the Grantors, or some or One of
 'the Grantees, his or their Guardians or Trustees,
 'Attested by Two Witnesses, One whereof to be
 'One of the Witnesses to the Execution of such Deed
 'or Conveyance; which Witness shall upon his
 'Oath before the said Register or his Deputy, prove
 'the Signing and Sealing of the said Memorial, and
 'the Execution of the Deed or Conveyance men-
 'tioned in such Memorial; and in Case of Wills,
 'the Memorial shall be under the Hand and Seal of
 'some or One of the Devisees, his or their Guar-

'dians or Trustees, Attested by Two Witnesses,
 'One whereof shall, upon his Oath before the said
 'Register or his Deputy, prove the Signing and
 'Sealing of such Memorial; which respective Oaths
 'the said Register or his Deputy is hereby Impowred
 'to Administer.

'And be it further Enacted by the Authority afore-
 'said, That every Memorial of any Deed, Convey-
 'ance or Will, shall contain the Day of the Month,
 'and the Year when such Deed, Conveyance or
 'Will bears Date, and the Names and Additions of
 'all the Parties, to such Deed or Conveyance, and
 'of the Devisor or Testatrix of such Will, and of all
 'the Witnesses to such Deed, Conveyance or Will,
 'and the Places of their Abode, and shall express or
 'mention the Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements
 'and Hereditaments, contained in such Deed, Con-
 'veyance or Will, and the Names of all the Parishes,
 'Townships, Hamlets, Precincts or extraparochial
 'Places within the said *West-Riding*, where any such
 'Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments are
 'lying or being, that are Given Granted, Conveyed,
 'Devised, or any way Affected or Charged by any
 'such Deed, Conveyance or Will, in such manner
 'as the same are expressed or mentioned in such Deed,
 'Conveyance or Will, or to the same Effect; and
 'that every such Deed, Conveyance and Will, or
 'Probate of the same, of which such Memorial is so
 'to be Registred, as aforesaid, shall be Produced to
 'the said Register or his Deputy, at the time of En-
 'tring such Memorial who shall Indorse a Certificate
 'on every such Deed, Conveyance and Will or Pro-
 'bate thereof, and therein mention the certain Day,
 'Hour and Time in which such Memorial is so En-
 'tered and Registred, expressing also in what Book,
 'Page and Number the same is Entred: And that
 'the said Register, or his Deputy, shall Sign the
 'said Certificate when so Indorsed; which Certifi-
 'cates shall be Taken and Allowed as Evidence of
 'such respective Registries in all Courts of Records
 'whatsoever: And that every Page of such Register-
 'Books, and every Memorial that shall be Entred
 'therein, shall be Numbred, and the Day of the
 'Month, and the Year or Hour, or Time of the
 'Day

‘ Day when every Memorial is Registered, shall be
 ‘ Entred in the Margin of the said Register-Books,
 ‘ and of the said Memorial : And that every such Re-
 ‘ gister shall keep an Alphabetical Kalendar of all
 ‘ Parishes, Extraparochial Places and Townships
 ‘ within the said *West-Riding*, with Reference to the
 ‘ Number of every Memorial that concerns the Ho-
 ‘ nours, Manours, Lands, Tenements or Heredita-
 ‘ ments, in every such Parish, Extraparochial Place
 ‘ or Township respectively, and of the Names of
 ‘ the Parties mentioned in such Memorial : And that
 ‘ such Register shall duly File every such Memorial
 ‘ in Order of Time, as the same shall be brought to
 ‘ the said Office, and Enter or Register the said Me-
 ‘ morials in same Order that they shall respectively
 ‘ come to his Hand.

‘ And be it further Enacted, That every such Re-
 ‘ gister before he enter upon the Execution of the
 ‘ said Office, shall be Sworn before the Justices of the
 ‘ Peace for the said *Riding*, or any Three or more
 ‘ of them that shall be present at his Election (who
 ‘ are hereby Impowered and Required to Administer
 ‘ such Oath) in these Words :

YOU shall truly and faithfully Perform and Execute
 the Office and Duty that is Directed and Required
 by Act of Parliament, in Registering Memorials of Deeds,
 Conveyances and Wills, within the *West-Riding* of the
 County of York, so long as you shall continue in the said
 Office ; and that you have not Given nor Promised,
 Directly nor Indirectly, nor Authorized any Person to
 Give or Promise any Money, Gratuity or Reward whatso-
 ever, for Procuring or Obtaining the said Office for you ;

So help you God:

‘ And that when, and as often as the said Register
 ‘ shall Appoint any Deputy to Execute the said
 ‘ Office, such Deputy shall, before he enter upon the
 ‘ Execution thereof, take the said Oath appointed to
 ‘ be taken by the Register, before Two or more
 ‘ Justices of the Peace for the said *Riding*, who are
 ‘ hereby Impowered and Required to Administer
 ‘ such Oath ; and that every Register, at the time of
 ‘ his being Sworn into the said Office, shall also enter

into a Recognizance with Two or more sufficient Surerries, to be Approved of by Five or more of the Justices of the Peace of the said *Riding* that were present at his said Election, by Writing under their Hands and Seals, to be Registred at the next General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the said *Riding*, of the Penalty of Two thousand Pounds unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, to be taken by the same Justices of the Peace that Approved of his Security, Conditioned for his True and Faithful Performance of his Duty, in the Execution of his said Office: The same to be transmitted by the same Justices of the Peace, within One Month next after the Date thereof, into the Office of Her Majesty's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, there to remain amongst the Records of the said Court.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when any Register shall Die, or Surrender his Office, and that within the Space of Three Years, from and after such Death and Surrender; no Misbehaviour appear to have been Committed by such Register, in the Execution of his said Office; then, and in such Case, at the end of the said Three Years after his Death or Surrender, the said Recognizance so entred into by him, shall become Void and of no Effect, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every such Register, or his sufficient Deputy, shall give due Attendance at his Office every Day in the Week, (except *Sundays* and *Holy-Days*) between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, and the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, for the Dispatch of all Business belonging to the said Office; and that every such Register, or his Deputy, as often as Required, shall make Searches concerning all Memorials that are Registred, as aforesaid, and give Certificates concerning the same under his Hand, if required by any Person.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every such Register shall be allowed for the Entry of every such Memorial as is by this

' A^ct Directed the Sum of one Shilling and no more,
 ' in case the same do not exceed Two Hundred
 ' Words; but if such Memorial shall exceed Two
 ' Hundred Words, then after the Rate and Propor-
 ' tion of Six Pence an Hundred, for all the Words
 ' contained in such Memorial, over and above the
 ' first Two Hundred Words: And the like Fees for
 ' the like Number of Words, contained in every
 ' Certificate or Copy, given out of the said Office,
 ' and no more, and for every Search in the said Office,
 ' One Shilling and no more.

' And be it further Enacted by the Authority a-
 ' foresaid, That if any such Register, or his Deputy,
 ' shall neglect to perform his or their Duty in the Ex-
 ' ecution of the said Office, according to the Rules
 ' and Directions in this A^ct mentioned, or Commit
 ' or suffer to be Committed, any undue or fraudulent
 ' Practice in the Execution of the said Office, and be
 ' thereof lawfully Convicted; that then such Register
 ' shall forfeit his said Office and pay treble Damages
 ' with full Costs of Suit to every such Person or
 ' Persons as shall be injured thereby, to be Recover-
 ' ed by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information
 ' in any of Her Majesties Courts of Record at *West-*
 ' *minster*, wherein no Essoign, Protection, Priviledge,
 ' or Wager of Law be Allowed, nor any more than
 ' one Impar lance.

' And be it further Enacted, That the Person to
 ' be Nominated, as aforesaid, upon the Death of any
 ' Register to Execute the said Office, during the time
 ' the same shall be vacant, as aforesaid, shall before
 ' he enter upon the Execution thereof, take the Oath
 ' herein before appointed to be taken by such Re-
 ' gister and his Deputy, before two or more Justices
 ' of the Peace for the said *Riding* (who are hereby
 ' empowered to Administer the same Oath;) And
 ' that if such Person so Nominated, shall be Lawfully
 ' Convicted of any Neglect, Misdemeanor, or Fra-
 ' dulent Practice in the Execution of the said Office,
 ' during such Vacancy, he shall be liable to pay
 ' treble Damages with full Costs of Suit, to every
 ' Person that shall be Injured thereby, to be Recover-
 ' ed, as aforesaid.

‘ Provided also, and be it further Enacted, That
 ‘ this Act shall not Extend to any Copyhold Estates,
 ‘ or to any Leases at a Rack Rent, or to any Lease
 ‘ not exceeding One and Twenty Years, where
 ‘ the actual Possession and Occupation goeth along
 ‘ with the Lease ; any thing in this Act contain-
 ‘ ed to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwith-
 ‘ standing.

‘ Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That
 ‘ where there are more Writings than One, for ma-
 ‘ king and perfecting any Conveyance or Security,
 ‘ which do Name, Mention, or any ways Affect or
 ‘ Concern the same Honors, Manors, Lands, Tene-
 ‘ ments or Hereditaments, it shall be a sufficient Me-
 ‘ morial and Register thereof, if all the said Honors,
 ‘ Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments,
 ‘ and the Parishes, Townships, Hamlets or Extra-
 ‘ parochial Places where the same lie, be only once
 ‘ Named or Mentioned in the Memorial, Register,
 ‘ and Certificate of any one of the Deeds or Writings,
 ‘ made for the Perfecting of such Conveyance or Se-
 ‘ curity ; and that the Dates of the rest of the said
 ‘ Deeds or Writings, relating to the said Convey-
 ‘ ance or Security, with the Names and Additions
 ‘ of the Parties and Witneses, and the Places of
 ‘ their Abodes, be only set down in the Memorials,
 ‘ Registers, and Certificates of the same, with a
 ‘ Reference to the Deed or Writing whereof the Me-
 ‘ morial is so Registered, that Contains or Expresses
 ‘ the Parcels mentioned in all the said Deeds,
 ‘ and Directions how to find the Registering the
 ‘ same.

‘ And be it further Enacted by the Authority a-
 ‘ foresaid, That a Memorial of such Deeds, Con-
 ‘ veyances and Wills, as shall be Made and Executed
 ‘ or Published in *London*, or in any other Place not
 ‘ within Forty Miles of the said *West-Riding*, which
 ‘ do or may concern or affect any Honors, Manors,
 ‘ Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments in the said
 ‘ *West-Riding* shall be Entred or Registered by the
 ‘ aforesaid Register or his Deputy, in case an Affi-
 ‘ davit Sworn before any one of the Judges at *West-*
 ‘ *minster*, or a Master in Chancery, be brought with
 ‘ the said Memorial to the said Register or his De-
 ‘ puty,

puty, wherein one of the Witnesses to the Execution of such Deeds and Conveyances shall swear he or she saw the same Executed, and the Memorial Signed and Sealed, as abovesaid, or wherein one of the Witnesses to the Memorial of any Will shall Swear he or she saw such Memorial Signed and Sealed, as abovesaid, and the same shall be a sufficient Authority, to the said Register or his Deputy, to give the Party that brings such Memorial and Affidavit a Certificate of the Registering such Memorial; which Certificate Signed by the said Register or his Deputy, shall be taken and allowed as Evidence of the Registries of the same Memorials in all Courts of Record whatsoever; Any thing in this Act to the contrary thereof contained in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons shall at any time Forge or Counterfeit any such Memorial or Certificate as are herein before mentioned and directed, and be thereof lawfully Convicted, such Person or Persons shall incur and be liable to such Pains and Penalties as in and by an Act of Parliament made in the Fifth Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Intituled, *An Act against Forgers of False Deeds and Writings*, are imposed upon Persons for Forging or Publishing of False Deeds, Charters or Writings Sealed, Court Rolls or Wills, whereby the Freehold or Inheritance of any Person or Persons of, in or to any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, shall or may be Molested, Troubled or Charged: And that if any Person or Persons shall at any time Forswear himself before the said Register or his Deputy, or before any Judge, or Master in Chancery in any of the Cases aforesaid, and be thereof lawfully Convicted, such Person or Persons shall incur and be liable to the same Penalties as if the same Oath had been made in any of the Courts of Record at *Westminster*.

Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted, That all Memorials of Wills that shall be Registred in manner, as aforesaid, within the Space of Six Months after the Death of every respective Devisee, or Testatrix, dying within the Kingdom of

Eng.

‘*England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or within the Space of Three Years after the Death of every respective Devisor or Testatrix, dying upon or in any Parts beyond the Seas, shall be as valid and effectual against subsequent Purchasers, as if the same had been Registered immediately after the Death of such respective Devisor or Testatrix; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.*

‘*Provided always, That in Case the Devisee, or Person or Persons Interested in the Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, Devised by any such Will, as aforesaid, by reason of the Contesting such Will or other Inevitable Difficulty, without his, her or their wilful Neglect or Default, shall be disabled to Exhibit a Memorial for the Registry thereof, within the respective Times herein before limited, then and in such Case the Registry of the Memorial, within the Space of Six Months next after his, her or their Attainment of such Will, or a Probate thereof, or Removal of the Impediment whereby he, she or they are disabled or hindred to exhibit such Memorial, shall be a sufficient Registry within the Meaning of this Act; Any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.*

‘*And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Member of Parliament for the time being, shall be capable of being chosen Register, or of Executing by himself or any other Person, the said Office, or Have, Take or Receive any Fee or other Profit whatsoever, for or in Respect thereof; nor shall any Register or his Deputy for the time being, be capable of being chosen a Member to serve in Parliament.*

‘*And be it further Enacted, That this Act shall be taken and allowed in all Courts within this Kingdom as a Publick Act; and all Judges and Justices are hereby Required as such to take Notice thereof, without Special Pleading the same.*

Whereas

' **W**Hereas the giving due Encouragement to such An Act
 ' of the Youth of this Kingdom, as shall vo. for the
 ' luntarily betake themselves to the Sea Service, and Increase
 ' Practice of Navigation, and obliging others, who of Sea-
 ' by reason of their own or their Parents Poverty, men, &c.
 ' are destitute of Employment, or any lawful means 1704
 ' whereby to maintain themselves, may greatly tend
 ' to the Encrease of Able and Experienced Mariners
 ' and Seamen, for the Service of Her Majesties
 ' Royal Navy, and for the Carrying on the Trade
 ' and Commerce of this Kingdom: Be it therefore
 ' Enacted by the Queens most Excellent Majesty,
 ' by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords
 ' Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this
 ' present Parliament Assembled, and by the Autho-
 ' rity of the same, That from and after the Five and
 ' twentieth Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord,
 ' One thousand seven hundred and four, it shall and
 ' may be lawful to and for Two or more Justices of
 ' the Peace in their severall and respective Counties,
 ' Ridings or Divisions, as also to and for all Mayors,
 ' Aldermen, Bailiffs, and other Chief Officers and
 ' Magistrates of any City, Borough or Town-Cor-
 ' porate within Her Majesties Kingdom of *England*,
 ' Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon
 ' *Tweed*, and likewise to and for the Church-Wardens
 ' and Overseers of the Poor (for the time being) of
 ' the severall and respective Parishes within the
 ' Places aforesaid, by and with the Consent and Ap-
 ' probation of such Justices of the Peace, Mayors,
 ' Aldermen, Bailiffs, or other the Chief Officers or
 ' Magistrates aforesaid, to Bind and Put out any
 ' Boy or Boys, who is, are, or shall be of the Age of
 ' Ten Years or upwards, or who is, are, or shall
 ' be Chargeable, or whose Parents are, or shall be-
 ' come Chargeable to the respective Parish or Pa-
 ' rishes wherein they Inhabit, or who shall beg for
 ' Alms, to be Apprentice and Apprentices to the
 ' Sea Service, and belonging to any Port or Ports
 ' within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of
 ' *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed* aforesaid,
 ' for so long time, and until such Boys shall respective-
 ' ly attain, or come to the Age of One and twenty
 ' Years;

' Years ; and such Binding out any such Apprentice
 ' shall be as Effectual in the Law, to all Intents and
 ' Purposes, as if such Boy were of full Age, and by
 ' Indenture had Bound himself an Apprentice : And
 ' to the end that the Time of the Continuance of the
 ' Service of such Apprentice or Apprentices may the
 ' more plainly and certainly appear, the Age of every
 ' such Boy, so to be Bound Apprentice, shall be
 ' mentioned and inserted in his Indentures, being
 ' taken truly from a Copy of the Entry in the Re-
 ' gister Book, wherein the Time of his being Bap-
 ' tized is or shall be Entred (where the same can or
 ' may be had) which Copy shall be given and At-
 ' tested by the Minister, Vicar, or Curate of such
 ' Parish or Parishes, wherein such Boys Baptism shall
 ' be Registred, without Fee or Reward, and may be
 ' Writ upon Paper or Parchment without any Stamp
 ' or Mark : And where no such Entry of such Boys
 ' being Baptized can be found, Two or more of
 ' such Justices of the Peace, and such Mayors, Al-
 ' dermen, Bailiffs or other Chief Officers, shall, as
 ' fully as they can, inform themselves of such Boys
 ' Age, and from such Information shall insert the
 ' same in the said Indentures ; and the Age of such
 ' Boy so inserted and mentioned in the said Inden-
 ' tures (in relation to the Continuance of his Service)
 ' shall be taken to be his true Age, without any fur-
 ' ther Proof thereof.

' And be it further Enacted by the Authority
 ' aforesaid, That the Church-wardens and Overseers
 ' of the Poor, for the time being, of the several and
 ' respective Parishes, from whence any such Boy
 ' shall be Bound Apprentice to the said Service, as
 ' aforesaid, shall pay down to such Master, to whom
 ' the Boy is Bound, at the time of his Binding, the
 ' Sum of Fifty Shillings, to provide necessary Cloath-
 ' ing and Bedding for Sea-Service, for such Boy ;
 ' and the Charges, by this Act Appointed, shall be
 ' Allowed to the said Church-wardens and Overseers
 ' on their Accounts.

' And whereas in many large Parishes within this
 ' Realm, there are several Townships or Villages,
 ' and Overseers of the Poor are Chosen and Ap-
 ' pointed within, and for each such Township or
 ' Village

‘ Village respectively ; Be it therefore Enacted, That
‘ the Overseers of the Poor of every such Township
‘ or Village, shall and may from time to time, within
‘ every such Township or Village, Do, Perform
‘ and Execute all and every the Acts, Powers and
‘ Authorities hereby Enacted or Directed to be Done,
‘ Performed or Executed by the Church-wardens or
‘ Overseers of the Poor of a Parish ; any thing
‘ herein contained to the contrary in any wise not-
‘ withstanding.

‘ And be it further Enacted by the Authority afore-
‘ said. That no such Apprentice or Apprentices
‘ shall be Compelled, or Impressed, or Permitted
‘ or Suffered to List or Enter him or themselves into
‘ Her Majesty’s Service at Sea, or into the Sea-
‘ Service of Her Majesty’s Heirs or Successors, till
‘ such Apprentice or Apprentices arrive to the Age
‘ of Eighteen Years.

‘ And be it further Enacted, That the Church-
‘ wardens and Overseers of the Parish, out of which
‘ any such Boy shall be Bound an Apprentice, shall
‘ send the said Indentures to the Collector of Her Ma-
‘ jesty’s Customs, residing at, or belonging to any
‘ Port or Ports within this Kingdom of *England*,
‘ Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon
‘ *Tweed*, whereunto such Masters or Owners of Ships
‘ or Vessels, to whom such Apprentice or Appren-
‘ tices shall be Bound, do or may belong, who shall
‘ in a Book or Books, to be by him kept for that
‘ Purpose, fairly Enter, from time to time, all and
‘ every Indenture and Indentures, whereby such
‘ Apprentice and Apprentices shall be Bound, and
‘ which shall be sent unto him, and shall make an
‘ Indorsement upon the said Indentures of the Registry
‘ thereof, Subscribed by the said Collector, without
‘ taking any Fee, or other Reward for the same :
‘ And every such Collector, neglecting or refusing
‘ to Enter such Indentures, and Indorse the same, or
‘ making False Entries, shall Forfeit the Sum of Five
‘ Pounds for the Use of the Poor of the Parish from
‘ whence such Boy was Bound Apprentice : And all
‘ and every such Collector or Collectors, or his or
‘ their lawful Deputy or Deputies, of the said several
‘ and respective Ports, shall from time to time transmit
‘ Certifi-

‘Certificates in Writing, under his or their Hands,
 ‘to the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, or to the
 ‘Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being,
 ‘containing the Names and Ages of every such Ap-
 ‘prentice respectively, and to what Ship he belongs;
 ‘and upon Receipt of such Certificates, Protections
 ‘shall from time to time be made and given for such
 ‘Apprentices, till they attain their several and respec-
 ‘tive Ages of Eighteen Years, without any Fee or
 ‘Reward to be taken for the same; which Certifi-
 ‘cates, so as aforesaid to be given, are not required
 ‘to be Writ upon Stamp Paper or Parchment.

‘And be it further: Enacted by the Authority
 ‘aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons
 ‘to whom any Poor Parish-Boy hath been, or here-
 ‘after shall be put Apprentice, according to the
 ‘Statute made in the Forty third Year of the Reign
 ‘of Queen *Elizabeth*, may with the Consent and Ap-
 ‘probation of Two or more Justices of the Peace of
 ‘the same County, and dwelling in or near the same
 ‘Parish where such Poor Boy was Bound Apprentice,
 ‘or by and with the Consent and Approbation of
 ‘any Mayor, Alderman, Bailiff, or other Chief-
 ‘Officer or Magistrate of any City, Borough, or
 ‘Town-Corporate, where such Poor Boy was Bound
 ‘Apprentice, at the Request of the Master or Mistress,
 ‘then Living, of such Apprentices, or his or their
 ‘Executors, Administrators or Assigns, by Indenture
 ‘Assign and Turn over such Poor Boy Apprentice
 ‘to any Master or Owner of any such Ship or Vessel,
 ‘using the Sea-Service, as aforesaid, for and during
 ‘the then remaining Time of his Apprenticeship:
 ‘Which Assignment and Assignments of such Ap-
 ‘prentices, so as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby
 ‘declared to be Good and Effectual in the Law:
 ‘All which Indentures of Assignment are hereby Di-
 ‘rected to be Registred, and Certificates thereof
 ‘given and transmitted by such Collector, at the
 ‘said several Ports where such Parish-Apprentices
 ‘shall be so Assigned over, and Bound to the Sea-
 ‘Service, in Manner and Form aforesaid; and upon
 ‘Receipt of such Certificates, Protections shall, from
 ‘Time to Time, be made and given for such Ap-
 ‘prentices (so to be Assigned over, as aforesaid) till
 ‘they

they shall attain their several and respective Ages of Eighteen Years, without Fee or Reward for the same, in like manner as aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and singular such Poor Boys as are herein before mentioned, or intended by this present Act to be Bound and Put out, and such as shall be Assigned over to the Sea-Service, as aforesaid, during their several and respective Apprenticeships, till such time as they shall attain their several and respective Ages of Eighteen Years, shall be, and are hereby declared to be exempted, freed and discharged of and from Payment of Six pence per Month towards the better Supporting of *Greenwich-Hospital*, the Act of Parliament made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of the late King *William the Third* (of Glorious Memory) Intituled, *An Act for the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen*, or any Clause in the same Act contained to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And for the better Providing such Apprentices with Masters for the said Service, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of Her Majesty's Subjects, being Masters or Owners of any Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, used in the Sea-Service, as aforesaid, of the Burthen of Thirty Tun to the Burthen of Fifty Tun, be obliged to take One such Apprentice, and One more for the next Fifty Tun, and One more for each and every Hundred Tun such Ship or Vessel shall exceed the Burthen of One hundred Tun: And such Master or Owner of any Ship or Vessel, refusing to take such Apprentice or Apprentices, as aforesaid, shall Forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds for the Use of the Poor of the Parish from whence such Boy was Bound Apprentice.

And be it further Enacted, That every Master or Owner of such Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, so obliged to take such Apprentice or Apprentices, after his Arrival into any Port or Ports aforesaid, and before he Clears out of such Port, shall give an Account in Writing, under his Hand, to the Collector of such Port to which he belongs, con-

‘taining the Names and Number of such Apprentices
‘as are then remaining in his Service.

‘And for the better Conveying and Conducting
‘all and every such Apprentice and Apprentices, so
‘to be Bound, as aforesaid, to his and their respec-
‘tive Master and Masters, Be it further Enacted
‘by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every
‘such Apprentice and Apprentices shall from time
‘to time, be severally and respectively Sent, Con-
‘ducted and Conveyed to the several and respective
‘Ports, to which his or their Master shall respec-
‘tively belong, by the Church-wardens and
‘Overseers of the Poor, or their Agents, of the
‘Parish from whence such Apprentice is Bound, and
‘the Charges thereof, to be in the same manner, as
‘is Provided by an Act of Parliament made in the
‘Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of His
‘said late Majesty King *William the Third*, Inti-
‘tuled, *An Act for the more Effectual Punishment of*
‘*Vagrants, and sending them whither by Law they ought*
‘*to be sent.*

‘And it is hereby Directed, That the Counter-
‘part of all and every such Indentures, to be Execu-
‘ted by the several and respective Masters of all such
‘Apprentices, shall be Sealed and Executed in the
‘Presence of, and Attested by the Collector at the
‘Port aforesaid (where such Apprentices shall be
‘Bound or Assigned over) and the Constable or other
‘Officer, who shall bring or Convey such Appren-
‘tices to the said several and respective Masters ; which
‘Constables or Officers last mentioned, shall transmit
‘and convey the Counter-parts of such Indentures to
‘the Church-wardens and Overseers of the several
‘Parishes from whence such Apprentices shall be
‘Bound, by the same Ways and Means as such Ap-
‘prentice or Apprentices were conveyed to the said
‘several and respective Ports.

‘And be it further Enacted by the Authority
‘aforesaid, That Two or more Justices of the Peace
‘of the respective Counties, and dwelling in or near
‘any of the Ports aforesaid, and all Mayors, Alder-
‘men, Bailiffs and other Chief Officers and Magi-
‘strates of any City, Borough, or Town-Corporate,
‘in or near adjoining to such Port or Ports to which
‘such

‘such Ship or Vessel shall at any time arrive, shall
 ‘have full Power and Authority, and are hereby
 ‘Authorized and Impowered to Enquire into and
 ‘Examine, Hear and Determine all Complaints of
 ‘Hard or Ill Usage from the several and respective
 ‘Masters, to such their Appréntice and Apprentices
 ‘so to be Bound or Assigned over, as aforesaid, and
 ‘also of all such as already have or who shall at any
 ‘time hereafter voluntarily put themselves Appren-
 ‘tices to the Sea-Service as aforesaid, and to make
 ‘such Orders therein, as now they are Enabled by
 ‘Law to do in other Cases between Masters and
 ‘Apprentices.

‘And be it further Enacted by the Authority
 ‘aforesaid, That every such Collector in every
 ‘Port or Ports aforesaid, shall, in their several re-
 ‘spective Stations, keep an Exact Register, contain-
 ‘ing as well the Number and Burthen of all such
 ‘Ships and Vessels, together with the Masters or
 ‘Owners Names, as also the Names of such Appren-
 ‘tices in each Ship and Vessel belonging to their
 ‘respective Ports, and from what Parishes and Places
 ‘such Apprentices were respectively sent; and that
 ‘such Collectors shall transmit true Copies of such
 ‘Register Signed by them, to the General Quarter-
 ‘Sessions, or to such Cities, Boroughs, Towns-Cor-
 ‘porate, Parishes or Places, when and so often as
 ‘they shall be reasonably Required so to do; for
 ‘which Copy or Copies so to be transmitted, as aforesaid, no Fee or Reward shall be taken: And that
 ‘every such Collector refusing or wilfully neglecting
 ‘to Transmit such Copies, as aforesaid, shall for
 ‘every such Refusal or Neglect, forfeit Five Pounds
 ‘for the Use of the Poor of the Parish from whence
 ‘such Boy was Bound Apprentice.

‘And be it further Enacted, That every *Custom-
 ‘House* Officer or Officers, at each and every of the
 ‘Ports aforesaid, shall insert, and are hereby required
 ‘from time to time, to insert at the Bottom of their
 ‘Cocquers, the Number of Men and Boys on Board
 ‘their respective Ships and Vessels, at their Going
 ‘out of every such Port, therein particularly De-
 ‘scribing the Apprentices by their respective
 ‘Names, Ages, and their Dates of, their several

‘ Indentures, for which no Fee or Reward shall be taken.

‘ And for the Encouragement of all such as have or shall voluntarily Bind themselves Apprentices to the Sea-Service, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every such Person and Persons, who has or shall so Voluntarily, and of his or their own Accord, Bind or put him- or themselves Apprentice to any such Masters or Owners of any Ship or Vessel, as aforesaid, shall not be Compelled or Imprest into Her Majesty’s Sea-Service, or the Sea-Service of Her Majesty’s Heirs or Successors, for and during the Term of Three Years, to be accounted from the Dates of the respective Indentures of such Voluntary Apprentice or Apprentices; all which Indentures are hereby Directed to be Registred, and Certificate thereof given and transmitted by such Collector at the said several Ports where such Apprentices already have become so Bound, or that hereafter shall so Bind themselves in Manner and Form as aforesaid; upon Receipt of which said several Certificates, Protections shall from time to time be made and given, for the said first Three Years of their several respective Apprenticeships, without either Fee or Reward for the same.

‘ And forasmuch as divers Dissolute and Idle Persons, Rogues, Vagabonds and Sturdy Beggars, notwithstanding the many good and wholesome Laws to the contrary, do continue to Wander up and down, Pilfering and Begging through all Parts of this Kingdom, to the great Disturbance of the Peace and Tranquillity of the Realm: For the more Effectual Suppressing such Disorderly Persons, and to the end that they may be made Serviceable and Beneficial to their Country; Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Lewd and Disorderly Men-Servants, and every such Person and Persons, both Men and Boys, that are Deemed and Adjudged Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars (not being Felons) by an Act of Parliament made in the Nine and thirtieth Year of the Reign of the said late Queen *Elizabeth*, for Punishing of Rogues, Vagabonds and Sturdy Beggars, shall be
‘ and

and are hereby Directed to be Taken up, Sent, Conducted and Conveyed into Her Majesty's Service at Sea, or the Service at Sea of Her Majesty's Heirs or Successors, by such Ways, Methods and Means, and in such Manner and Form, as is Directed for Vagrants by the said before-mention'd Act of Parliament, made in the said Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of the said late King *William* the Third, *For the more Effectual Punishment of Vagrants, and Sending them whither by Law they ought to be Sent.*

And whereas Owners and Masters of Merchant-Ships are at great Charge in Educating and Bringing up the Parish-Children, till they come to the Age of Eighteen Years, and other Voluntary Apprentices Three Years, at which time they are capable to Serve in Her Majesty's Ships of War; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, When such Apprentices shall be Impressed, or Voluntarily Enter themselves into Her Majesty's Service, the said Owners or Masters of such Apprentices, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, shall be Intituled to Able Seamen's Wages for such of their Apprentices, as shall upon due Examination be found Qualified for the same, notwithstanding their Indentures of Apprenticeships.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Penalties and Forfeitures Directed by this Act, shall by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of any Two or more Justices of the Peace of the same County, City, Borough, or Town Corporate, be Levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the Offender, which Sale shall be good in the Law against such Offender.

And whereas upon the Act of Parliament before-mentioned, made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of the said late King *William* the Third, Intituled, *An Act for the Encrease and Encouragement of Seamen*, as also upon the Act of Parliament made in the Eighth and Ninth Years of the Reign of the said late King *William* the Third, Intituled, *An Act to Inforce the Act for Encouragement of Seamen*, several Doubts have arose, whether any Disabled Seamen, their Children, or the Widows and Children of Seamen slain, kill'd or drowned in Sea-Service,

other than such as are expressly qualified by the said
 last mentioned Acts, may be admitted and provided
 for in *Greenwich-Hospital*, when any Vacancies hap-
 pen therein; Be it therefore Enacted, for Encou-
 ragement of all Persons who do or shall Serve at
 Sea, That at any time hereafter when any such Va-
 cancy or Vacancies shall happen in the said *Hospital*,
 that the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, or Com-
 missioners Executing the Office of Lord High-Ad-
 miral of *England* for the Time being, shall have full
 Power and Authority, and is and are hereby Im-
 powered and Authorized from time to time, to No-
 minate and Appoint any Disabled Seamen, their
 Wives and Children, and the Widows and Children
 of Seamen slain, kill'd or drowned in Sea-Service, to
 be Maintained and Provided for in the said *Hospital*,
 as the said Lord High-Admiral, or Commissioners
 Executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral, shall
 think fit or see Occasion: Any thing in the said
 Two several Acts of Parliament last mentioned, or
 in the Letters-Patents in the said Acts mentioned,
 contained to the contrary hereof in any wise not-
 withstanding.

And for the Encouraging all such Ships or Ves-
 sels as shall be Employed in bringing Coals for
 Supplying the City of *London*, and other Ports of
 this Kingdom, at more Reasonable Rates than during
 this War they have hitherto been; Be it Enacted
 by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after
 the Five and twentieth Day of *March*, One thou-
 sand seven hundred and four, there shall be Allowed
 Yearly, during the present War, free from Impres-
 sing, to every Master of any Ship or Vessel Em-
 ployed in the Coal-Trade, beside the said Master,
 and Master's Mate, and Carpenter, One Able Sea-
 man for every Hundred Tun in Burthen, not ex-
 ceeding Three hundred Tuns that such Ship or Ves-
 sel contains, which shall be made appear by a Cer-
 tificate from the *Custom-House*, of what Number of
 Tuns such Ship or Vessel is really of, according to
 the Gages or Measures mentioned in an Act Passed
 in the Fifth and Sixth Year of Their late Majesties
 King *William* and Queen *Mary*, For Laying a Duty
 on Tonnage of Shipping: And if any Captain, Lieu-
 tenant,

tenant, or other Officer, shall Presume to Impress or Take any of the Men Allowed by this Act, as aforesaid, such Captain, Lieutenant, or other Officer, shall Forfeit to the Master or Owner of any such Ship or Vessel Ten Pounds for every Man he shall so Impress or Take, to be Recovered with Costs of Suit, by Action of Deber, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record, wherein no Essoign, Protection, Privilege, Injunction or Order of Restraint shall be in any wise Granted or Allowed.

Whereas at a Parliament Holden in the Six and twentieth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, the First-Fruits, Revenues and Profits for One Year, upon every Nomination or Appointment to any Dignity, Benefice, Office or Promotion Spiritual, within this Realm, or elsewhere within the said King's Dominions; And also a Perpetual Yearly Rent or Pension, amounting to the Value of the Tenth Part of all the Revenues and Profits belonging to any Dignity, Benefice or Promotion Spiritual whatsoever, within any Diocese of this Realm, or in *Wales*, were Granted to the said King Henry the Eighth, His Heirs and Successors, and divers other Statutes have since been made touching the First Fruits and Annual Tenths of the Clergy, and the Ordering thereof: And whereas a sufficient Settled Provision for the Clergy in many Parts of this Realm, hath never yet been made, by reason whereof divers Mean and Stipendary Preachers are in many Places Entertained to Serve the Cures, and Officiate there; who Depending for their Necessary Maintenance upon the Good-will and Liking of their Hearers, have been and are thereby under Temptation of too much Complying and Suiting their Doctrines and Teaching to the Humours rather than the Good of their Hearers, which hath been a great Occasion of Faction and Schism, and Contempt of the Ministry: And forasmuch as Your Majesty, taking into Your Princely and Serious Consideration the Mean and Insufficient Maintenance belonging to the Clergy in divers Parts

An Act to
Augment
the Main-
tenance of
the Poor
Clergy.
1704.

of this Your Kingdom, has been most Graciously
 Pleas'd, out of Your most Religious and Tender
 Concern for the Church of *England*, (whereof Your
 Majesty is the only Supreme Head on Earth) and
 for the Poor Clergy thereof, not only to Remit the
 the Arrears of Your Tenth's due from Your Poor
 Clergy, but also to Declare unto Your most Dutiful
 and Loyal Commons, Your Royal Pleasure and
 Pious Desire, That the whole Revenue arising from
 the First Fruits and Tenth's of the Clergy, might be
 Settled for a Perpetual Augmentation of the Main-
 tenance of the said Clergy in Places where the same
 is not already sufficiently Provided for : We Your
 Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Com-
 mons of *England* in Parliament Assembled, to the
 end that Your Majesty's most Gracious Intentions
 may be made Effectual, and that the Church may
 Receive so great and lasting an Advantage from
 Your Majesty's Parting with so great a Branch of
 Your Revenue towards the better Provision for the
 Clergy not sufficiently Provided for ; And to the
 Intent Your Majesty's singular Zeal for the Support
 of the Clergy, and the Honour, Interest, and Future
 Security of the Church as by Law Establish'd, may
 be Perpetuated to all Ages ; Do most humbly Be-
 seech Your Majesty, That it may be Enacted, and
 be it Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Ma-
 jesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the
 Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in
 this present Parliament Assembled, and by Autho-
 rity of the same, That it shall and may be Lawful
 for the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by Her
 Letters-Patents under the Great-Seal of *England*, to
 Incorporate such Persons as Her Majesty shall there-
 in Nominate or Appoint to be One Body-Politick
 and Corporate, to have a Common Seal, and Perpe-
 tual Succession : And also at Her Majesty's Will and
 Pleasure by the same, or any other Letters-Patents,
 to Grant, Limit or Settle, to or upon the said Cor-
 poration, and their Successors for ever, All the Re-
 venue of First-Fruits, and Yearly Perpetual Tenth's
 of all Dignities, Offices, Benefices and Promotions
 Spiritual whatsoever, to be Applied and Disposed of,
 to and for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of
 such

such Parsons, Vicars, Curates and Ministers Officiating in any Church or Chappel within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, where the Liturgy and Rights of the Church of England, as now by Law Established, are or shall be Used and Observed, with such Lawful Powers, Authorities, Directions, Limitations and Appointments, and under such Rules and Restrictions, and in such Manner and Form as shall be therein expressed; The Statute made in the First Year of Her said Majesty's Reign, Intituled, *An Act for the better Support of Her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown*, or any other Law to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, and it is hereby Declared, That all and every the Statutes and Provisions, touching or concerning the Ordering, Levying, and true Answering and Payment, or Qualification of the said First-Fruits and Tenths, or touching the Charge, Discharge, or Alteration of them, or any of them, or any Matter or Thing relating thereunto, which were in Force at the time of Making this Act, shall be, Remain and Continue in their full Force and Effect, and be Observed and put in due Execution, according to the Tenors and Purports of the same, and every of them, for such Intents and Purposes nevertheless as shall be contained or directed in or by the said Letters-Patents.

Provided also, That this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to Avoid, or any way Impair or Affect any Grant, Exchange, Alienation or Incumbrance at any time heretofore made of, or upon the said Revenues of First-Fruits and Tenths, or any part thereof; but that the same shall, during the Continuance of such Grant, Exchange, Alienation or Incumbrance respectively, be and remain of and in such Force and Virtue, and no other, to all Intents and Purposes as if this Act had not been made.

And for the Encouragement of such Well-disposed Persons as shall, by Her Majesty's Royal Example, be moved to Contribute to so Pious and Charitable a Purpose, and that such their Charity may be rightly Applied; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons, having in his or their own Right any Estate or Interest in Possession, Reversion or Contingency, of or in any Lands, Tenements or Heredi-

' Hereditaments, or any Property of, or in any Goods or Chat-
 ' tels, shall have full Power, License and Authority, at his, her,
 ' and their Will and Pleasure, by Deed, Inrolled in such manner,
 ' and within such time as is Directed by the Statute made in the
 ' Twenty seventh Year of the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth,
 ' for Inrolment of Bargains and Sales, or by his, her, or their
 ' Last Will or Testament in Writing, duly Executed according
 ' to Law, to Give and Grant to, and Vest in the said Corpora-
 ' tion, and their Successors, All such his, her, or their Estate,
 ' Interest or Property in such Lands, Tenements and Heredita-
 ' ments, Goods and Chattels, or any Part or Parts thereof, for
 ' and towards the Augmentation of the Maintenance of such
 ' Ministers, as aforesaid, Officiating in such Church or Chappel
 ' where the Liturgy and Rites of the said Church are or shall be
 ' so used or observed, as aforesaid, and having no Settled Com-
 ' petent Provision belonging to the same, and to be for that Pur-
 ' pose applied according to the Will of the said Benefactor, in
 ' and by such Deed Inrolled, or by such Will or Testament Exe-
 ' cuted as aforesaid expressed: And in Default of such Direction,
 ' Limitation or Appointment, in such manner as by Her Majesty's
 ' Letters-Patents shall be Directed or Appointed, as aforesaid:
 ' And such Corporation, and their Successors, shall have full
 ' Capacity and Ability to Purchase, Receive, Take, Hold and
 ' Enjoy for the Purposes aforesaid, as well from such Persons as
 ' shall be so Charitably disposed to Give the same, as from all
 ' other Persons as shall be willing to Sell or Allien to the said
 ' Corporation any Manors, Lands, Tenements, Goods or Chat-
 ' tels, without any Licence or Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, the
 ' Statute of *Mortmain*, or any other Statute or Law to the con-
 ' trary notwithstanding.

' Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein con-
 ' tained, shall not extend to Enable any Person or Persons, being
 ' within Age, or of *Non sane* Memory, or Women Covert,
 ' without their Husbands, to make any such Gift, Grant, or
 ' Alienation; any thing in this Act contained to the contrary in
 ' any wise notwithstanding.

' And whereas Four Bonds for Four Half-Yearly Payments of
 ' the First-Fruits, as the same are Rated, and also a Fifth Bond for
 ' a further Value or Payment, in respect of the same First-Fruits,
 ' have been Required and Taken from the Clergy, to their great
 ' and unnecessary Burden and Grievance: For Remedy thereof, Be
 ' it Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That from
 ' and after the 25th Day of *March*, 1704. One Bond only shall in
 ' such Case be Given or Required for the Four Payments of the said
 ' First Fruits: Which said First Fruits, as well as the Tenths pay-
 ' able by the Clergy, shall hereafter be Answer'd and Paid by them
 ' according to such Rates and Proportions only as the same have
 ' heretofore been usually Rated and Paid: And no such Fifth Bond
 ' already Given, from and after the said 25th Day of *March*, 1704.
 ' be Sued or Recovered.

T H E I N D E X.

A

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